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HOUSE TO CONSIDER ORDER TO EXPEDITE LEGISLATIVE WORK

July Session Said to Be Sure Unless Action Is Taken to Set a Limit of Time for Considering Measures.

EXPECT OPPOSITION

Two Weeks More Contemplated for Reports Though Railroad and Metropolitan Affairs Have 81 to Make.

An order aimed to expedite the work of the Legislature, which, unless some remedial step is taken, may have to sit into July, is scheduled for consideration by the House Monday.

The order as it comes from the Senate provides that the time in which the legislative committees may report on matters still pending be extended one week. An amendment has been offered in the House, however, which calls on the committees to settle their business within two weeks or to refer all unfinished work at the end of that time to the next general court.

Opposition to the amendment is expected from members of some of the committees which still have many bills before them. It would be practically impossible for two committees, metropolitan affairs and railroads, to close their work in a fortnight, it is said. Metropolitan affairs still has 50 matters and railroads 31 which have not been reported.

The kind of report that will be made on many of the transportation measures depends on what action will be taken on two or three particularly important questions such as the New Haven railroad, harbor tunnel and the South station-Dorchester subway projects. When these big questions have been settled all the other matters dependent or partly dependent on their settlement will be readily adjusted, members of these committees say.

Some of the bills on which the railroad committee has not yet reported, according to the latest bulletin, are those on depression of the Boston & Maine tracks in Lynn, that railroad companies file reports of subsidiary companies, for freight railroad along East Boston waterfront, on express charges by railroads, to make Atlantic avenue, Boston, answer as a teaming thoroughfare, on season and commutation tickets and on relieving state and cities and towns of expense in the abolition of grade crossings.

The other committees which have not completed their business, with the number of measures on which reports have yet to be made, as shown by the last bulletin, follow: Agriculture 16, banks and banking 4, cities 18, constitutional amendments 9, counties 3, education 2, election laws, federal relations 2, harbors and public lands 4, insurance 2, joint judiciary 7, labor 2, labor and public health 1, legal affairs 2, liquor law 1, mercantile affairs 11, military affairs 8, prisons 2, public charitable institutions 16, public health 7, public health and agriculture 2, public lighting 5, railroads and street railroads 2, roads and bridges 21, rules 1, State House and libraries 2, street railways 11, street railways and labor 3, taxation 8, towns 3, water supply 4, House ways and means 7, joint ways and means 15, public utilities board 9.

The committee on metropolitan affairs reported to the House late Friday leave to withdraw on the petition for the annexation of Chelsea to Boston. Senator Murray and Representatives C. L. Carr, Ryan, Lomasney, Newton, Connelly and Parker dissenting.

It is expected by many of the legislators that a contest will be made on the bill to limit to nine hours per day the working hours of street railway employees. Many of the workmen of such roads as well as their employers are said to be hostile to the bill.

SEVEN AVIATORS IN CROSS-COUNTRY RACE IN ENGLAND

LONDON—A cross country aeroplane race from Brookland to Brighton, 35 miles, in which seven aviators competed, was won today by G. Hamel, who covered the distance in 57 minutes. Snowden Smith finished second and G. Gilmour third.

DIAZ SENDS REPLY TO REBEL DEMAND FOR HIS RESIGNATION

EL PASO, Tex.—President Diaz replied today to the request of Francisco I. Madero Jr. that he make public announcement of assurances given privately of his intention to resign in a telegram of three typewritten sheets, signed by President Diaz, to Judge Carbajal, the Mexican government peace commissioner. Judge Carbajal notified the rebel peace commissioners of the fact that he had received a message that would warrant a conference, and arrangements were made for an immediate meeting.

The rebel commissioners having read in a morning newspaper the despatch from Mexico City stating that the resignation of President Diaz was likely to be announced today, say they were confident of receiving through Judge Carbajal some confirmation of that report.

At the insurgent headquarters across the Rio Grande, the rebel chief, Francisco I. Madero, Jr., said if the answer was favorable, he would communicate with General Navarro at Juarez concerning a prolongation of the armistice, which expired at noon today.

MEXICO CITY—It is accepted generally in official circles today that President Diaz's resignation is imminent and while no surprise would be expressed, should it come before sunset it may be delayed, for the sake of appearance, until order is restored.

WASHINGTON—"Unless American citizens in Mexico are outraged in such a manner as to make intervention necessary to protect our people, there is no disposition on the part of the United States to intervene," declared Representative Sulzer (Dem., N. Y.), chairman of the House committee on foreign affairs today.

"The members of the various committees interested and the President and the state department are working together in this matter and they have resolved to keep hands off as long as possible," he added.

COMMISSIONER FINDS BOSTON UP TO DATE IN ITS PUBLIC WORKS

Boston is equal to, if not ahead of, all other cities in the country in municipal matters, according to Louis K. Rourke, commissioner of public works, who returned today from New York, Chicago and Cleveland, where he has been investigating various types of bridges, to determine the proper draw for the Chelsea-Charlestown bridge.

Mr. Rourke says there is little to choose between the various variations of bascule bridge draw shown him and that the most favorable bid will decide the matter.

Boston, Mr. Rourke says, demands a high standard in her public works and gets it. This city, he continued, is one of the best lighted cities in the country. Company of Brooklyn, which under the name of the Boston Sanitary Development and Disposal Company has put in a bid for ten years to dispose of Boston's garbage.

The methods employed give rise to no complaint, he says. Commissioner Rourke this morning issued a statement showing a decreased expenditure for operating his department, compared with May 1, 1910, of \$55,000 for the year, the total being \$1,415,998.88.

JOHN HAYS HAMMOND SPEAKS FOR PEACE AT BALTIMORE MEETING

Addresses Delegates at Closing Session of Conference Called to Hasten End of Wars Between Nations.

TREATY IS INDORSED

Pending Anglo-American Arbitration Pact Approved by Resolution—Champ Clark Talks at Dinner.

BALTIMORE—The final sessions of the third national peace congress was held today, the speakers including John Hays Hammond, who talked on "Peace Among the Nations," Oscar F. Crosby of Wilmington, Del., or "The World's Federation League," and U. J. Ledoux of Canada on "The Business Man in World Politics."

Discussing "How Commerce Promotes Peace," John B. Osborne, chief of the bureau of trade relations of the department of state, said that international trade was a preventive of strife, inasmuch as nations that are financially related are willing to make concessions to prevent their commerce suffering.

Resolutions crystallizing the sentiments which inspired the congress, and marking the development of the peace movement throughout the country, were adopted today.

They contain an indorsement of the federal administration for its efforts in behalf of world-wide peace, through the treaty of arbitration with Great Britain and for the establishment of the international prize court and of the international court of arbitration.

"Good men and good women hail the peace movement as a harbinger, not of the millennium, but of a far better state of affairs than has existed on earth at any time since Cain slew Abel," said Champ Clark, speaker of the national House who presided at the dinner on Friday night.

"We should lead resolutely and constantly in this movement. There is every

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GRANTS PACKERS HABEAS CORPUS

CHICAGO—Judge Pettit today granted habeas corpus writs asked by Edward Tilden, president of the National Packing Company; George M. Benedict, cashier of the Drovers Deposit National Bank; and William C. Cummings, cashier of the Drovers Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago, thus relieving them from having to appear before the state Senate to answer to a charge of contempt resulting from refusal to produce books.

EDWARD EVERETT STATUE AS RESET



Details of removal are now completed and monument stands in square on Columbia road.

Dorchester citizens are viewing the Edward Everett statue in its new site in Edward Everett square today, the details of its removal to that point from the Public Garden, Boston, having been completed Friday.

The statue stands within the circle of the park facing Columbia road, near the

BUSINESS ENOUGH FOR ENTIRE HARBOR, DECLARES MR. BYRNES

NEW PIER PLANS INCLUDE INNOVATION



Picture showing portable gangway proposed for the Commonwealth dock.

PLEASANT STREET WIDENING COST IS PUT AT \$840,000

It is estimated unofficially that the proposed widening of Pleasant street from Park square to Broadway will cost \$840,000.

Under the amendment now before the Legislature permitting the state to take more land than needed for improvements and sell it, thereby getting the profit that now goes to private interests the net cost of the widening would be \$655,000 if the sale was made at 50 per cent of the assessed valuation and \$277,000 if the sale was made at 100 per cent of assessed valuation.

The mayor has asked the street commissioners for figures on the widening, and on the development of Park square and the extension of Arlington street.

CITY CLERKS ARE FORMING A UNION

A movement to organize a union among the clerks in the public works department of the city has been started and it is the intention of the promoters to include clerks in other city departments in the membership.

The first meeting was held on Friday, at which a committee was appointed to confer with the clerks in other departments.

FOUR ARE RESCUED BY LADDER CREW IN NORTH END BLAZE

Four persons were rescued by ladder crews and many women and children fled along fire escapes during a fire in a four-story brick tenement at 19 to 25 Endicott street, North End, early today.

According to officials of the fire department the blaze, which started in the basement, may have been of incendiary origin, and a careful investigation will be made by the state police.

The flames followed the front stairways and an air shaft to the roof, setting fire to all floors. They spread so rapidly that the occupants had to flee without attempting to save any of their belongings. The damage was \$1500.

Twelve persons on the top floor reached the ground by the fire escape. It took the firemen nearly an hour and a half to put out the blaze. The building is owned by Louis Squillacioti.

ACCUSE RAILROADS OF NEW ENGLAND IN GRANITE CASES

WASHINGTON—Johns Brothers Company of Boston filed a complaint today with the interstate commerce commission against the Montpelier & Wells River and other railroads, alleging an overcharge of 10 cents per 100 pounds on a shipment of granite from Barre, Vt., to Aduechak Ky.

McDonnell & Sons of Buffalo, N. Y., also filed a complaint against the Central Vermont and other roads, alleging an overcharge of 27 cents per 100 on shipments of granite from Barre to Birmingham, Ala.

CHELSEA WOMEN PLAN CAMPAIGN FOR NO-LICENSE

At the annual meeting of the Chelsea Woman's Club, held in the Cary avenue Methodist church, Friday, it was decided to do active work next year to bring the city back into the no-license column. Mrs. R. Perry Bush was appointed as chairman to choose her committee and her own methods of work.

The club now numbers about 450 members and has a surplus of nearly \$1000 on hand.

DEFERS DECISION ON GLOVER WILL

Judge Hammond in the supreme court today at the close of arguments on a motion to discharge the issues for a jury and determine the case on the evidence offered at the recent trial, said that the contest over the will of Clarence F. Glover, the Waltham laundryman, was a fair case for settlement.

He was ready to decide the motion but would give counsel a week to try to settle and if they failed give his decision on next Saturday.

REBELS NEAR SHEKLUNG. CANTON, China—The revolutionists are threatening Sheklung on the East river, 57 miles north of Hongkong and 45 miles east of this city.

The authorities have despatched troops to intercept them.

BOYS' CLEANING DAY IN SALEM. SALEM, Mass.—There are 500 boys patrolling this city today to collect all scrap paper in the streets. Mayor Adams is back of the plan.

Vice-President of New Haven Road Says Dock Development Plan Would Enhance East Boston Interests as Terminal

ANSWERS MR. JAMES' ARGUMENT

"There can be no conflict between the interests of East Boston and those of South Boston under the plans proposed by the New Haven," said Timothy E. Byrnes, vice-president of the New Haven road, today in answer to the statement of George B. James, president of the East Boston Company, and others who were in the plan to develop the Commonwealth docks a transfer of the ocean terminal business from East to South Boston.

"When the tunnel under the harbor is completed," said Mr. Byrnes, "the two places will be treated as one, as regards the question of terminals. There is business enough at the present time to warrant this progressive action in both places and there is not the least need of supposing that either place will gain at the expense of the other. They will be treated as one."

"We have stated continually that development in East Boston should continue. Mr. James of the East Boston Company evidently does not understand our position if he imagines that it is any part of our plan to develop South Boston as an export and import terminus, or transfer all terminal business there at the expense of East Boston."

"It will take a bigger man than Mr. Mellen to induce the Legislature to put through plans for the development of South Boston as a great export and import terminus," said Mr. James.

"The bulk of the freight business will always be done at East Boston. In the first place there is no water for the vessels at South Boston, with the exception of one channel, which the ships would have to use one at a time. Fifteen or 20 docks would be required to handle the business there. It would take two years or more to build these. What Mr. Mellen wants is the facilities for handling passenger business at South Boston. It would be possible to get at work on this at once, and the Legislature would probably make additional appropriation to help."

"Ninety-seven per cent of the export and import business of Boston is handled at East Boston and Charlestown," he said, "by the Boston & Maine, and Boston & Albany. But 3 per cent is handled by the New Haven."

"The New York Central has spent \$5,000,000 for three of the most modern docks on the Atlantic coast for the business of the Boston & Albany. This road has also erected a \$1,000,000 grain elevator of reinforced concrete. These facts show that the export and import freight business must reside at East Boston."

"Another important factor in the question is that of the United States immigration station planned for East Boston at a cost of \$350,000. Next week the government will pay the East Boston company \$30,000 for land to be used for this purpose. As the immigration business is the biggest business for the ocean steamship lines it is not at all likely that they would move to South Boston."

Mayor Fitzgerald expressed himself as heartily in favor of the development of South Boston as proposed by the New Haven railroad. He said he believed that the Commonwealth property should be developed at the same time as the East Boston side and declared that the people at the State House should get busy at once and appropriate

as much money for this property as has been done for the East Boston proposition.

When asked today as to the likelihood of the state releasing the \$3,000,000 for harbor developments, Senator Frank P. Bennett, Jr., a member of the Senate ways and means committee before which this matter is pending, said that the bill for the \$3,000,000 release is being held up until the metropolitan affairs committee shall take action on the bills providing for a board or commission to have charge of Boston's harbor development.

It was at the request of a member of the metropolitan affairs committee, he said, that the bill has been held up. This committee thought that it was not advisable for the money to be released before a definite plan was arranged for its economical expenditure.

The committee was doubtful also about releasing the money for the development of the East Boston waterfront only, he said. As the bill is drawn this is all that is provided for. President Mellen, it is understood, will construct his terminal only on condition that the \$3,000,000 may be used for other parts of the harbor, too, including the Commonwealth pier in South Boston.

Senator Bennett said that the committee on metropolitan affairs will probably make its report within two weeks at the most.

John H. Thomas, manager of the White Star line, said today, "If the Boston & Maine transfers its terminal to the South Boston location as proposed by President Mellen, we shall have to change to South Boston too. We are in a large measure dependent upon the railroads in this matter. I consider South Boston an admirable place for the docks and consider its terminal facilities excellent."

Jerome Jones, chairman of the committee on maritime affairs of the Chamber of Commerce, said he thought it doubtful if the state would help in this elaborate proposal made by President Mellen. The plan is all right, he said, if it can be accomplished and that promptly. The passenger facilities at South Boston, in his opinion, are admirable, but the difficulty would come in loading the cargo. There is no way at present by which trains of the Boston & Maine could be brought alongside the vessels for the purpose of loading and unloading cargoes. The tunnel would of course solve this question, but that is yet to be built.

At the office of the Allan line, of which Bryce Allan is manager, it was said that the attitude of the company is not yet determined in regard to the question of transferring the railroad passenger and freight terminals to South Boston. The company would not be likely to move from East Boston, it was thought, unless the Boston & Maine should discontinue its terminal business in East Boston.

"The layout for terminal facilities at South Boston is excellent, particularly the wide approaches leading to it, like D street," said John F. Masters, New England.

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EXTOL TEACHING OF MATHEMATICS

"Because secondary education has become so widely diffused, because the expense of it to the public is very great, because wholly new social classes are being reached and because educators are becoming increasingly appreciative of the social demands for efficiency, there is a wide-spread movement towards an evaluation of the work which we do in public high schools," said Dr. David Snedden, state commissioner of education, at the meeting today of mathematical teachers in New England at the English high school. Dr. Snedden added that the widespread interest at present prevalent in the teaching of mathematics is a favorable augury.

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NO injustice can be done without a misadventure in the body politic that must be cured at some time or other; whether such cure have to wait one year or ten centuries makes no difference. Political injustice is not to be measured by what material signs it may leave in its wake but by the mistaken ideas to which it gives a temporary and factitious existence. The material consequences of such injustice may be for the time of a color that would seem to be that of improvement, but they are never permanent and never sound. A political act by an individual or group of individuals that is unjust, no matter how plausible its reasons or how much in the wrong those may be who will be its objects, invariably and through the nature of things creates a void under the fabric of the community's political existence, a void that soon or late must be filled by a reformed and corrected thought and a willingness to do what is right. Political injustice leaves the heritage of a bad precedent, and encourages a mistaken theory that can never give wholesome practice.

It does not follow by any means that a people can enforce certain views correctly or justly, even though those be just and correct, or though the people's leaders would be able to enforce them correctly. A people must in all cases go through a process of education and of exercise in moral clearness of view before they are fitted to exercise rights and exert powers that in themselves are founded on rules of justice, but that, unless fortified with fairness and wisdom, are quite as dangerous as powers that have no pretence of justice. In the case of the attitude of the American people toward that body known as Tories or Loyalists at the time of the revolution, time has uncovered the correctness of what we say above. The literature on the subject has grown to a respectable size, but in a paper of the briefness of this article it would be useless and wearisome to go into any examination of the books on the subject. That there are plenty of them to be read for very little trouble in any public library is a fact that we trust the reader will not overlook. But what is worth thinking about in a day when any political scheme that can command a laudable majority is foisted on a nation bewildered by its laws, is something that is expressed in the preface to a work on the subject of the Loyalists ("The Loyalists in the American Revolution," C. H. Van Tyne. Macmillan, 1902).

After saying, not without reason, that the "banishment or death of over 100,000 of these most conservative and respectable Americans is a tragedy but rarely paralleled in the history of the world," the author likens it to the expulsion of the Moors from Spain and the Huguenots from France. In these cases, the author says, the loss to Spain and France could be measured by more or less tangible standards, but "in the case of the Loyalists the speculations of the historian are made more dangerous, because the probable political and social results are of so much subtler a nature." And the historian continues: "The youthful errors of the American republic in finance, diplomacy and politics might have been in part corrected by the presence of that conservative element, which had either been driven into exile, or, if permitted to remain, was long deprived of political and social influence because of an unremitting intolerance."

We think that is a fair statement of what may be one of the causes why today in the United States the meaning of democracy has yet to be understood. There is no quarrel today as to whether Washington or George III. were in the right; the point is: How much can you afford to destroy in a community that is to have popular free government? A professed conservative tradition? A new mistake is no more useful than an old, and to label a thing new confers no virtue on it that it had not before. What is the difference between a "conservative" and a "con-

servationist," save one of the spelling-book? One wishes to preserve a constitution, the other wishes to preserve certain national resources; and they are both in the right. We do not say that when the Loyalists were driven from the revolted colonies they took intelligent conservatism with them; there was a great deal of it left, but we can well ponder how much benefit to political tradition is conferred by the persecution of men whose prominent fault is that they do not agree with other men that happen to be in a majority. Another effect that may well be examined with suspicion is that produced on the opinions of the people enjoying universal suffrage, when men have their property taken from them in punishment for political convictions that they will not renounce.

The awkward thing about confiscating the property of enemies to the state is that patriots are very likely to buy it in at a bargain. Again, the word "attain" does not sound very well in a republic, yet this is the word used by the attorney-general of Massachusetts in his report respecting claims for confiscated debts, printed by the state printers in 1808. The report, by the way, cites the act of 1779, entitled "An act to confiscate the estates of certain notorious conspirators," etc.; a notorious conspirator we take to be some one akin to a noisy sphinx. The word occurs again in a little pamphlet printed at Philadelphia in 1802; the title betrays a certain prepossession in politics, and we give it here: "Black List. A List of those Tories who took part with Great Britain in the revolutionary war, and were attainted of high treason, commonly called the Black List."

The feeling shown by such things as these only called forth a like feeling, shown, for example, in such verses as these from the collection of Stansbury and Odell, edited by Winthrop Sargent, Albany, 1860. The poet has asked what has become of De la Mothe and d'Estaing and promises that

"Whoever these important points explain,
Congress will nobly pay for his pains,
Of power dollars, what both hands can hold."

A thimble-ful of plate, a mite of gold;
The lands of some big Tory he shall get,
And start a famous Colonel en brevet."

But an extract like this or the title of the "Black List" present too personal a side of what we are considering. No man likes to have his property taken from him; no man like to feel that they have so taken it unjustly, though with color of law. The important point for us to consider is that possibly by the treatment of the American Loyalists it came to be taken for granted by the people that they had the right to punish unmoored their fellow Americans for a difference of opinion.

The reader knows well enough that the histories used at school in America do not give a particularly pleasant picture of the Loyalists. Such a thing is in practice the sophistry most dangerous to popular government; what they did was made the excuse for what was done to them, whereas the examination should be into the justice of that treatment. It is all very fine to dismiss those as Tories and complacently picture to ourselves a figure dressed out from the "Skinners" in Westchester county that Cooper shows in his novels, but we cannot handle in this way questions that affect continuous centuries.

In the opinion of the Massachusetts attorney-general that we have mentioned above is quoted a letter having to do with the affairs of a New York Loyalist, Cuyler by name. The letter is dated February, 1784, and contains such significant expressions that we give part of it: "As to probabilities drawn from the dispositions of the public councils and the temper of the people at large, nothing favorable to Mr. Cuyler is to be expected. The Legislature seems inclined to do nothing in pursuance of this treaty but what it is strictly bound to do, and in whatever is matter of discretion, to lean to the side of rigour. Should the sale of confiscated property be delayed, there may be a revolution in public opinion; but it is most probable that those who influence the determination of the Legislature will endeavor to accelerate the sale. Upon the whole, there may be said to be no prospect of the restoration of Mr. Cuyler's property." The writer was Alexander Hamilton.

John Adams, in a letter to Secretary Jay, April 24, 1785, after the treaty of peace was concluded with Great Britain, expressed the hope that the American

people would not harbor resentment against the refugees, and adds this reason: "If we have anything to fear from Canada and Nova Scotia, or for our whale fishery, it arises, and will arise, from our own severity to these people; and the same observation may be applied to the fur trade and the posts upon the frontier." John Adams was no advocate for Great Britain, but his very wish that his country should enjoy the independence it had won taught him that resentment, intolerance and persecution are the enemies of sound government.

NEW HAVEN TO LAY OUT \$500,000 ON ITS AIR LINE DIVISION

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Plans for the improvement of the Air Line division of the New Haven road as filed with the railroad commissioners show in detail the extensive alterations, costing upward of \$500,000, that will be made to that comparatively unimportant branch of the system, and the plans show plainly that when this work is completed the line will be in high class physical condition to handle the best and heaviest trains operated on the system.

Numerous grades, which now make it impossible to haul heavy passenger and freight trains over this line between New Haven and Willimantic at a good rate of speed, will be reduced according to the plans. Five grade crossings will be eliminated, and also several bad curves will be straightened. Turnouts or sidings will be lengthened, by which the division will be enabled to handle almost the amount of business that could be done over a double-track road.

The petition of the railroad company asks for the condemnation of land along the route from just beyond the Cedar Hill district to within the city of Willimantic. It is understood, too, that one or more new stations at the smaller places along the line may be included in the general betterment of this line.

It has been reported for some time that the company planned to double-track this division throughout, but this is shown to be untrue by the plans. However, the extension turnouts at not infrequent points on the division will be expected, permit the operation of nearly as many trains as could be handled on a double-track road. When this work is finished a number of additional trains, both passenger and freight, will be operated over this line.

PERRY COMMISSION NAMED.
WASHINGTON—President Taft has designated Rear Admiral Charles E. Clark, U.S.N.; Lieut.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A. (retired); and former Representative J. Warren Keifer of Ohio as members of the Perry centennial commission, which will supervise the erection of a memorial to Commander Perry at Put-in-Bay, O. Congress appropriated \$250,000 for this memorial and 10 states are expected to contribute \$500,000 more.

TARIFF BOARD ERROR DENIED.
WASHINGTON—"The statement that the tariff board has made an error of 33 per cent in its figures of Canadian farm wages in its Canadian reciprocity report, is entirely untrue," declared Chairman Emery. He says the tariff board has taken all its information on this subject from the latest Canadian official figures.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Today's Army Orders.

First Lieut. H. McC. Snyder, medical corps, to Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty.
Change in median reserve corps:
First Lieut. D. H. Phelan, to Ft. Barry, Cal., for duty, relieving First Lieut. C. F. Dickinson; Lieut. Dickinson to Ft. DuChesne, Utah, for duty.
First Lieut. E. W. Bayley, to Ft. Sill, Okla., duty.

Capt. H. L. Kinnison, quartermaster, relieved as assistant to depot quartermaster, San Francisco, for duty as quartermaster and acting commissary of the transport Sheridan, with station at San Francisco, relieving Capt. E. Bell, quartermaster, who will report to the officer in charge of construction work at ports in and about San Francisco and of the improvements pertaining to new supply depot at Ft. Mason, Cal., for duty as his assistant.

Orders April 21 relating to Capt. H. L. Kinnison, Q. M., revoked.
The following named officers will proceed to Governor's island, N. Y., and report May 12 to the commanding general pertaining to organized militia:
Capt. F. E. Lacey, Jr., first infantry; R. Alexander, nineteenth infantry; E. V. D. Murphy, twenty-seventh infantry, and First Lieut. G. C. Marshall, Jr., twenty-fourth infantry.

A board to consist of Capt. G. W. Kirkpatrick, fifteenth cavalry; H. H. Bailey, medical corps and First Lieut. R. F. Tate, fifteenth cavalry and W. P. J. Ruddy, medical reserve corps, is appointed to meet at Ft. Myer, Va., to conduct examinations of applicants for commissions in volunteer forces.

Capt. H. P. Riffenberck, Jr., retired, to Omaha, for recruiting duty, relieving First Lieut. R. D. Bates, C. A. C.
Second Lieut. E. S. Hughes, third field artillery, detailed for service in grade of first lieutenant in the ordnance department.

Col. O. B. Mitcham, ordnance, to Ft. Dupont and Ft. Delaware, Del., and Ft. Mott, N. J., to inspect armament.

First Lieut. W. F. Prosser, signal corps, is relieved from duty with company E, signal corps, and will proceed to Valdez, Alaska, and report by letter to officer in charge of the Washington-Alaska military cable and telegraph system for duty, relieving Capt. B. O. Le-nour, signal corps, who will proceed to Seattle for duty in the office of the officer of the Washington-Alaska military cable and telegraph system.

First Lieut. C. E. Holmberg, medical corps, relieved from further duty at Presidio of San Francisco and will report to the commanding officer, general hospital, Fort Bayard, N. M., for duty.
First Lieut. J. B. Van Horne, medical reserve corps, relieved from further duty in the Philippines division and will report in person to the commanding officer, general hospital, Fort Bayard, N. M., for duty.

Maj. J. F. Morrison, general staff, detailed for temporary duty with organized militia of Wisconsin, from June 5 to 7, and will report to state military reservation, Camp Douglas, Wis.

Capt. B. C. Gilbert, C. A. C., relieved from the service.
Second Lieut. E. Santschi Jr., fifteenth infantry, assume charge of construction work, Fort Douglas, U., relieving Capt. F. W. Rowell, fifteenth infantry, pending arrival of Capt. F. M. Savage, Q. M.

Assignments of officers recently promoted:
J. F. Guilfoyle, from lieutenant-colonel seventh cavalry to colonel ninth cavalry; C. H. Watts, from lieutenant-

colonel ninth cavalry to colonel; F. A. Edwards, from lieutenant-colonel twelfth cavalry to colonel; M. W. Day, from lieutenant-colonel sixth cavalry to colonel; H. S. Bishop, from lieutenant-colonel fifteenth cavalry to colonel; E. P. Anus, from lieutenant-colonel second cavalry to colonel; F. W. Sibley, from lieutenant-colonel to colonel fourteenth cavalry; H. W. Wheeler, from lieutenant-colonel fifth cavalry; A. P. Blockcom, from major tenth cavalry to lieutenant-colonel sixth cavalry; J. A. Gaston, from major first cavalry to lieutenant-colonel first cavalry; H. L. Scott, from major fourth cavalry to lieutenant-colonel; L. C. McCormick, from major to lieutenant-colonel; H. L. Ripley, from major eighth cavalry to lieutenant-colonel second cavalry; J. G. Galbraith, from major fourth cavalry to lieutenant-colonel fourth cavalry; J. B. Erwin, from major ninth cavalry to lieutenant-colonel; G. H. Morgan, from major third cavalry to lieutenant-colonel eleventh cavalry; D. H. Boughton, from major fifth cavalry to lieutenant-colonel; H. G. Sichel, from major twelfth cavalry to lieutenant-colonel twelfth cavalry; F. O. Johnson, from major to lieutenant-colonel fifteenth cavalry; H. J. Shoem, from major seventh cavalry to lieutenant-colonel seventh cavalry; F. W. Foster, from major fifth cavalry to lieutenant-colonel fifth cavalry; W. C. Brown, from major third cavalry to lieutenant-colonel third cavalry; E. P. Brower, from major seventh cavalry to lieutenant-colonel seventh cavalry; L. M. Brett, from major first cavalry to lieutenant-colonel twelfth cavalry; H. J. Goldman, from major twelfth cavalry to lieutenant-colonel twelfth cavalry; A. C. Macomb, from major ninth cavalry to lieutenant-colonel ninth cavalry; T. J. Lewis, from major thirteenth cavalry to lieutenant-colonel thirteenth cavalry.

Naval Orders.
Capt. J. M. Bowyer, detached duty as superintendent naval academy, Annapolis, Md.; to duty connection general board, navy department, Washington, D. C.
Capt. J. H. Gibbons, detached duty as member of the general board, navy department, Washington, to duty as superintendent of the naval academy, Annapolis, Md.

Commander J. H. Dayton, commissioned a commander in the navy from March 4, 1911.
Lieut.-Commander D. V. H. Allen, detached duty the Nebraska, to home and wait orders.

Lieut. H. Frankenberg, detached duty the Louisiana, to home and wait orders.

Lieut. C. M. Austin, to duty as inspector of the Ninth Lighthouse district, San Juan, P. R.

Lieut. A. W. Johnson, detached duty the Delaware, to duty the Nebraska as senior engineer officer.

Lieut. M. Joyce, detached duty as inspector in charge ninth lighthouse district, San Juan, P. R., to home and wait orders.

Ensign G. C. Barnes, detached duty the Des Moines, to duty the Kansas.

Ensign J. Baer, to duty as assistant to the senior engineer office, the New Hampshire.

Ensign C. P. Page, detached duty the Yankton, to duty the Delaware.

Midshipman H. V. McCabe, detached duty the Hancock, to duty the Yankton.

Chief Carpenters T. O. Covell and C. Whitford, commissioned-chief carpenters in the navy from March 4, 1911.

Pharmacist F. W. Breck, detached duty naval hospital, New York, to duty naval medical supply depot, New York.

Pharmacist L. O. Schetky, detached duty naval hospital, Washington, D. C., to duty naval hospital, New York.

Pharmacist T. W. Scott, detached duty

naval medical supply department, New York.

Marine Corps Orders.
Lieut.-Col. W. C. Dawson, A. P. M., detailed headquarters United States marine corps, May 31, 1911, to duty in office of assistant paymaster, United States marine corps, New York, N. Y.

Capt. D. B. Wills, A. P. M., detailed office of assistant paymaster United States marine corps, New York, N. Y., June 1, 1911, to headquarters United States marine corps, for duty in office of officer in charge, paymaster's department.

First Lieut. C. J. E. Guggenheim, assume charge of recruiting district of New York during temporary absence of Major Shaw.

Lieut.-Col. C. S. Radford, A. Q. M., commissioned as assistant quartermaster with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, to rank from Feb. 11, 1911.

Lieut.-Col. E. K. Cole, detached marine officers' school, Port Royal, S. C., to headquarters United States marine corps, for duty in office of major-general commandant.

Maj. M. J. Shaw, appointed member of general court-martial to meet at Camp Elliott, I. C. Z., Panama, May 10, 1911.

Capt. E. B. Miller, detached marine barracks, naval station, Culebra, V. I., upon abandoning that station, to marine barracks, naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba, with his command for duty.

First Lieut. L. W. T. Waller, Jr., granted two days' leave of absence on March 6 and 7, 1911, to correct his record.

Movements of Naval Vessels.
Arrived, Brutus at Charleston, Vulcan, Perkins, Drayton and Terry at Norfolk, Petrel at Santo Domingo City, Castine, Severn, Grayling, Narwhal, Salmon, Throp, Snapper, Bonita and Slingray at Newport, Arethusa at Hampton Roads, Delaware at Tompkinsville, Saratoga, New Orleans and Albany at Yokohama.

Sailed, Stringham and Bailey, from Annapolis for Chesapeake bay; Hist, from Guantanamo for Norfolk; Idaho, from Philadelphia for New Orleans; Chester, from Santo Domingo for Guantanamo; Des Moines, from Hampton Roads for Charleston; Cuttlefish, Tarantula and Viper, from Norfolk for Charleston.

Navy Notes.
NEWPORT, R. I.—Two handsome paintings of Admiral George Dewey and the late Rear Admiral William T. Sampson were shipped from here to Annapolis Friday to adorn the walls of the Naval Academy. In 1900 Rear Admirals Stephen B. Luce and F. E. Chadwick and Pay Director I. Goodwin Hobbs were appointed a committee to raise funds for these pictures, and they have now been handsomely framed in gilt decorated with laurel. They are seven feet by three.

TO EXAMINE BRIEFS.
NEW YORK—Magistrate Kernochan yesterday ordered Wentworth Byron Winslow, a Christian Science practitioner, again released upon parole until he can examine the lawyers' briefs in the case charging Winslow with practicing medicine without a license.

CITY TO REFUND \$75,000 TAXES.
HAZLETON, Pa.—As a result of the decision of the state supreme court setting coal land valuations at \$1920 an acre, this city will have to refund \$75,000 to the Lehigh Valley Coal Company in taxes. That corporation paid under protest on the \$3000 assessment in effect here for some years.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT CLOSES NEW YORK OFFER

NEW YORK—Negotiations with the city's representatives for a five borough rapid transit system, with universal transfers were practically completed Friday by Timothy S. Williams, president of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.
In a period of two weeks, the city has obtained from the Brooklyn Rapid Transit an agreement which it had failed to secure after two years of negotiation with the Interborough Company.
The Brooklyn Rapid Transit has conceded practically every demand of Borough President McInerney for better terms in the present negotiations; at the same time it has changed its policy greatly during the last month toward its patrons.

LIGHTER DAMAGED BY FIRE.
Laden with 300 bales of cotton, worth at least \$60,000, steam lighter No. 6 of the Merchants Steam Lighter Company burned in the harbor late Friday afternoon, causing a loss estimated at \$30,000. Fireboat 47 and the tug Mary towed her away from Battery wharf. Battery wharf was damaged by the fire to the extent of about \$1000. The lighter is tied up today at East Boston, where she was taken after the fire. It is thought a spark from the hoisting engine ignited the cotton.

PAINTINGS LEAD TO ARREST.
NEW YORK—Carlo di Pello, who is said by his friends to be an Italian count, was arrested Friday by Marshal William Henkel on an indictment found by the federal grand jury in New Jersey, which charges him with evading duty on two oil paintings.

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LITTLE HELPS FOR WORKERS

6. Honest Criticism Beneficial, and One Who Offers It
with Kindly Intent a Genuine Reformer.

AN HONEST critic is a manly man—the noblest work of Deity. His criticisms are constructive, encouraging, helpful, always welcome to his associates. He criticizes only that he may help his fellow-workers. He is silent in his criticism, unless from a generous motive he can rid the situation of condition of errors which obstruct progress and prevent good work.

The honest critic sometimes withholds comment until asked, then in few sentences he speaks only to improve matters. He does not waste words in telling his associates how bad a fellow-worker, a thing, or a service may be, but, pointing out the wrong features, he explains a practical method of improvement. His criticisms are valued because they are upbuilding and progressive. He points out the defect and

presents a workable remedy. He rests the value of his criticism on the worth of the remedy. He knows that if his treatment is fruitful in bringing out improved results, he has made himself useful—the inner compensation which is the best wage any man can draw.

The critic who condemns a work, a method, or a thing, and offers nothing better, accomplishes very little. He carps at his own conceptions, throws a shadow over his own thoughts and helps no one.

The man whose criticisms go hand in hand with a wise helpfulness expressed in something better, is a soldier of progress, a genuine reformer, a valuable unit in the human family and in the plan of the universe. The world is better for his work and for his example.

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besides completely
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that of the new home
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AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON.
BOSTON—Montgomery & Stone.
CASTLE SQUARE—"End of the Bridge."
COLONIAL—"The Arcadians."
GLOBE—"The Virginian."
HOLLIS—"Rabeca of Sunnybrook Farm."
S. F. KRITZ—"Vanderbilt."
MAJESTIC—"The Prince of Pilsen."
SHUBERT—"Anna Boyd."
THEATRE—"Richard Carle."

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE.
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock and Wed-
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Leading Events in Athletic World

COLLEGE TRACK AND FIELD ATHLETES IN BIG DUAL CONTESTS

Outcome of Pennsylvania-Cornell, Yale-Princeton and Harvard-Dartmouth Meets Awaited With Interest.

LOOK FOR RECORDS

This is a busy day for the track and field athletes of the big colleges of the country, as most of them will take part in dual meets, some of which promise to be of the closest order, and their results are sure to give a good line on how several of the candidates for the eastern and western intercollegiate championships compare with each other. The Pennsylvania-Cornell, Princeton-Yale and Harvard-Dartmouth meets will be watched with the keenest interest, for three of these colleges are possible candidates for the eastern title.

These contests also promise to be closer than has been the case in years past, and while Pennsylvania, Yale and Harvard are generally picked to win the crimson seems to be the only one that appears to have a decided advantage over its rival.

The distance runs at Philadelphia will furnish some great competition. J. P. Jones '12 and T. S. Berns '12 of Cornell and W. H. Paul '11 and Lovering of Pennsylvania should exhibit some racing worth going miles to see, and it will surprise no one to see new Pennsylvania-Cornell dual records made in these events.

At Princeton the keenest competition is promised in the dashes and hurdles, with Thatcher and Reilly of Yale and Cook of Princeton in the former and Chisholm of Yale and Dwight of Princeton in the latter.

Harvard appears to have considerable advantage over Dartmouth in everything but the pole vault, hammer throw and broad jump. The crimson is exceptionally strong in the runs from the 440 up, and has two hurdlers who should keep ahead of the men from Hanover. The sprints are uncertain with neither team able to do better than 101-ss, at the 100, and that only under the best conditions. Captain Holdman should easily win the pole vault for Dartmouth, and Tilley is the most promising candidate for the hammer throw, but Cable of Harvard is expected to give him a hard battle in the latter.

Other college meets today are Williams and Amherst, Worcester, P. J. and Brown, Columbia and Syracuse, Harvard 1914 vs. M. I. T. 1913-14.

GOLF FINALS ON AT GARDEN CITY

GARDEN CITY, L. I.—The final rounds are being played today in the invitation amateur golf tournament on the Garden City Golf Club links. The final rounds are at 36 holes. Favorites won in the semi-finals Friday. In the first sixteen Walter J. Travis of the home club had a hard struggle in defeating Oswald Kirkby of Englewood. At one stage Kirkby stood 4 up, but he weakened and Travis, by finishing strongly, succeeded in squaring the match on the home green and then winning at the extra hole.

Gardner White of Oakland won in the other half of the semi-final, defeating Louis Livingston of Westbrook by a 3 and 1 margin. In the second set, Fred Herreshoff of Garden City beat C. D. Cleghorn of Englewood by 5 up and 4 to play, while A. W. Tillingshast of Philadelphia disposed of W. D. Johnson 6 up and 5 to play.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Rochester 3, Providence 2.
Baltimore 4, Montreal 3.

BASEBALL PICKUPS

Sweeney's catch of Doyle's liner in the Boston-New York game Friday was one of the prettiest plays seen in Boston in some time.

Twenty-six for a total of 36 was the hit record of the Boston and New York American league players Friday. Boston secured 15 of them.

President Russell and Vice-President Page are constant attendants at the Walpole street games. They keep the score of each play and seem to enjoy the sport greatly.

The first three men on St. Louis batting list were the only ones who did not get at least one safe hit against Pittsburgh Friday, and while the team out-

RINDGE MANUAL NINE RETAINS ITS LEAD IN SCHOOL BASEBALL

Surprises Furnished by Teams in and About Boston—Pitchers Achieve Notable Feats.

GAMES NEXT WEEK

School baseball teams have furnished some surprises for their supporters in the last fortnight. Rindge Manual still retains its good start. Melrose high has done remarkable work thus far and no little credit should go to Ralph Cram, who has been the mainstay in the pitcher's box. Pitcher Queen of Maiden high has put that team in the limelight.

Medford high, which was looked upon as a team which would lead down nearly all of its opponents, has met with two reverses lately, one of which was a suburban league contest and the other a Winchester. Somerville high has been making a good showing. That team has been hitting the ball at opportune times, and while Laurie is not a brilliant pitcher the manager to keep the hits scattered.

Many of the school pitchers have achieved notable feats thus far. Brannan of English high has done a great deal in the strikeout line in spite of the fact that his team is not making a good showing. Denning of Brookline struck out 12 men in Friday's game with English high while Brannan sent down 14.

There is such to be keen interest at Medford this afternoon, when Medford high will have the Melrose team as an opponent. It will decide whether Melrose will retain the league leadership. Maiden and Everett meet at Maiden and Rindge Manual and Dorchester high game should be close.

Somerville's game with Newton high this afternoon should furnish interesting sport, as Newton has been defeated only by Rindge, and Rindge sent Somerville down on the last holiday.

Tuesday the High School of Commerce and the Boston Latin school teams will play their annual game at the Fenway, and the Mechanical Arts and South Boston high teams will play in another corner of those grounds.

Melrose and Everett meet at Everett on Wednesday. Rindge Manual going to Medford to play Medford. The Waltham Newton game is of interest to the supporters of those teams and the rivalry is always keen. Milton Academy plays the Harvard freshmen.

Reading high and Winchester meet at Winchester in a classic game on Friday and the Wakefield high and Woburn high game at Woburn figures in the Middlesex league. Roxbury Latin and Stone school will play a game probably at the American league grounds.

Saturday furnishes a long list of games. Most important among them are games between Rindge Manual and Somerville at Somerville, and the Malden-Melrose game to be played at the Malden grounds.

BARRON LEADS HARVARD 1914.

W. A. Barron, Jr., of Newburyport, star quarter-back of the Harvard freshman track team, has been elected captain of that team for the remainder of the season. Barron prepared at Middlesex school, where he captained the football team and played on the basketball team. Since entering college he has run on the freshman relay team and won the quarter mile against Andover on last Saturday in the dual meet between that school and the freshmen. The freshmen will hold a dual meet this afternoon at Tech field with the members of the Technology freshmen and sophomore teams.

BOSTON AMERICANS TAKE SECOND PLACE IN LEAGUE STANDING

Defeat New York by Heavy Hitting, the Latter Going to Fifth Place—Philadelphia and Chicago Gain.

STANDING TO DATE

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING.			
	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Boston	17	2	.895
Boston	10	8	.556
Chicago	9	8	.529
Philadelphia	9	8	.529
New York	8	10	.444
Washington	7	13	.350
Cleveland	7	13	.350
St. Louis	4	14	.222

RESULTS FRIDAY.
Boston 14, New York 6.
Philadelphia 9, Washington 0.
Chicago 2, Cleveland 1.

GAMES TODAY.
Boston at New York.
Philadelphia at Washington.
Detroit at St. Louis.
Chicago at Cleveland.

The Boston Americans moved up into second place in the league standing Friday by defeating New York in a hard-hitting game 14 to 6. Philadelphia went into third place by shutting out Washington 9 to 0 and Chicago took fourth by winning from Cleveland 2 to 1. New York dropping to fifth. Detroit and St. Louis did not play.

BOSTON OVERWHELMS N. Y.

Innings 12 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Boston.....0 0 4 5 0 6 2 2-14 12 2
New York.....0 1 3 2 0 0 0 0-6 11 5
Batteries: P. Smith, Hall and Nunnaker; Brockton, Sabers and Sweeney, Walsh, Umpires, Egan and Evans.

ATHLETICS WIN WITH EASE.

Innings 12 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Philadelphia.....1 0 4 0 1 0 0 3-11 1 1
Washington.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-6 7 2
Batteries: P. Smith, Hall and Nunnaker; Brockton, Sabers and Sweeney, Walsh, Umpires, Egan and Evans.

CHICAGO AMERICANS WIN.

Innings 12 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Chicago.....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-2 8 1
Cleveland.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-2 7 0
Batteries: Lange, Payne and Sullivan; West and Land. Umpires, O'Loughlin and Dineen.

HARVARD CREWS IN HARD RACES ON THE CHARLES

Varsity Defeats Second Although Showing Poor Form—Second Freshmen Defeat First.

Conrad Wray of the Harvard varsity and freshman crews is giving his men light work today following the race held on the Charles river basin Friday afternoon when the crews were sent over the two-mile course at top speed. The two varsity boats were pitted against each other, while the two crews of youngsters matched their strength for the same distance.

Although the varsity eight led the second varsity by four lengths at the finish, its form for the greater part of the race was below its usual standard. The boat was heavy at the catch and the men were poor in making the turn of the stroke.

The second freshman eight turned up the winner by a scant half length in the race between the 1914 crews. The two boats started even at the Longwood bridge and followed the same course as the varsity. At the start the second freshman boat lost a full length through poor steering.

Harrover at stroke in the second freshman boat showed himself able to set a fast pace for the full distance, and although lack of experience has not given him the finished rowing style possessed by some of his classmates in the first eight, the chances are that he will be promoted to stroke seat in the first eight this afternoon, displacing Gardner, who will probably go back to No. 6 or 4. The order:

Varsity—Goodale, stroke; R. Cutler, 7; Stronk, 6; Withington, 5; Newton, 4; Metcalf, 3; Stratton, 2; Balch, bow; 8. Abies, coxswain.
Second varsity—Watts, stroke; Morgan, 7; Meyer, 6; 15. Cutler, 14; D. Smith, 13; Anderson, 12; Eager, 11; Wright, bow; Voorhees, coxswain.
Freshman—Goodale, stroke; Miller, 7; Morgan, 6; Taylor, 5; Trumbull, 4; Storer, 3; Cleary, 2; Reynolds, bow; Boyd, coxswain.
Second freshman—Harrover, stroke; L. Curtis, 7; Converse, 6; Hubbard, 5; Cronin, 4; Walker, 3; Wentworth, 2; Carter, bow; Hay, coxswain.

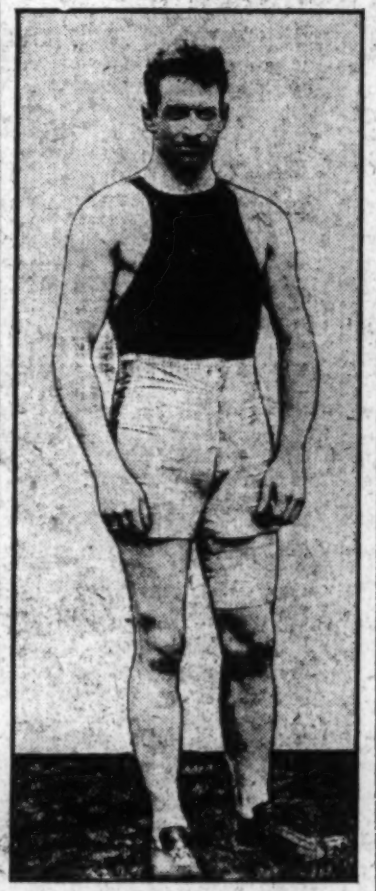
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Minneapolis 8, Louisville 6.
Toledo 6, Milwaukee 3.
Kansas City 3, Indianapolis 1.
Columbus 12, St. Paul 9.
CONNECTICUT LEAGUE.
Bridgeport 6, Holyoke 5.
New Britain 2, Northampton 0.
Springfield 8, New Haven 2.
Waterbury 3, Hartford 1.

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College Track Leader Who Hopes to Win From Cornell in Dual Meets



CAPT. GEORGE W. MINDS '11.
Pennsylvania varsity track team.

INTERSCHOLASTIC TRACK AND FIELD MEETING AT YALE

Andover, Exeter and Worcester Academies Send Strong Teams to Compete in Annual Games at New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The annual Yale University interscholastic track and field meet takes place on Yale field today and with Phillips Exeter Academy, the present champions; Phillips Andover Academy and Worcester Academy represented by three strong teams, some record-breaking performances are expected before the handsome trophy is captured by the winner.

While some of the other schools which are represented may spring surprises and capture enough points to take the cup, it is confidently felt that it will go to one of the three mentioned academies, with Exeter a slight favorite. The New Hampshire school feels confident of winning the meet for her nine men are about the fastest preparatory school men in the country. The large silver cup offered by Yale has been reposing in a prominent position in the trophy cabinet this year and the team expects to bring it back for another stay.

The Yale management has raised the age limit this year and as a result Captain Burns and W. J. Bingham will be able to compete. This of course will materially increase the team's chances. There are but two men entered in the 100 and 220 yard dashes—Capt. Fred Burns and Cornell. As Cornell is not likely to run, this leaves Burns alone in the 100 and 220. He is without doubt the fastest schoolboy in the country, and has on several occasions run the 100 in 16, and he is expected to win both dashes.

In the 440 George Brown of Philadelphia will represent the school alone. This is his first year, but he has done excellent work. He was a member of the academy relay team which won the preparatory school relay championship of America and equalled the record.

W. J. Bingham, the national interscholastic half-mile champion is the only entry in the half. He is as sure of winning the event as one can be. He holds the half-mile record for both the Harvard and the Yale interscholastic. McKenzie will run the mile for the academy.

In the broad jump Harry Worthington and Hyatt are entered. Worthington holds the national interscholastic record and should have little trouble winning the event. The same two men are entered in the hurdles—Worthington in the high and Hyatt in the low.

James McDougal of Amherst, who broke the record in the B. A. A. interscholastic with Johnstone of Worcester Academy, is the entry in the high jump. Both these men can jump over 6 ft. and it should be a battle royal between them for first honors. They have tied for first place several times, but each time McDougal has won the jump off.

McDougal and O. Kirkpatrick are the entries in the shot put, and Kirkpatrick is entered in the hammer throw. Kirkpatrick from Texas is captain of the 1911 football team, and has done good work with the hammer.

L. Carter, who won a place in the pole vault last year, will compete again this year.

RIVERSIDES TO REBUILD.

The Riverside Boat Club has decided to rebuild its boathouse and moorage will accept the hospitality of St. Alphonsus and other clubs, and prepare in competitive rowing as if no fire had occurred.

PITTSBURG CLIMBS TO SECOND PLACE IN THE NATIONAL LEAGUE

Wins From St. Louis While Boston Defeats New York in Close Game—Brooklyn Shuts Out Philadelphia.

CINCINNATI WINS

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING.			
	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Philadelphia	14	5	.737
Pittsburgh	11	5	.688
New York	11	6	.647
Chicago	11	7	.611
Cincinnati	5	8	.385
Boston	7	13	.350
St. Louis	3	10	.231
Brooklyn	5	13	.278

RESULTS FRIDAY.
Boston 6, New York 5.
Brooklyn 5, Philadelphia 0.
Pittsburgh 9, St. Louis 2.
Cincinnati 13, Chicago 2.

GAMES TODAY.
New York at Boston.
Brooklyn at Philadelphia.
Cincinnati at Chicago.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh is now in second place in the National League standing following its victory over St. Louis, 2 to 1, Friday and New York's defeat at the hands of Boston, 6 to 5. Brooklyn shut out Philadelphia, 5 to 0, while Cincinnati defeated Chicago, 13 to 2.

PITTSBURG DEFEATS ST. LOUIS.

Innings 12 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Pittsburgh.....0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0-2 3 1
St. Louis.....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0-1 0 0
Batteries: Nagle and Gibson; Steele and Bresnahan. Umpires, Brennan and O'Day.

TENNEY'S MEN WIN IN NINTH.

Innings 12 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Boston.....1 0 0 2 5 0 0 3-6 7 2
New York.....0 3 0 0 0 2 0 0-2 7 0
Batteries: Mattern and Harden; Ames, Wilse and Wilson. Umpires, Klein and Doyle.

BROOKLYN SCORES SHUT-OUT.

Innings 12 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Brooklyn.....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0-3 10 0
Philadelphia.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0 5 3
Batteries: Barger and Bergen; Schultz and Doolin. Umpires, Eason and Johnston.

CINCINNATI 13, CHICAGO 2.

Innings 12 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Cincinnati.....2 0 4 5 1 0 0 0-15 19 1
Chicago.....0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0-2 7 0
Batteries: Keefe and Clarke; Griffin, Foxen, Reulbach and Kling. Umpires, Rigler and Finnegan.

PLAYING FINAL ROUNDS FOR THE WOLLASTON CUP

B. S. Evans Meets C. C. Bell and F. H. Hoyt Plays R. Freeman on Semi-Final Today.

The semi-final and final rounds of the Wollaston open amateur golf tournament are being played today. In the semi-finals B. S. Evans of Brae Burn plays C. C. Bell of the same club and F. H. Hoyt of Allston meets R. R. Freeman of the home club. The winners of these matches meet this afternoon in the final round for the Wollaston cup.

Hoyt, in clearing his way to the semi-finals in the second round Friday removed J. J. Gallagher of the home club, and with the elimination of the Wollaston man the Allston player enhanced his chances of going through a winner of the cup.

For nine holes Gallagher held him safely, but from thence Hoyt ran away from his opponent. Their cards:

Hoyt.....5 5 4 4 6 4 4 4-42
Gallagher.....2 5 3 5 5 5 5 5-42
Hoyt.....5 5 4 4 4 4 4 4-42
Gallagher.....2 5 3 5 5 5 5 5-42

The summary of Friday's play is as follows:

WOLLASTON CUP—Second Round.
C. C. Bell, Brae Burn, beat L. J. Malone, Woodland, by 2 and 2; R. S. Evans, Brae Burn, beat R. E. Jones, Concord, by 4 and 2; F. H. Hoyt, Allston, beat J. J. Gallagher, Wollaston, by 4 and 2; R. R. Freeman, Wollaston, beat G. E. Trafton, Chestnut Hill, by 6 and 4.

COLLEGE GAMES TODAY.

Harvard vs. Vermont.
Yale vs. Columbia.
Pennsylvania vs. Princeton.
Dartmouth vs. Cornell.
Annapolis vs. Georgetown.
Brown vs. Stevens Institute.
Boston University vs. Bridgewater Normal.
Butes vs. Colby.
Maine vs. Bowdoin.
Syracuse vs. Rochester.
Wesleyan vs. Fordham.
Middlebury vs. New Hampshire State.
Yale 14 vs. Pennsylvania 14.
Princeton 14 vs. Andover.
Brown 14 vs. Worcester Academy.
Dartmouth 14 vs. Fitch Seminary.
Williams 14 vs. Hotchkiss school.

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PRIZE CUPS
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TROPHIES.
Largest Cups
\$2.00 to \$500.00.
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52 Summer St.
BOSTON

YALE'S SPRING BOAT RACES TO BE HELD ON NEW HAVEN HARBOR

Seven Races This Afternoon in Annual Regatta—Formal Opening of New Boathouse.

1 1/4-MILE COURSE

NEW HAVEN—The annual Yale spring regatta and the formal opening of the George Ade memorial boathouse will be held on the harbor at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Tea for the graduate donors of the boathouse will be served from 4 o'clock to 6.

The large lounging room has just been furnished with mission furniture, including three big settees, several tables, and numerous chairs and pictures.

Numerals are to be given to the members of the winning class crew. Cups will be given to the winning class crew, to the winning second class crew, and to the winners of the third 1912, Pier-son hall, York street, and Sheff. Club crews race. Springfield high school and Rock Raemon Boat Club of Springfield have been invited to compete and have accepted.

The course will be one and one-quarter miles, straightaway, if the weather is favorable. Otherwise the races will be covered up the river. The regatta will begin at 4 o'clock sharp.

There will be seven races in all, commencing in the following order:

First race at 4—Senior second, Junior second, sophomore second and freshman first.
Second race at 4:15—Senior first, Junior first and sophomore first.
Third race at 4:30—Junior third, Pierson hall, York street and Sheff. Club.
Fourth race at 4:45—Freshman second and third and Springfield high school.
Fifth race at 5—Freshman first and Rock Raemon Boat Club.
Sixth race at 5:15—Winners of first and second races.
Seventh race at 5:30—First and second varsity crews.

YALE NINE SHUTS OUT VIRGINIA

NEW HAVEN—Yale's baseball nine shut out Virginia, 6 to 0, Friday. Both pitchers were effective. Freeman holding the visitors down to two singles, both by Capt. Hume. Rixey had the Yale batsmen guessing except in the fifth. Two splendid stops by acting Capt. Merritt of the Yale team, and a running catch by Stevens of a long foul, were features of the game. The score:

Innings 12 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Yale.....0 0 0 0 3 0 2 1-6 8 3
Virginia.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0 2 5
Batteries: Freeman and Carhart; Rixey and Anderson. Umpire, Lawton.

BOSTON NATIONAL AVERAGES.

	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	SH.
Mcotte, p.	2	10	1	25	2
Engle, 3b.	17	63	11	25	2
Speaker, cf.	17	63	11	25	2
Carson, c.	17	63	11	25	2
Williams, lb.	17	59	7	16	4
Gardner, 2b.	17	67	10	17	4
Goode, cf.	1	4	1	4	1
Wood, p.	5	12	4	3	1
Yerkes, ss.	17	56	6	14	4
Leahy, 1b.	17	63	7	15	3
Hooper, rf.	17	63	7	15	3
Madden, c.	4	15	2	3	1
Collins, p.	4	14	1	2	1
Karger, p.	5	9	1	1	1
Nunnaker, c.	6	1	1	1	1
Wagner, ss.	4	6	1	1	1
Klemon, c.	1	2	1	1	1
Hall, cf.	1	2	1	1	1
Smith, p.	2	1	1	1	1
Murtell, p.	2	1	1	1	1
Thoney	2	2	1	1	1
Totals	17	551	78	144	25

Furs Stored and Insured
Cleaning and small repairs without charge.
Remodeling and altering at SPECIAL
SUMMER PRICES.
Rugs and Lace Curtains cleansed and stored.

Tremont St.
Near West

Chandler & Co.

Tremont St.
Near West

Furs Stored and Insured
Cleaning and small repairs without charge.
Remodeling and altering at SPECIAL
SUMMER PRICES.
Rugs and Lace Curtains cleansed and stored.

The New Mid-Season Styles in Millinery

Special display of mid-season Millinery, including all the late and new French models designed and approved by the Parisian milliners within the last two weeks, made up from the advance style sheets of Chandler & Co.'s Paris representative. Included are the new effects in white, black and natural—lace, French and Italian novelty braid hats, with trimmings of new ostrich, also flower effects—these hats are especially suitable for bridesmaids and garden party wear.

Special attention is called to an unusual assortment of inexpensive Outing and Semi-dress Hats. These include Turbans, Pokes, Medium and large brimmed hats, and other styles, with trimmings of wings, fancy feathers, ribbons and velvets.

Hats of this quality sell regularly at 15.00 to 20.00 each. Price..... 7.50

DRESS HATS after models by Georgette, Louise, Leontine, Carlier, etc. A beautiful assortment is included, consisting of close flower Turbans, medium and large brimmed Hats, trimmed with French flowers, ribbons and velvets in fascinating new color combinations. Regular prices are 25.00 and 35.00. Price..... 15.00



Chandler & Co. have made enormous purchases under conditions unusually favorable for buying; the exact cause for the reductions being hard to analyze; but two certain factors are the late season and the fact that Chandler & Co. have been holding an unprecedented sale of fine garments, and the attention of the manufacturers has been drawn to them as the channel through which to dispose of their surplus of high-class merchandise—Whatever the cause, Chandler & Co. have made the *largest purchases in their history at the Lowest Prices in the History of the Garment Trade.*

Suits

110 Tailored and Trimmed Suits, in serges, mixtures and suitings, plain tailored coats, the more dressy styles with satin collars. Values 25.00 to 45.00.

All 18.50 and 22.50

85 Tailored and Dress Suits, in serges, satins and fine suitings, silk and braid trimmed models, smart short coats, plain tailored models with the new straight skirts. Values 45.00 to 75.00.

All 29.50 and 35.00

Dresses

150 New Foulard Dresses all new and never shown in Boston before—they are made in several styles—all in desirable patterns of silks and include shades of navy, Copenhagen, rose, green and black, in polka dots, stripes and figures. Full range of sizes from 16 to 18 years up to 34 to 42 bust.

Every dress made to retail at 18.50 and 22.50

In Special Department
Fourth Floor.

10.75

In Special Department
Fourth Floor.

75 Beautiful Embroidered Voile Dresses, in white and colors. These dresses are all new and will be on sale Monday for the first time. Regular values 30.00 and 35.00. Now..... 16.50 and 22.50

20 Chiffon Cloth and Silk Voile Dresses, in stripes and polka dots, made up over silk. Colors—blue, green, black and white. Value 50.00 to 65.00. Now..... 35.00

265 Wash Dresses

Ginghams Chambrays Linens Cotton Voiles
Reps Dimities Tissues Muslins

Values 7.50, 10.50, 12.50 up to 18.00

All marked 5.50 and 7.50

In this lot are many tailored dresses suitable for misses and young ladies, in sizes 14, 16 and 18. In special department on fourth floor.

286 Beautiful Waists

Sold regularly at 10.50, 16.50, 25.00, up to 45.00

All Priced 5.00 7.50 10.50

These waists are made of Chiffons, French Cotton Voiles, Marquisettes, Batistes, Mulls and Novelty Silks.

In the lot are 40 fine Imported Hand-Made French Model Waists of white voile, in combination with hand embroidery in white and colors and real Irish and cluny laces. These waists cost from 20.00 to 30.00 to land.

The Chiffon Waists are made up over silks, laces, nets and embroideries and match the suit shades. The Cotton Voile Waists are all embroidered in white and colors.

Coats

Hundreds of Stylish Coats for Automobiling—Steamer—Riding—Tourists and Street. Coats of a semi-dress character for wear over thin dresses. Coats of rough English mixture and Scotch homespun, built after the latest English models, every coat is an ultra fashionable garment. Blue Serge Coats and Black Serge Coats—Natural Tussah Coats—Coats of Black Duchesse Satin and Black Silk Voile over satin—the most stylish afternoon and evening wraps of the season.

	Value.	Price.
1 Green Polo Coat.....	50.00	25.00
1 Gray Polo Coat.....	50.00	25.00
1 White Serge Coat.....	21.00	16.50
1 Tan Diagonal Coat.....	25.00	15.00
1 Blue Serge Coat.....	50.00	25.00
1 Embroidered Net Coat.....	100.00	65.00
1 Mixture Coat.....	40.00	25.00
1 Mixture Coat.....	25.00	16.50
1 Black Voile Coat.....	75.00	50.00
1 Black Taffeta Coat.....	40.00	20.00
1 Marquisette Coat.....	125.00	65.00
1 Gray Diagonal Coat.....	52.50	35.00

	Value.	Price.
1 Blue Serge Coat.....	28.00	15.00
1 White Serge Coat.....	50.00	30.00
1 White Serge Coat.....	120.00	60.00
1 Tan Crepe Coat.....	90.00	45.00
1 Blue Serge Coat.....	35.00	17.50
1 Tussah Coat.....	95.00	45.00
1 Tussah Coat.....	95.00	45.00
1 Broadcloth Coat.....	70.00	35.00
2 Raincoats.....	18.50	9.00
1 Raincoat.....	16.50	9.00
1 Embroidered Chiffon Coat.....	100.00	45.00
1 Black Satin Coat.....	50.00	25.00

New Undermuslins

At Prices Far Below the Usual

Bought in Large Quantities—
They Can Be Sold at Small Prices.

The reputation of Chandler & Co. for producing attractive undermuslins, exquisitely finished in every detail, has been fully maintained in their new stock for this sale, and although extremely low in prices, their undergarments have individuality and character that lift them to the level of the highest priced garments.

A uniform and permanent whiteness of material is a great feature in their undermuslins. An additional price is paid for bleaching their cottons, nainsooks and cambrics. The sale on Monday comprises garments from a manufacturer of the highest-grade undermuslins, who seldom makes any deviation from his prices, but when he does he makes a cut so deep that when the fineness of quality is considered the values are irresistible.



Irish Crochet Lace Trimmed Undermuslins. Special attention has been given to these crocheted laces. Chandler & Co. contracted for many yards of this favored lace. It was bought in an unwashed state at a great reduction. Dainty hand-crocheted insets, insertions and edges were included. They were utilized in trimming 500 night gowns, all to be sold at a very low price.

Night Gowns—Kimono style, broad head, crocheted Irish lace insertion at neck and on sleeves, rosette bow—Very special, for 1.95

Night Gowns—Fine crocheted Irish lace insertion at neck and sleeves, ribbon run through—Sheer fine nainsook, Special, at 3.75

Night Gowns—Four styles. Some with Irish crocheted modillions and edge, others with deep insertions and edge—As beautiful in style as a 10.00 French gown—Special, at 5.00

Night Gowns of fine Nainsook, elaborately trimmed with fine Irish crocheted lace insertions, and a very fine quality—up to date styles—Special, at 6.75

Other Styles at 8.95, 10.50 and up to 16.50.

St. Gall Embroidery Trimmed Undermuslins

The fine embroideries of St. Gall are too well known to give further description. Their durability and attractiveness are appreciated always by lovers of the beautiful. It is rarely possible to get these high-grade goods on the cheaper grades of underwear. Chandler & Co. were very fortunate in securing a lot of these favored embroideries at less than their cost. They used them in trimming undergarments of all grades, which will be sold much below their value.

Night Gowns—Five style, including kimono designs. All trimmed with St. Gall embroidery edges or insertions, in some cases both edges and insertions. Special at \$1.00

Night Gowns in 10 new and beautiful styles, all with a great variety of St. Gall embroidery edges, insertions, yokes, and all over embroidery bodies. Special at \$1.95

Night Gowns—Empire style, bodice and sleeves of St. Gall all over embroidery, fine Val lace edges. Special at \$2.95

Novelty Night Gowns, latest styles, beautiful St. Gall embroideries and motifs, elaborately trimmed. Prices \$3.75, \$5.00, \$6.00 and \$10.50

Combinations in corset cover and skirt, or corset cover and skirt, dainty St. Gall embroidery edges. Special at \$1.00

Combinations of nainsook and lawn, some with fine St. Gall all over embroideries, others with fine St. Gall insertion and edges. Special at \$1.95

Combinations, skirt or drawers—specially fine St. Gall embroideries and insertions. Special at \$2.50 to \$18.50

Drawers of fine cambric and nainsook in Isabella Garter, Umbrella and Butterfly styles, with choicest St. Gall embroideries. Special at \$1.00

Drawers—25 new and beautiful styles, with finest St. Gall edges and insertions. Special at \$1.50, \$1.95 up to \$5.00

Chemises and Skirt Chemises of the nainsook, trimmed with new patterns of St. Gall embroideries. Special at \$1.00 each

Chemises and Skirt Chemises of fine nainsook, fine St. Gall edges and insertions on top and on edge of skirt. Special at \$1.50

White Skirts in the new narrow styles; also modulated styles, with St. Gall insertions or flounces. Special at \$1.95

White Skirts, medium width, with deep flounces of fine St. Gall embroideries, specially beautiful patterns. Special at \$2.95

White Skirts—10 styles—fine St. Gall embroidery flounces. Special at \$6.95 to \$17.50

Extra Large Gowns—Special styles—just as beautiful as small ones. Prices \$1.50 to \$7.50

Three Corset Specials

600 W. B. Corsets, fine quality brocade—4 hose supporters—Value 5.00..... Special 3.00
200 W. B. Corsets of fine quality brocade—4 hose supporters—Value 5.00..... Special 3.00
100 La Vida Corsets in which sizes are broken—fine silk brocade—4 hose supporters—gold trimmed clasps to match. Regular 12.50 value—As sizes are not complete, these will be sold at..... 3.50

Jersey Silk and Messaline

Black and All Colors
Finest Silk Petticoats
6.00 to 8.00 qualities at 3.95

Hermesdorf Chemnitz Hosiery 3 pairs for 95c

The larger part are 50c quality and not a pair under 37½c quality
1380 Pairs—Every Pair Guaranteed
by the maker and by Chandler & Co.

600 Pairs of Women's Black Gauze Weight Lisle Hosiery, double garter tops, extra applied heels and toes. Value 50c. 3 pairs for 95c
240 Pairs of Women's Tan Gauze Weight Lisle Hosiery, extra reinforced tops, applied heels and toes. Value 30c. 3 pairs for 95c
300 Pairs of Women's White Gauze Weight Lisle Hosiery, double garter tops, extra applied heels and toes. Value 37½c. 3 pairs for 95c
900 Pairs of Women's Black Gauze Weight Lisle Hosiery, double garter tops, extra reinforced heels and toes. Value 50c. 3 pairs for 95c

600 Pairs of Women's Tan Gauze Weight Lisle Hosiery, double garter tops, extra reinforced heels and toes. Value 50c. 3 pairs for 95c
300 Pairs of Women's Black Silk Lisle Hosiery, double tops and lavender-tipped heels and toes. Value 80c. 3 pairs for 95c
480 Pairs of Women's Black Gauze Lisle Hosiery, double garter tops, applied heels and toes. Value 37½c. 3 pairs for 95c

SECRETARY FISHER REPLIES TO ALASKA COAL PETITIONERS

WASHINGTON—Acting on receipt of news of a raid at Cordova, Alaska, where citizens, led by the president of the Chamber of Commerce, stormed a steamship and shovelled into the harbor her cargo of British Columbia coal, crying, "Give us Alaska coal," Walter L. Fisher, secretary of the interior, telegraphed to Governor Clark of Alaska, who is now at Chaplin, Conn., directing suppression of lawlessness.

The secretary has answered by mail the cablegrams which were sent to President Taft by the citizens of Katalla and Cordova, asking for relief from the coal situation in that territory. Failure to receive replies from President Taft was given as the cause of the move by the "Cordova Coal Party."

The despatches, of which there were about 80, were turned over to the interior department by President Taft. In his reply Secretary Fisher said that he was now studying the situation in the territory thoroughly, and would render such relief as he could, as soon as possible. The letters will probably reach Alaska about May 14 or 15.

OPENING OF SAFES BEGUN IN BANGOR BURNED DISTRICT

BANGOR, Me.—The opening of safes in the burned district, which began on Friday, was continued today and in nearly every case the contents were found to be in good condition. A dozen experts from different safe making firms are here. The larger vaults will not be opened for some time.

State Insurance Commissioner Beecher Putnam, who has been in Bangor since the fire, said Friday that while the figures were not yet complete, the total loss would not aggregate far from \$3,000,000. Mr. Putnam says that the insurance will figure about \$1,500,000.

A local banking house advertised Friday that it had \$1,000,000 available for real estate loans at a special low rate for rebuilding in the burned district.

The Maine Central and Bangor & Aroostook railroads will not run excursions here on Sunday as planned.
Notices were issued Friday by Morris McDonald, general manager of the Maine Central railroad, that until June 1, 1912, one half tariff rates would be charged on construction material and supplies intended for rebuilding Bangor.
The 900 pupils of the Bangor high school went back to their studies Friday in the Palm street grammar school building.

ONE FOURTH OF HOE LIBRARY SOLD FOR NEARLY A MILLION

NEW YORK—One fourth of the library of the late Robert Hoe has been sold at auction. Nearly \$1,000,000 has been realized.

The nineteenth and last session of the sale was held Friday afternoon and netted \$42,876.50. This brought the total of the whole sale to \$997,363.50, or some \$2000 odd short of the \$1,000,000 mark that the followers of the sale breathlessly waited for, even to the last book that went under the hammer.

The Hoe sale has established a record in the sale of libraries. The record it broke was that set by the Ashburnham sale in London in 1897, which totaled \$265,000. The highest price for a single day of the Ashburnham sale was \$125,000, as against last Monday's sessions of the Hoe sale, which brought \$225,163.50. The greatest individual bidder at the Hoe sale was George D. Smith, who altogether bid for and took \$523,907.50 worth of books.

MOROCCO SULTAN IS SHUT UP IN FEZ AND REBELS GAIN

FEZ, Morocco—By courier to Tangier. The arrival of Captain Bremond's column has not changed the situation.

The loose investment of the capital continues. The rebel horsemen, who are beyond the reach of the artillery, have cut off the food supplies. The Sultan's troops have to be constantly skirmishing and on the alert to repel attack.

The rebel chiefs have a growing moral advantage, since now all Morocco knows that the Sultan is penned up in the capital and that his loyal troops are unable to move outside the range of their artillery. The rebels are obtaining the upper hand throughout the country.

Tribes heretofore loyal are joining the rebellion, believing that the villages of those refusing will be raided.

The arrival of the French relief expedition will secure the entry of provisions and the safety of the capital, but the political outlook is confused and uncertain.

FREE OF SUITS, ICE COMPANY TO QUIT NEW YORK

NEW YORK—The \$40,000,000 American Ice Company, a New Jersey corporation which Charles W. Morse organized in 1899, has withdrawn from the state of New York and all pending proceedings against it as a monopoly have been dismissed. This was announced almost simultaneously in New York and Albany late Friday by the company and the state authorities.

Hereafter the New York end of the company's business will be conducted under the name of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, a domestic corporation, amenable to state regulations.

CHAMP CLARK URGES WORLD-WIDE PEACE IN BALTIMORE ADDRESS

(Continued from Page One.)

reason why we should do so. Our geographical situation, defended by the sea on east and west, with friendliest neighbors on north and south, together with our immeasurable wealth and vast population, constantly and rapidly growing, makes our position practically impregnable.

"With friendship for all nations and entangling alliances with none, with no desire to overreach or encroach upon any nation, we can with no selfish motive, but with a sincere desire to promote the happiness and welfare of the whole human race, lead in this glorious undertaking, thereby helping to realize Tennyson's gorgeous vision of universal peace."

When the war-drum throbs no longer, And the battle flags are furled, In the parliament of man, The federation of world.

"In this self-appointed humanitarian task let us all be encouraged by John Milton's sublime utterance, 'Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war.'"

Baron d'Estournelles de Constant said: "The first duty of every internationalist is to begin by improving his country and himself in his country."

The committee on resolutions met earlier in the day and passed a resolution embodying the proposal of a "financial neutrality" as a preventive of war between nations, made by James Speyer, the New York banker, and urging the adoption of an international agreement between all the leading nations of the world to condemn the practice of lending money for warfare.

One of the resolutions endorsed the Anglo-American arbitration treaty and calls for its ratification. Another asks that Congress pass such acts as will make the government hold each state responsible for any act committed upon the person or property of foreign subjects within the state. Still another resolution approves the proposed celebration of the 100 years of peace between the English-speaking nations, and will pledge its support to the movement.

HOUSE IS CLOSING FREE LIST DEBATE AND VOTES MONDAY

WASHINGTON—The last day of general debate on the Democratic free list bill occupied the House this afternoon and the speeches will end with adjournment this evening and on Monday the House will begin reading the measure for amendment, after which the vote will be taken.

Republicans who have criticized its hasty preparation will offer amendments to whip it into a somewhat presentable form, as the bill is bound to pass the House.

A constitutional amendment to grant women the right to vote was proposed in a resolution introduced in the House today by Mondell (Rep., Wyo.).

"WORLD IN BOSTON" HAS LARGE AUDIENCE FOR CHILDREN'S DAY

Today is Children's day at the "World in Boston," the missionary exposition in Mechanics building. This morning 5000 children assembled to visit the moving picture gallery and attend an entertainment in Pageant hall. These children came from Boston and the Old Colony district.

The annual meeting of the Sunday school children of the Congregational churches is also held at the "World in Boston" today, and 1000 people from Rhode Island came by special train from Providence, including a chorus under the direction of Dr. Jules Jordan. A Filipino band from the United States battleship Georgia will play at 5:30 p. m.

Speakers Friday are missionaries from all over the world and workers under many denominational boards.

Prof. Frank A. Lombard, formerly dean of the Doshisha University in Japan, now of the faculty of Clark University, called forth applause by asserting that Japan is decidedly for peace and desires least of all a war with the United States.

Among the attractive scenes is British India, where American women, garbed and painted as Hindu women of caste, appear to be going about the ordinary occupation of those women.

The third mass meeting in connection with the "World in Boston" to be held Sunday afternoon in Mechanics building will have special interest for men. The principal speakers will be J. Campbell White and Col. E. W. Halford. Mornay Williams of New York will preside, and a chorus of 500 male voices under the direction of the Rev. Henry J. Kilbourn will furnish music. The Lotus quartet of Boston will also give several selections.

M'NAMARA BROTHERS IN COURT; DATE SET FOR ENTERING PLEAS

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Following the arraignment late Friday of John F. and James McNamara on 19 indictments, charging murder in causing a dynamite explosion in the Times building the attorneys for the defense are today preparing to enter pleas for the men, the date for which was set by Judge Bordwell as June 1.

Accused with the brothers in the indictments were William Caplan, alleged to have been an abettor of James B. McNamara in the explosion, and four others, one a woman, who were masked by the names of John Doe, Richard Roe, John Stiles and Jane Doe.

SEE OCEAN TERMINAL TRANSFER TO SOUTH BOSTON IN PIER PLAN

(Continued from Page One.)

land superintendent of the Dominion Atlantic Steamship Line and member of the metropolitan improvements committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

"With the proper layout South Boston could become a magnificent terminus for ocean-going steamers and the development of the Commonwealth docks would not necessarily interfere with the development of East Boston. It is the duty now of the New Haven, which sanctions the present plan, to bring more business to Boston, as has been promised."

George E. Willey, president of the Boston Fish Bureau, thinks that the improvement of the South Boston waterfront, as proposed by the New Haven would naturally draw business to that vicinity, and therefore could not help benefiting the fish industry as well as other business interests of South Boston and the city.

Frederick F. Dimick, secretary of the fish bureau, said: "The development of the South Boston docks will undoubtedly benefit all parties concerned. The imposing buildings planned by the New Haven will be another step toward adding dignity to the port."

Col. George B. Billings, United States Commissioner of immigration for the New England states, said that it is immaterial to him what point is decided upon by the railroads for harbor development, as no matter where aliens are landed the cost of transporting them to the immigration station must be borne by the steamship companies. He said, however, that South Boston seemed to be a favorable location, as passengers would thus escape either a long ferry ride over the harbor, a gloomy passage through the East Boston tunnel, or the trip from Charlestown to reach the city proper.

MRS. DODGE DEFENSE CONTINUES. GUILDFALL, Vt.—In the trial today of Mrs. Florence M. Dodge of Lunenburg, charged with killing William A. Heath of Dalton, N. H., E. H. Hunter, superintendent of the buildings of Dartmouth College, and an expert civil engineer, testified that it would be wholly improbable and merely possible for a man to have been shot by another person and receive such a wound as that received by the house painter. At noon the court took a recess until Monday.

SIGNS GRAND TRUNK BILL. PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Governor Foshier Friday signed the bill which provides for access by the Grand Trunk to the proposed docks by passing over and under the tracks of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad.

COLEMAN E. KELLEY INDICTED. Former Councilman Coleman E. Kelly of South Boston was indicted for manslaughter today in the superior criminal court before Judge Stevens in connection with the Jeremiah Mahoney case.

U. S. MINISTER TO HAITI QUILTS. NEW YORK—Cable dispatches from Port au Prince, Haiti, say that H. W. Furness, the American minister, has presented to President Taft his resignation, to take effect in July.

"NO BILL" IN MRS. RUSSELL CASE. In the case of Mrs. Clara Russell of Dorchester, charged with slaying her 12-year-old daughter Marjory, the grand jury today returned a "no bill."

REPRESENTS A SCENE IN BRITISH INDIA. The work of changing the grade of Webster street near the corner of Main street at North Hanover will begin soon. The Hanover Choral Society has begun rehearsals for a concert to be given at Center Hanover in June.

COACH AND ACTRESS IN QUINCY PLAY. The senior class of the high school at Quincy will present its annual play in the school hall this evening. The farce in four acts entitled "The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown" will be given under the direction of Miss Mary G. Brown, a teacher of the school.

THE cast is as follows: Miss Romney of Cicero House Academy, Joan S. Arthur; Angela Brightwell, Clara F. Mansfield; Matilda Jones, Daisy D. Brooks; Millicent Loveridge, Annie R. Allen; Clara Loveridge, Clara V. Bushnell; Mrs. O'Gallagher, Blanche Picard; Miss Devereux, Amy Nelson; Emma, Marion F. Bill; Major O'Gallagher, of the forty-first lancers, John K. Goodhue; Herr von Mozer, music master, Artemus M. Dingwell; Mr. Hibbertson, solicitor, Frederick Sutermeister; Sergeant Tanner of Scotland Yard, Philip A. Rice; Captain Courtney of the forty-first Lancers, Paul Blackmur.

COACHESSETT. The Ladies Aid Society of the Methodist church has elected: President, Mrs. Mary C. Brightman; vice-president, Mrs. George Squires; secretary, Mrs. Herbert Lothrop; treasurer, Mrs. Edward Brown.

A baseball team has been organized here.

EAST BRIDGEWATER. The East Bridgewater Board of Trade will hold its annual dinner in June. Quota from the clubs in the neighboring towns will be invited.

The work on the new state highway is nearing completion.

HANOVER. The work of changing the grade of Webster street near the corner of Main street at North Hanover will begin soon. The Hanover Choral Society has begun rehearsals for a concert to be given at Center Hanover in June.

MISS MARY G. BROWN. Teacher who is coach of Quincy high school play.

MISS CLARA F. MANSFIELD. Takes the part of Angela Brightwell in school farce at Quincy.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

LEXINGTON.

The Lexington Savings Bank has elected the following officers: President, George O. Whiting; vice-presidents, Edward P. Merriam, Charles B. Davis and James Floyd Russell; clerk, Augustus E. Scott; trustees, J. L. Norris, George W. Spaulding, Charles B. Davis, Herbert G. Locke, James E. Crone, Edward P. Merriam, George O. Whiting, George O. Davis, A. W. Newell, Edwin B. Worthen, Arthur C. Whitney, George E. Briggs, Irving Stone, Leonard A. Saville, Augustus E. Scott, James F. Russell, F. Foster Sherburne, Frank D. Pierce, Edward P. Nichols, Alonzo E. Locke, W. B. Foster, Frank C. Childs, and Abram B. Smith; board of investment, George O. Whiting, Charles B. Davis, J. L. Norris, James F. Crone, George W. Spaulding and Frank D. Pierce.

Frederick L. Emery has been elected president of the Lexington Field and Garden Club.

BROCKTON.

The Board of Trade will be addressed next Monday evening by Alfred W. Donovan of Rockland, president of the New England Boot and Shoe Club; former Mayor John S. Kent, president of the Brockton Shoe Manufacturers Association; Walter M. Dunbar, president of the Brockton Merchants Association; and a member of the Malden Board of Trade. The latter will tell of the achievements of Merchants week in Malden.

Mayor Harry C. Howard has received notification from James Bertrand, secretary to Andrew Carnegie, that the \$110,000 given for the erection of a public library building in this city is available and he may draw for such sums as are necessary as the work progresses.

WINTROP.

Members of the parish of the Unitarian church have elected: Clerk, Allen S. Dow; treasurer, H. A. Root; standing committee, George W. Battis, George H. Oaks, Fred W. Woodcock, Warren Titus, E. J. Dewire.

Deane Winthrop chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, has elected: Regent, Mrs. William H. Colton; vice-regent, Caroline V. Paul; recording secretary, Mrs. Caroline S. Newmarsh; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Mary Etta Moore; treasurer, Miss Alice Downs; historian, Mrs. Carrie Walsh; chaplain, Mrs. Albert B. Dunham.

PLYMPTON.

A series of evangelical meetings at the Congregational church will close Sunday when the annual roll-call and general communion of the church will be held.

Arrangements are underway for the observance of Memorial day in town. The exercises will be in charge of a committee of citizens.

ROCKLAND.

The members of the First Congregational church have appointed a committee to plan for raising the church debt and for the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the organization of the church in 1913.

The engineers of the fire department have organized with Frank H. Shaw as chief.

REVERE.

Miss Maude Marchon, soprano soloist, will sing at the Trinity Congregational church in Beachmont Sunday evening. William H. Chadwick of this church has been elected a delegate from the Suffolk North Conference of Congregational churches to the state conference, to be held at Haverhill, May 14-16.

COCHESSETT.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Methodist church has elected: President, Mrs. Mary C. Brightman; vice-president, Mrs. George Squires; secretary, Mrs. Herbert Lothrop; treasurer, Mrs. Edward Brown.

A baseball team has been organized here.

EAST BRIDGEWATER.

The East Bridgewater Board of Trade will hold its annual dinner in June. Quota from the clubs in the neighboring towns will be invited.

The work on the new state highway is nearing completion.

HANOVER.

The work of changing the grade of Webster street near the corner of Main street at North Hanover will begin soon. The Hanover Choral Society has begun rehearsals for a concert to be given at Center Hanover in June.

QUINCY.

The Parent-Teachers Association of the Massachusetts Fields school has elected: President, A. G. Baker; vice-president, O. W. F. Alstine; secretary, S. J. Ripley; treasurer, Mrs. Charles W. Reynolds; executive committee, Mrs. E. A. Atkins, Mrs. J. R. Morris and Miss Florence Gammons.

The Epworth League of the Wollaston Methodist Episcopal church has chosen these officers: President, Walter Sutermeister; vice-presidents, Miss Sadie Teed, Mrs. Arthur Dewnap, Miss Florence Bennett; secretary, Arthur Dewnap; treasurer, Miss Gertrude Barlow.

At the Memorial Congregational church Sunday evening Lester H. Cleo, director of boys work at the Y. M. C. A., will deliver an address.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS.

Seventeen new books have been added to the shelves of the reading room.

The Locke School Association has elected: President, C. Howard Briggs, Jr.; vice-president, F. J. Harding; secretary, Herbert A. Snow; treasurer, J. C. Holmes; collector, Miss Lucy Evans; program committee, Mrs. Cyrus Dallin, Mrs. T. W. White, F. M. Burroughs; hospitality committee, Mrs. William P. Hadley, Mrs. Thomas Barnes, Mrs. E. W. Byram, Mrs. E. I. Goodwin, Mrs. Paul R. Bennett, Mrs. Jacob Estabrook, Miss Alice Connor; membership committee, John S. Lamson, J. V. Goddard, F. M. Whitton, Mrs. J. Herbert Mead, Mrs. Alfred P. Rexford, Mrs. E. W. Nicoll and Mrs. Harlan P. Bean.

READING.

Harry T. Watkins, principal of the high school has received an invitation from Representative Joseph H. Parker, Jr., to have the senior class visit the State House.

The annual meeting of the Y. M. C. A. will be held in the Baptist church tonight at which an effort will be made to reorganize the association and save the building for its future use. The building is advertised to be held under mortgage foreclosure on May 15.

STONEHAM.

The Peabody estate at 73 Elm street has been sold by Cyrus Clarke of Concord, N. H., to John E. Truckes of Charlestown.

The Gamma Alpha Beta Society will have a social and entertainment in the Baptist church next Thursday evening.

RANDOLPH.

The Salvation Army holds a public meeting in Pythian hall Monday evening. There will be addresses by Capt. William A. Perkins and Lieut. Frederick Parker.

ACQUITTED IN TURTLE CASE. In the first session of the superior court Judge Stevens directed a jury to bring in a verdict of not guilty Friday in the case of John H. Weiner, accused of cruelty to animals in keeping a turtle lying on its back in a restaurant show window.

QUINCY SCHOOL SENIORS TO GIVE ANNUAL FARCE. The senior class of the high school at Quincy will present its annual play in the school hall this evening.

The farce in four acts entitled "The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown" will be given under the direction of Miss Mary G. Brown, a teacher of the school. The cast is as follows: Miss Romney of Cicero House Academy, Joan S. Arthur; Angela Brightwell, Clara F. Mansfield; Matilda Jones, Daisy D. Brooks; Millicent Loveridge, Annie R. Allen; Clara Loveridge, Clara V. Bushnell; Mrs. O'Gallagher, Blanche Picard; Miss Devereux, Amy Nelson; Emma, Marion F. Bill; Major O'Gallagher, of the forty-first lancers, John K. Goodhue; Herr von Mozer, music master, Artemus M. Dingwell; Mr. Hibbertson, solicitor, Frederick Sutermeister; Sergeant Tanner of Scotland Yard, Philip A. Rice; Captain Courtney of the forty-first Lancers, Paul Blackmur.

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PHILADELPHIA PLANT BURNED. PHILADELPHIA—The 10-story power house of the Philadelphia Electric Company, at Ninth and Sansom streets, was burned today. Dynamites and other heavy apparatus are not believed to have been greatly injured.

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While the Crimson teams were scoring victories the Princeton freshmen were outpointing the orators from Yale at Princeton.

START COLBY DORMITORY. WATERTOWN, Me.—Preliminary work for the erection of the new \$25,000 dormitory at Colby College has begun. Many large trees on the site of the proposed building were felled Friday.

MISS MARY G. BROWN. Teacher who is coach of Quincy high school play.

MISS CLARA F. MANSFIELD. Takes the part of Angela Brightwell in school farce at Quincy.

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An Exceptional Sale of Women's Costumes

Final Clearance Prices on All Models and Single Pieces. Many Beautiful Creations at 1/3 Less Than Original Prices

This is an event that should interest every woman who admires apparel of beauty and correctness—and who appreciates price savings far out of the ordinary.

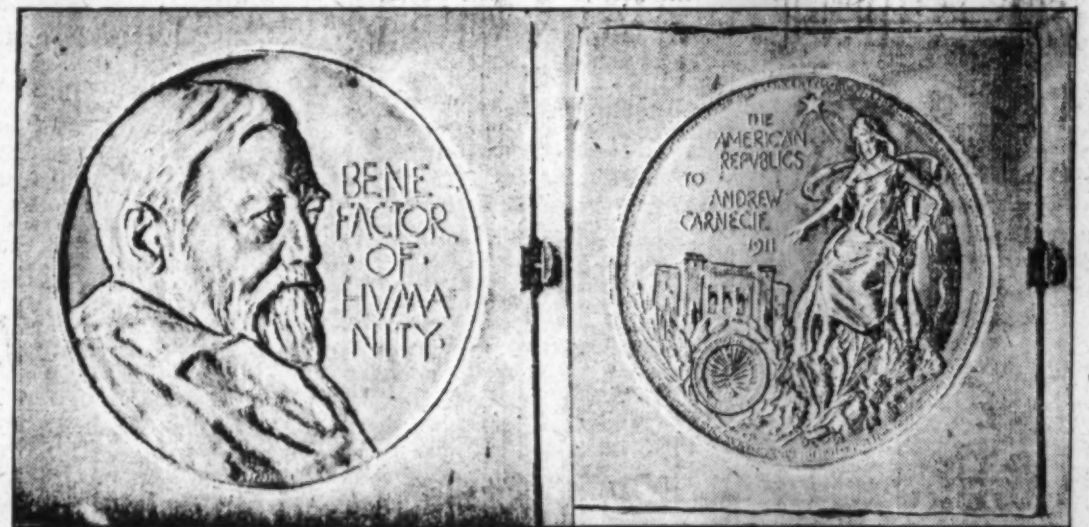
1 Brown Foulard Gown	Was 85.00	
1 Old Blue Marquissette Gown	Was 85.00	
1 Black and white stripe Silk Gown	Was 85.00	AT
1 Wistaria Foulard Gown	Was 75.00	
1 Francis Model Tussah Silk Gown	Was 85.00	\$55
1 Black and white Chiffon Gown	Was 85.00	
1 Point de Esprit Gown	Was 75.00	
1 Ashes of Rose Crepe de Chine Gown	Was 85.00	
1 Navy Blue Foulard Gown	Was 75.00	AT
2 Marquissette Gowns	Were 75.00	
4 Navy Blue Foulard Gowns	Were 60.00	\$45
1 Black Chiffon Gown white embroidered	Was 65.00	
1 Black French Serge Gown	Was 65.00	
1 Black Dinner Gown	Was 150.00	AT
1 Serge three-piece Suit	Was 125.00	
1 Black Chiffon over Satin Gown	Was 135.00	\$85

10 Hand Made French Dresses, were 75.00 and 85.00, now 55.00
8 Hand Made French Dresses, were 65.00 to 75.00, now 45.00

ON SALE IN OUR GREAT OUTER APPAREL
STORE FOR WOMEN—SECOND FLOOR, MAIN STORE

Jordan Marsh Company

MEDAL GIVEN MR. CARNEGIE BY PAN-AMERICA



(Photo by Harris & Ewing, Washington.)

Designed by Mrs. S. J. Farnum and presented by 21 republics to the "benefactor of humanity," who adds \$100,000 to his gifts of \$1,000,000 for a building for their use.

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MR. MCCARTHY'S GIFTS TO OFFICE

Surveyor McCarthy has presented to the treasury department the original certificates and measurements of the ship John Adams, owned by Samuel Smith, which was signed by Thomas Melville, the first surveyor of the port, on Sept. 21, 1790. He also has presented the government with a copy of the certificate of registry of the ship Commissary, owned by Samuel Devenis, and certified by John B. Derby, deputy surveyor in June, 1830. These relics have been framed and now add to the collection of interesting pictures and documents in the office of the surveyor.

Portraits of President Taft and former Presidents Roosevelt and McKinley, under whom Mr. McCarthy has served as surveyor, also have been presented to the treasury department, which acknowledges their receipt in a letter of thanks to Mr. McCarthy.

FIRE IN DORCHESTER GARAGE. Fire which started in the garage on the estate of William H. Crosby, 40 Rosedale street, Dorchester, today caused a loss of \$7500 on an automobile and \$200 on the dwelling.

Cold Storage for FURS Insured against Fire, Moths and Theft

JACKSON & CO. 126 Tremont St.

Silks THRESHER BROS. The Specialty Silk Store 49 TEMPLE PLACE Boston, Mass.



Women of the Hindu type portrayed at the exposition by American women dressed in native costume.

SCENE OF SOUTH CHINA RISING LIES UPON TOURIST'S PATHWAY

Travel Trip to Silent Nation Shows City of Canton, Where Revolt Began.

WEST RIVER GIVES BEAUTIFUL VIEWS

Wonders of Peak in Hongkong and Delight of Britain's Sentinel Isle Told.

[This special story of Hongkong and South China, written before the rising in Canton, gives personal impressions covering Hongkong, Canton, the Shamoen, the West river, Samshui, and Wuchow, which have all been made familiar by recent events.]

ON the way to Hongkong before land is sighted great junks pass by the steamer—quaint, cumbersome craft with their high sterns and painted eyes plowing on with a set purpose. They seem to have come sailing down the centuries to meet and pass. Later "the Peak" of Hongkong rises from the water to the sky like a mighty self-reliant hand, immobile, dominating. It is by way of such clues that one may get a faint comprehension of "the silent nation."

But as the steamer slips through one of the narrow gateways into the harbor of Hongkong, the tourist remembers that here is not only the doorway of South China, but the farthest outpost of the British Empire, the Gibraltar of the far east and the rival of London for world tonnage.

All around the liner there rises a sudden froth of tiny sampans of cargo junks, of white and gilt launches. Beyond are rows of fast passenger steamers and many-derricked tramps, with armored cruisers lying nearer shore. The harbor is beautiful, formed by two huge wavering semi-circles upon which cluster docks, piers, godowns and splendid merchant houses. The right curve is the islet of Hongkong with its heights, like a high peaked hat with a small brim. To the left in the distance are the rugged Kowloon hills, giant sentinels of China.

Mountain Tramway

When you have enjoyed the long and pretty ride in the white section of the tramcar, whisked round in rich-hued, climed 'motorcars in chairs, been preyed on as a "griffin" by all shopkeepers and learned dimly the difference between a gold dollar, a Mexican dollar, a Hongkong dollar and a Chinese dollar, then you will leave the brim of the hat and ascend upon a mountain tramway. As the car climbs steeply the trees slant at absurd angles and you look down—or you avoid looking down—into depths. When you have reached the tramway's limit, chairs begin the second stage; lastly you complete the climb on foot. Then you are on "the Peak!"

"The Peak"

Far away are lonely islands, touched into delicate beauty by semi-mirage. The ocean becomes less substantial and its undulations softer; it becomes a canvas upon which sun and sky and cloud and shadow ever changingly paint. And the sentinel hills of Kowloon lean nearer and become kin—their distance lessened by your height. Below, far below, lies the panorama of the harbor and of the town of Victoria, with great ships as pencil strokes on canvas and the moving liner like a smudged stroke.

The eyes behold the exquisite mountain ranges, the tropical foliage, the terraced gardens. In the silence there comes peace, a new comprehension. All that had counted for so much lies below, flat and still.

If you would throw gold into memory stand on "the Peak" as the sun goes down, when the clouds are alight and the waters blaze and the islands are liquid, when the seconds bring from the low-hung clouds fairy temples and snow-clad mountains, and rivers and waves bursting on rocks, and forests on fire and mirrored lakes, and finally, as a curtain rent across, night.

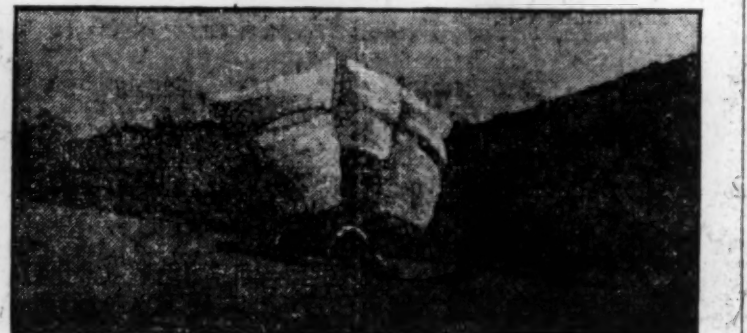
"The Peak" has a little sister with a dress of rich green velvet, "Happy Valley," the playground of Hongkong. And the tourist may see many other things, Chinese temples and native theaters, and all else that the stranger loves, but if he would add silver to the gold of the sunset let him go forth upon the waters of the harbor on a moonlit night.

Across the harbor lies the residence district of Kowloon, and nearer China is the old Kowloon city where you may still see rax China. From Kowloon starts the wonderful engineering feat, which, under the title of the Kowloon-Canton railway, will eventually enable the tourist to travel overland from Hongkong to Paris.

Settlement of Macao

Two famed spots for the visitors lie within easy reach of Hongkong. A few hours' run away lies the Portuguese settlement of Macao, where gallant gentlemen of Portugal are struggling to hold back the rising tide from the Silent Nation. It has the effect upon many visitors of a room full of disorderly bric-a-brac, in which you may find tinsel and gold, rags and silks, old furniture with modern paint upon them, and rare pictures daubed. And again it is like a partly deserted, still beautiful garden. To some, however, Macao has a real charm.

Canton lies a night's ferry journey from Hongkong and is an essential part



Scenes in West river, South China; above, eight-story pagoda; below, fishing craft.

of the tourist's itinerary. Through this metropolis of South China has flowed the rivulet of the Silent Ones—into Indo-China, the Straits Settlement, toward Australia and New Zealand, over to South Africa, and into Canada and the United States and South America. And there are still about 5,000,000, so it is estimated, in perhaps the most wonderful city on earth.

It is a city where during the day there are no shop fronts and where you may reach into a shop with one hand and scrape your elbow on the other side against a wall. It is often as comfortable to pass in the inevitable chair along a Canton street as to rush big boats in opposite directions through the Suez Canal.

You are right in the middle of deeply intimate China. While you whirl with the play on the surface of things you can feel the immovable beneath. You live days and weeks in two hours and are lonely—the loneliness of the noisy flatness and not the loneliness of the silent heights. Having seen the temple of the geni, the pagodas, etc., and having missed the amazing beauty of art and old china which only friendship can uncover for you, there remains the blessed restfulness of the Shamoen, the jewel island in the Pearl river, whereon stand the foreign legations.

The Shamoen is tiny, yet ample, green and dainty, a garden home of nations. It was a mud flat in 1858; now it is a handbox paradise—transformed at a cost of \$1,500,000-odd. Every memory of it rises cool and fragrant.

Pirate River

There is one more trip which is not on tourist schedules. It will take you up the West river, the pirate river of South China, by way of the Canton delta, the treaty port of Samshui, and the magnificent Shuihing and Takling gorges, to the inland city of Wuchow, which is rawness on piles, and resembles an old brown beetle with a million legs that vainly struggle to free themselves from the clinging river mud.

On the two to three days' run up from Hongkong you will see the village life, the famous marble caves lying about two hours' march inshore, the great paddy (rice) fields with the buffaloes and the primitive plows, the mountains with their pagodas and the beautiful valleys, the timber rafts and the "flower boats"—all that lies in the stillness of the real China outside the cities. Perhaps you may hear strange tales, too, as you pass certain spots, and you may see trim craft with machine guns and wireless masts, which will make you glad that before you left the beaten paths you sought the advice and permission of your consul-general at Hongkong.

Three days north and along the coast lies Shanghai, and from it you may easily reach Tientsin and so on to Peking—which is another story. In the new-old Japan which precedes China in the travel-route of the American nearly everything will at first appear with delicious freshness, having the

charm which clings to the quaintly lovely. Although it may be said that the heel of the tourist has left nail marks all over the island empire and the dollar value of all thrills has been fairly well measured, there are still 100,000 Japans for every 100,000 tourists. The American skims impressions and carries away a delightful composite: Vivid colorings, scent of cherry blossom, toy landscapes, temples of old and factories of modern Nippon, dear little children, kites, geishas, straw slippers and top-hats, and the blue and white glory of Fuji, blend and produce something that is his very own, that never before has been and never again will be.

All else you may read in text-book, in pamphlets, in guides, etc., or, enshrined, fragrant, drawing breath, in the literary gems of Lafcadio Hearn. If, perchance, you see that these things are only the fluff of past centuries and that the wonder of Japan today is the expression of the force which made the fluff and is now molding a nation of artisans, then the Japan of piece goods, shipbuilding, and commercial art invites your inspection.

Greater America

Three days from Hongkong lies the "great experiment," capital Manila, otherwise the Philippine islands. Manila fascinates by contrasts, produced by the mingling of three races. In the harbor stand covered barges descended from Noah mingle with swift launches; in the river the architecture of old Spain and of new America look arms; there is warm insolence, the languor of the Orient, and there is crisp, clear-cut action and achievement; in the streets you will see the mantillas and fashions of Spain, also the delicate greatness of a Filipino lady's collar; ponies, oxen, trolley cars and patrol wagons, old walls and dungeons and priceless cathedral and barred windows and beautiful drives and stately bridges and never-to-be forgotten clubs; and a hundred excursions; and every year a carnival which is perhaps the culmination of American activity in enjoyment.

Above all else to the American is the fact that he stands in the center of "the great experiment," at the heart of an ideal. The genius of the British race, reborn, is striving to express itself in the splendid, daring attempt to bring the conception of brotherhood into empire building. The genius of one hundred millions is at work and no failures can wipe out the achievements which already lie open to every visitor. Seeing and understanding, the tourist ceases to be a tourist—he looks up at his flag and becomes one of a hundred millions!

FORM \$10,000,000 BOOK COMBINE.

ELMIRA, N. Y.—Announcement is made here of the formation of a \$10,000,000 corporation to be known as the Carter American Sales Book Company of Elmira, the Carter-Crume Company of Niagara Falls, and the Eastern Sales Book Company of Glendale, N. Y. The new company's main offices will be in this city.

AMERICAN ART ILLUSTRATED

Many Canvases Are Shown in Peabody Institute of Baltimore.

BALTIMORE—An interesting exhibition of contemporary American art is being held at present in the Peabody Institute of Baltimore—something over 1000 canvases, including works by some of the best painters of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

The walls are dominated by no especially striking pictures, but the average is excellent, and a thoroughly professional standard is maintained—if one or two paintings be excepted. The most strident of the few canvases which might very profitably have been excluded is one of the abnormalities of post-impressionism—too irrational and decadent to be taken seriously.

The pictures as a whole are sound and normal, aiming at distinction through a legitimate artistic method, rather than seeking to attain esthetic quality by being whimsical or bizarre. Broadly speaking they stand for honest representation—which ought to be an excellent ground floor for a fine national art.

Less sentimental and literary than English pictures, less faddish, less prone to ultra estheticism than the French, they are coming to express American characteristics, and to have a certain native flavor. Like the American people themselves, they are surprisingly homogeneous, considering all of the diverse qualities that had to be assimilated before a type was formed.

One of the most notable pictures in the present exhibition and one that is thoroughly characteristic and American is a large canvas by W. Elmer Schofield entitled "The Landing Stage." It is one of the wharf scenes so popular in current painting; strong and realistic in its handling of boats, piers, buildings and all the somewhat mechanical details of the composition, but harmonious and gathered into esthetic unity. The wintry surfaces of snow, the smoke, the cool green river are all rendered with a fine sense of tone relationship—a sense so indispensable to the painter of realistic subjects whose details must be expressed, not vaguely generalized. The picture is good in values as well as in color, and it is full of vitality and interest. Altogether it is one of Mr. Schofield's most successful canvases.

Edward W. Redfield, who like Mr. Schofield combines a fine tone sense with realistic power, exhibits a characteristic snow picture, "The Hemlocks," a small canvas atmospheric in quality and expressive of the freshness of out-of-doors.

Spring landscapes by Charles Norris Young and Gustave Wiegand are good pictures which have something in common with this school of painting; indeed, this realistic but thoroughly harmonious perception of nature is characteristic of the majority of landscapes exhibited.

There is one instance, however, in which this realism is rather short of its harmonious quality—in George Bellows' "Palladium." This picture has a certain undeniable power, but its strength is a little aggressive, a little unnecessarily strident.

Its forcible color is not offensive, but the light effect is a little unyielding and metallic. This is partly due to the fact that the surfaces in the picture are not sensitively differentiated in what may be best defined as texture—the quality that ought to distinguish snow from smoke, and make of the two something more than mere white patches.

Childs Haasman exhibits a small bit of out-of-doors entitled "The Ledges," a canvas in which he expresses the vibrant character of out-door light on leaves without resorting to the extremely radical technique which is apt to characterize his work.

One of the most striking landscapes in the exhibit is a dramatic sunset by Charles Melville Dewey; the forms of the landscape almost entirely lost in darkness, some clouds of low-toned burning red along the horizon, and a sinking sun as the only note of brilliancy.

Not very far from this picture on the wall is a landscape with figures by Hugo Ballin which commands attention by its strong color, but repels by its lack of spontaneity, of artistic sincerity. It is a failure in drawing and crude in tones, but these faults impress one as being deliberate and to a certain degree avoidable.

There is a self-consciousness about the picture which is a fault in Ballin's better work, but which here leads one to suspect some sort of artistic code which draws the painter aside from that honest self-expression which is the only path in art. There is a talent here which ought not to lose itself in imitative forms—to part company with the directness and purity of its own impulse.

The most interesting landscape by a Baltimore painter is "Last Rays," by S. Edwin Whitman, a picture artistic in conception and color, its distinguishing feature being an effect of rosy light on a distant hillside.

A landscape painted in warm transparent tones and full of the sensuous charm of southern atmosphere is "The Golden Hour" by Richard N. Brooke, one of the leading painters of Washington—a picture shown recently in the exhibition of the Society of Washington Artists. Interesting figure-pieces by Miss Ellen Hale, Miss Catherine Critcher and Mrs. Bush-Brown also made their first appearance in the Washington exhibition.

MATTINGS AT ABOUT ONE-HALF PRICE

On MONDAY we offer at greatly reduced prices all MATTINGS which we had in storage at the Fort Hill Storage Warehouse, Purchase Street, when their adjoining warehouse was gutted by fire, April 28th—our claim for smoke damage having been adjusted with the fire underwriters.

It developed that no fire or water reached the floors on which our goods were stored, the upper part of the building being filled with smoke only. In examining the Mattings we find that none of them show any trace of discoloration, and are in as good condition as any goods which we have on our floor. They represent only the better grades of Chinese and Japanese goods, and the offering is most timely, as it gives advantageous opportunity to purchase for summer homes and hotels.

N. B.—These Mattings will be sold only in quantities of 20 or 40 yards.

Highest grade Chinese Mattings, the finest quality from this country, in plain white and small figured effects, sold generally at \$50 a yard.	Mattings of the same grade as above, but having detached inserted figures.
By roll of 40 yards.....\$10.00	By roll of 40 yards.....\$7.00
By roll of 20 yards.....\$5.00	By roll of 20 yards.....\$3.50
Similar Mattings, somewhat heavier, but not quite so fine in weave, value 40c.	Extra Heavy Chinese Mattings, only two patterns in this quality, together with a small broken lot of fancy-figured Japanese Mattings, chiefly in green effects.
By roll of 40 yards.....\$8.00	By roll of 40 yards.....\$7.00
By roll of 20 yards.....\$4.00	By roll of 20 yards.....\$3.50
Fine Plain White Japanese Mattings in two qualities, varying slightly in weave, value 30c.	
By roll of 40 yds \$6.00 & \$7.00	By roll of 20 yds \$3.00 & \$3.50

H. R. Lane & Co.

34-38 Quincy Street
Directly Opposite Park Street

PAGEANT LOOKS BACK ON PRAIRIE WON, AHEAD TO CITY BEAUTIFIED

PLANS are going forward in Minneapolis for a civic celebration during the week of July 2 to 8, which will be to Minnesota and the Northwest what the Hudson-Fulton celebration was to New York, the Founders celebration to Philadelphia and what other similar civic demonstrations of prosperity and enterprise have been to cities like Boston, Buffalo, Syracuse, Portland, San Francisco and Los Angeles in the West.

The week, as the Minneapolis Journal outlines the program, will be given up to pageants and spectacles reflecting the manufacturing and commercial progress of the city and that portion of the country of which it is the center. It will be a symbolic review of the history of the Northwest, beginning with the discovery of the upper Mississippi, the Indian warfare that followed its settlement, the events of early statehood, the sending of the first troops to the relief of the Union, the coming of the railroads, the development of commerce, the harvesting of great crops and the remarkable era of general prosperity of this section of the country.

There are to be separate events for each of seven days that singly can be considered great public occasions.

Camp Lowry First Scene

On Sunday, July 2, three regiments of infantry, two battalions of artillery and the naval reserves, coming from 30 different towns and cities of the state, will be mobilized here for the first time, occupying "Camp Lowry" on the beautiful parade ground opposite the armory. There is to be a review by the Governor of the state, competition drills for prizes aggregating \$10,000, and a band tournament. At Loring park, opposite the parade, that day there will be a great service of song and devotional exercises.

Monday evening there will be an illumination of the Court of Honor, on Nicollet avenue, and a parade of uniformed fraternal marching bodies, followed by a review and run of the Minneapolis fire department.

Tuesday will be marked by one of the greatest sane and safe Fourth of July celebrations ever held in the country. It will include children's neighborhood celebrations at various parks in the morning, a great military parade in the afternoon, and a wonderful pyrotechnical display and water fête at Lake Harriet in the evening.

Wednesday there will be an aquatic fête, as unique in its ceremonial as is the occasion which inspires it—the linking together of Lake Calhoun and Lake of the Isles. These are two of a chain of four lakes all noted for their beauty, which lie entirely within the city limits, and which will ultimately be joined together. The park system of no other city in the world has such a feature, affording aquatic pleasures close to the homes of its people. There are drives, recreation grounds and fine groves about all of these lakes which can be reached by short street car rides from any part of the city and constitute a

great pleasure ground upon which people to the number of many thousands can be assembled.

Water Pictures Classical

The ceremony occurs in the morning. At the foot of a new bridge which spans the lagoon linking the two lakes, will be a flower canopy float upon which will be a young woman representing Minnesota, attended by maids of honor, each representative of a county in the state. From both lake Calhoun and Lake of the Isles will come flower decorated launches each with its lady of the lake and attendant maidens, the boats linked together with ropes of flowers. They will circle around the Minnesota float during a ceremony of music and dedication.

In the evening at Lake of the Isles there will be a water pageant. Into the gleam of searchlights from behind an island there will come into the view of an audience seated in a great amphitheater, a procession of boats representative of historic periods, each followed by a float presenting in tableaux some famous event.

Egypt will be represented by Cleopatra's galley with a float tableau of an Egyptian temple procession. Next a Greek galley with its three benches of rowers, followed by a float representing one of Alma Tadema's beautiful pictures of Greek life. A Roman trireme with a carved prow, followed by a float depicting a Roman triumph. A Venetian galley with gorgeous sails and flags; float, Veronese's picture of "Venus ruling the world." A Viking ship with float, "The feast of Thor." The ship of Columbus with tableau of the landing of Columbus. The Mayflower with the float, Blashfield's "Triumph of Minnesota." This procession of boats will be preceded by a vanguard of canoes lighted fore and aft, and other types of boats used in Minnesota.

Indians Figure in Drama

Thursday a historical pageant consisting of a series of tableaux, all fresco, will be given at the natural amphitheater in Loring park. This location has been selected on account of the large number of spectators to be accommodated in the almost central part of the city, but the spectacle can be repeated several times if necessary for the accommodation of all.

These tableaux are expected to be presented on the following scheme:

Tableau 1—Napoleon selling Louisiana to America.

Scene 1—Indian period. Forest with falls of St. Anthony on the right hidden by brush at first. Indian teepees in the center. Hiawatha's wedding—Feast of Pau-Pau Kewiss. Hiawatha's departure. A messenger enters and announces the advent of the white man. Entrance of Radisson and Groslier, who give tawdry gifts to the Indians.

Scene 2—The pioneer period; procession of pioneers and women and children in prairie schooners. Boutwell and Pond, the first missionaries. Colonel Snelling and the first soldiers. The raising of the United States flag.

Scene 3—Same as scene one except that there are log cabins instead of wigwams. The war period—the summons to war, pioneers come from the cabins and fall into line. The leaves-taking. A moment's silence, then Indians led by Shagopee and Little Crow appear and manifest their joy. Little Crow makes an oration threatening vengeance on the whites. War dance. Indians break into the cabins. There are cries and shots. Indians reappear dragging women who are bound and led away. After another moment of silence, men appear in pursuit. The Indians are captured and led in bound and the women free.

Standard Features Appear

Friday will be given over to a mammoth industrial parade representative of the Northwest. It will be organized along the lines of the harvest festival parade of 1891, which had over 600 floats and was five hours in passing a given point. It was considered the greatest parade of its kind in the country at the time and attracted here a hundred thousand visitors from 10 different states. An effort will be made to surpass even that splendid showing.

On Saturday there will be a school children's parade of floats of their own design. Sixty-four graded schools, five high schools and a public school enrollment of 45,144 will be represented. In the evening there will be an old-time parade, introducing such features as the first street car, the first fire department apparatus, Red river cars, prairie schooners, survivors of pioneer societies, charter members of fraternal organizations and Sons of Minnesota. There will also be grotesque features to add the touch of good humor to the festivities of the week.

Hospitality Extended

The entire week is to be made home coming for thousands of former residents of Minnesota who will be specially invited. There will also be many dignitaries, including the governors of states. Nicollet avenue is to be made a stately court of honor from Bridge square to Tenth street with a colonnade of Corinthian pillars from which will be looped ropes of incandescents, caught in festoons at street intersections. There will be reviewing stands which will comfortably seat 25,000 people. Floral decorations will be conspicuous. The most comprehensive scheme for gardening ever undertaken by a city has been put into operation, which includes flowers on the lawns of 25,000 residents, in the parks and public school grounds. Even vacant lots will be made to bloom with verdure and color. Minneapolis has 36 miles of parkways, 20 miles of river driveway, 5301 acres in its parks, 12 lakes and three waterfalls. It is distinctly a city of waters with natural beauty spots possessed by no other.

The fireworks displays, illuminations and water fêtes of civic celebration week are to be elaborate, brilliant and unique. Twenty-five bands will furnish music for parades in addition to the Innes

(Continued on Page Twelve, Column Seven.)

OUT OF TOWN MEMORIES OF GREAT NAMES CLING TO ANCIENT CHELSEA CHURCH ON RIVER THAMES

Relics Illustrate Changes in Thinking and in Modes of Worship.

CHAPEL HONORS SIR THOMAS MORE

Flags Recall Napoleon's Threat to Cross Channel Into England.

AMONG ancient buildings in or around London, perhaps few possess greater interest for those who appreciate such things than the old church by the river at Chelsea.

A stranger might experience a momentary disappointment on first beholding the somewhat unpretending structure, if he expected to find here a perfect example of one period in ecclesiastical architecture, or even a perfect blending of more than one style. For it is not in striking dimensions or very fine proportions that the charm of this old building lies. But notwithstanding the absence of graceful uniformity, it has a certain dignity and character of its own which has been impressed upon it during 600 years.

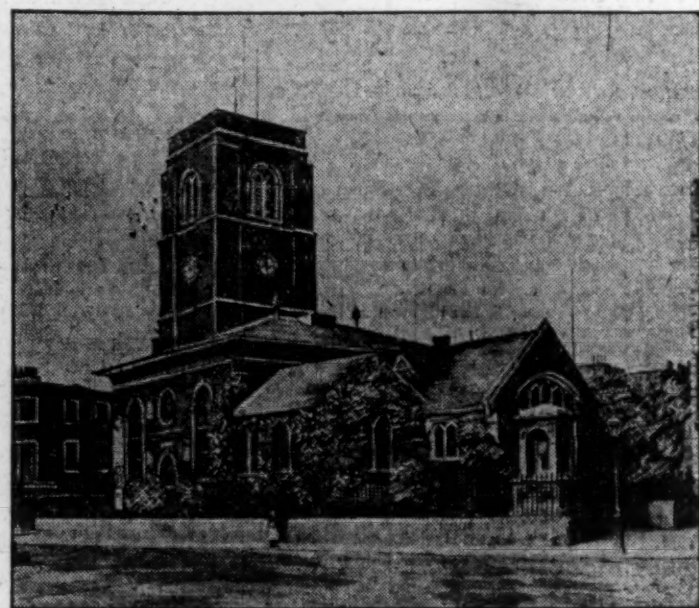
Excepting the chancel, little if any remains now of the church which was standing in the early fourteenth century. As the little village of Chelsea grew, it became the favorite resort of wealthy and important families, and the one church within its boundaries was by degrees adapted to an increased number of worshippers.

Through these alterations during successive generations much of the original fabric disappeared—this, however, was gain rather than loss. The gradual transformation that took place, was, for the main part, made to meet the necessities of parishioners, and such developments need seldom disturb the harmony of a building as a whole. One of the two chapels was, for instance, soon added on the north side of the chancel, for the use of the lords of the manor, while the second was built, or at all events, rebuilt and embellished by Sir Thomas More during his residence in Chelsea.

Additions Made

In the year 1670, or about that date, this narrow nave was reconstructed and enlarged; while the older tower, fallen into decay, was replaced by the fine red brick one which is still standing. There are both piscina and ambury in the chancel; also the hagioscope, which can be better seen from here than in the north chapel, whose occupants actually used it. The traces of how these relics of pre-reformation ritual were in later times carefully concealed by plaster, in-

CITY NOW SURROUNDS VILLAGE PARISH



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Nobility of line characterizes brick and stone building to which many architects have lent skill.

dictate the sweeping change that took place in England's religious opinions.

Five chained books including a James I. Bible (moreover a "Vinegar" Bible) are carefully preserved in a case. In this set of volumes there is a Foxe's "Book of Martyrs" with crude illustrations that indicate the heavy price paid by some of those in the sixteenth century who contended for the broader faith then spreading.

The old carved pulpit is known to have been filled by some of the eighteenth century revivalists, Cecil, Venn, Romaine, and other such men who forwarded the movement founded by Whitfield and the Wesleys. Fifty years ago, too, Charles Kingsley preached from it more than once. The flags which often attract attention have never been into battle, but are an interesting remembrance of the volunteer corps in Chelsea, being the colors which Queen Charlotte presented when Napoleon's threatened invasion was a source of general fear.

Memorials Fine

Of the monuments which are so distinctive a feature in Chelsea church it is not possible in a short article to give a full account. An altar tomb in the chancel (1539) to Lord Bray is almost the oldest. Facing this there is one which has been described as a "plaine monument"—adding—"under which lieth the body of Sir Thomas More." The "plaine monument" was erected by More himself, and the lengthy, but truly interesting epitaph, written by him. In the More chapel there is a fine monu-



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CHAINED BIBLE.

Among possessions handed down from reformation days are books which were fixed to reading desks.

Congregations Heard Here Revivalist Successors of Wesley.

KINGSLEY SPOKE FROM OLD PULPIT

Sir Hans Sloane, Benefactor of Locality, Honored With Memorial.

ment to the Stanley family—one to Sir Arthur Gorges (the friend of the poet Spenser) and one to Jane, Duchess of Northumberland (dated 1555). This is of the same character as Chaucer's tomb in Westminster abbey—although not in equally good preservation. On a quaint brass the duchess and her five daughters are depicted, one of whom became the mother of Sir Philip Sydney. The corresponding brass, on which were the effigies of the Duke of Northumberland and eight sons, has disappeared, though a fillet in a space is still intact and bears their names, which include Ambrose, Earl of Warwick; Robert, Earl of Leicester, and Guildford, who married Lady Jane Grey.

The Dacre monument (1594), a mass of rich color, stands proudly on the north side of the church. The late Dean Stanley admitted that it has no equal for beauty among those of the same kind in Westminster abbey. In addition to these, there are on the outside walls as well, further memorials of past celebrities, notably Sir Philip Miller, Sir Hans Sloane and Sampson Woodfall, who printed the notorious "Letters of Junius." They, like the other before mentioned, took their part in the local life, and had a share in investing the annals of the neighborhood with peculiar fascinations.

Henry VIII. was married in Old Chelsea church to Jane Seymour. Henry had waited at Sheen in Surrey, to know that Anne Boleyn was actually beheaded on Tower Hill, when he at once proceeded with her rival to London. On the way they entered this little church, where a priest performed the ceremony.

It is not to be wondered at, that Chelsea Old church—this treasure of antiquity—should appeal strongly to lovers of history, and it is to be hoped that it will be guarded as far as possible in future from the mischievous.

INDICTED FOR MISUSING MAIL.

John K. Dunberg, alias John K. Dunbar, alias John J. Stanley of Brockton, was indicted by the United States grand jury on Friday for using the mails in a scheme to get \$14,000 from his employer, Daniel W. Field, shoe manufacturer.

LOMBARD STREET SIGNS WILL RECALL EARLY DAYS OF FINANCE

Ancient Method of City Guidance Revived at Coronation.

HOUSE NUMBERING USED SINCE 1770

Minerva, Phoenix and Lion to Have Mercantile Honors Again.

LONDON—The old custom of hanging out signs over business premises will be revived in Lombard street during the festivities of the coronation, only this time as a method of decoration.

The time was when signs were as numerous as shops and offices. The Spectator, for instance, was printed at the sign of the Dolphin, in Little Britain, while centuries before that Caxton set up his printing press at the Red Pole, in the Almonry, in Westminster. In days when only a few clerks could read, or even in days when the members of the October Club had considerably less education than fall to the lot of an errand boy today, signs were an actual necessity to guide the man in the street. With the spread of education they began to fall in their mission, and they re-



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor.)
SIGN OF COCK TAVERN, FLEET STREET.

Golden plumaged bird stands in pride of years over restaurant door.

ceived their practical dismissal when the numbering of houses was introduced in 1770.

Today, with the exception of an occasional barber's pole or a highlander on guard at some shopkeeper's door, they have practically disappeared, and it requires some imagination to picture an old world street with its innumerable signs creaking and groaning in the wind.

Of course, they still adorn the front of every roadside inn, or wave from a pole upon the green before it, just as they did when Tony Weller drove the Brighton coach past the Marquis of Granby on the Brighton road, that particular effigy of the red-coated hero having survived, when the furore occasioned by Rossbach and Leuthen set all the sign painters in England converting the British general into the Protestant hero.

Some few interesting signs still remain, however, and within a few yards of one another in Fleet street, may be seen the "Leather Bottle," over the door of Hoare's Bank, and the golden cock before the Cock tavern, the only sign which escaped on that September day, in the annus mirabilis, when the great fire came roaring down Fleet street. Here before the old tavern was pulled down and the sign carried across the street, Tennyson dined, and here he wrote those famous lines to his waiter:

"He looks not like the common breed
That with the napkin dally;
I think he came like Gaiymede,
From some delightful valley."

On the forthcoming occasion it is proposed to confine this particular decoration to Lombard street, where centuries ago the Lombard merchants set up their counting houses. Here, among others, the Guardian Assurance will display "Minerva"; the Phoenix Fire, a phoenix; the London and County Bank, an anchor and crown; Barclay's Bank, a black spread eagle; the De Beers Company, an African lion, and Martin's Bank, a grasshopper, the historic sign of the great house of Gresham.

SENATOR WORKS AIMS TO MAKE REFORMS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

WASHINGTON—Senator Works of California promises to take advantage of his place on the Senate committee on the District of Columbia to work for important reforms in this city. He has already given the needs of the city a good deal of study, and this work he purposes continuing. Already he has made up his mind that there should be universal transfers in the city; that is, that the transfers of one street railway company should be good on the lines of the other street railway, just as the tickets of one company for years have been accepted by the other. He also believes that the number of licenses in the city should be materially reduced.

A local attorney called on the California senator recently to ask his support of the universal transfer proposition. "You needn't worry about my attitude on that question," replied Mr. Works; "I am for it."

Senator Works says a similar situation arose some time ago in Los Angeles, his home, and the street railways were compelled to arrange for an exchange of transfers. The ultimate success of the plan was not tested, however, because in the meantime the competing companies had passed into joint ownership. It is believed he will introduce a bill providing for universal transfers in this city.

On the question of licenses, Senator Works believes they should be radically reduced in this city, and confined to the business sections of town. It is his purpose to make a careful study of the existing situation.

No new member of the District of Columbia committee for a number of years has taken hold of his work with as much interest and intelligence as Senator Works is displaying, and already the citizens of Washington are saying that the city is to be congratulated on the fact that for at least six years he is to be one of the "city fathers."

APPEAL FILED IN COTTON CASE.

WASHINGTON—The appeal of the government in the so-called "cotton corner" indictment against James A. Patten, Eugene C. Seales, Frank B. Haynes and William B. Brown was docketed Friday in the supreme court.

FEDERAL LABOR UNIONS ARE URGED

WASHINGTON—Urging a favorable report on the bill to give employees of the government the right to organize labor unions and affiliate with the American Federation of Labor, Frank Morrison, secretary of the federation, appeared before the House committee on reform in the civil service. Second Assistant Postmaster-General Stewart was present. Mr. Morrison referred to Mr. Stewart's recent pronouncement to the effect that railway mail clerks must not organize a labor union. The second assistant postmaster-general was not heard Wednesday. He will have a chance to voice the department's view on Friday.

SOUTH TO HONOR OPENING OF CANAL

WASHINGTON—With the turning of water into the Panama canal, between September and November, 1913, the southern states, acting jointly as hosts, will commemorate the event with a series of conventions in various cities affecting every chief industry of the South, according to an announcement made by the southern commercial congress, which will direct the movement.

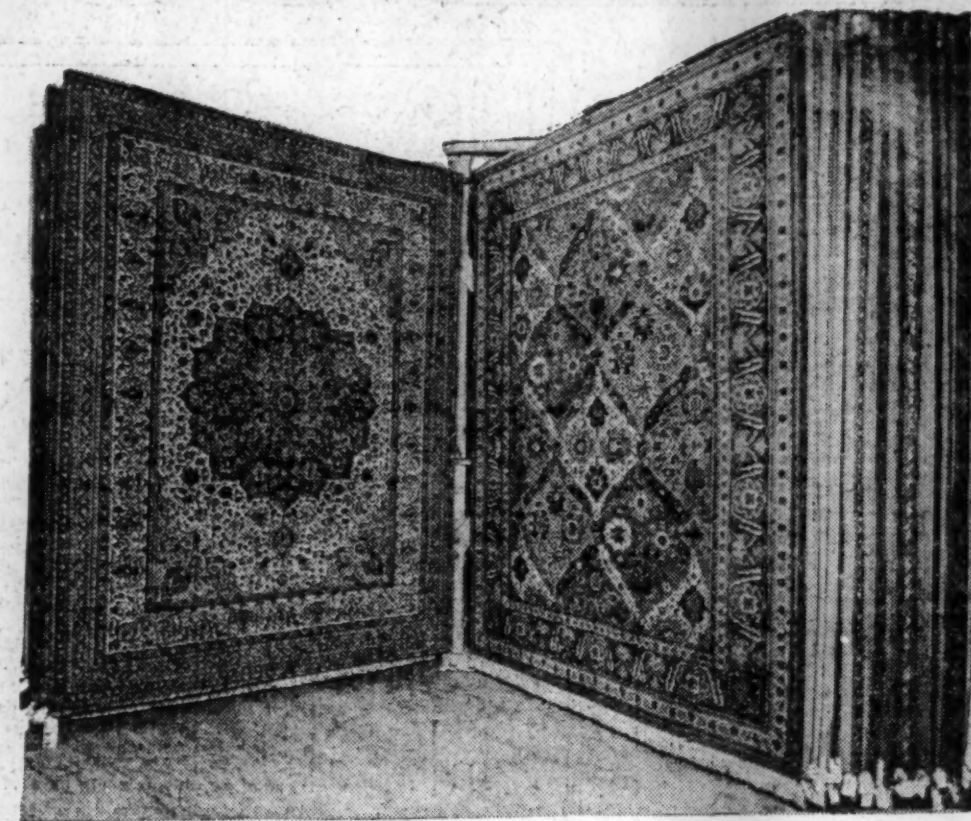
Louisiana will arrange a series of land and water pageants, and excursions to the canal will be provided for business men attending the conventions. No exhibition features are to be included in the celebration.

SILK COMES FROM JAPAN IN 17 DAYS

NEW YORK—Six carloads of raw silk and silk goods have arrived in New York after a record-breaking trip of 17 days from Yokohama. The silk left Yokohama on board the Empress of China of the Canadian Pacific fleet on the afternoon of April 16. The shipment is valued at approximately \$600,000.

MAJ. FORSYTH SUCCEEDS HIMSELF

WASHINGTON—Maj. William Forsyth, U. S. A., has been detailed to succeed himself as acting superintendent of the Yosemite National Park in California.



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Every other manufacturer of note is fully represented in our immense stock.

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	Value.	Now.		Value.	Now.
Brussels Rugs, 9x12.....	\$25.00	\$18.50	Brussels Rugs, 9x12.....	\$22.50	\$16.50
Axminster Rugs, 9x12.....	25.00	19.50	Axminster Rugs, 9x12.....	22.50	18.00
Wilton Rugs, 9x12.....	39.50	29.50	Wilton Rugs, 9x12.....	37.50	27.50

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Have your furniture renovated during the summer months so that it will be ready for use on your return in the fall.

RATIONAL GOLF

By Jason Rogers.

Continuing the consideration, "The Theory of the Spin," by A. E. Crawley in the London Field, the writer says:

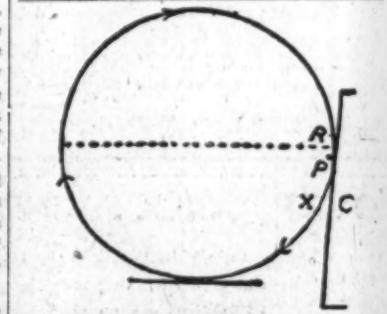
There exists several serious misconceptions as to the mechanism of the drive, which must be disposed of, for they help to perpetuate many practical errors. We shall discuss errors of theory and errors of practice together, treating them as they come, in the most convenient order.

Frequently the drive is spoiled by hitting upward. As Prof. Tait pointed out, the slightest degree of upwardness in the blow has the effect of preventing the production of underspin. Such a blow tends to pass through the center of the ball, and no spin can be produced except by a blow which is off the center. If the line of the blow is still more upward, so as to pass through the ball above the center of mass, the result is overspin, and the ball ducks. This is also the result of a horizontal blow, if its line is above the horizontal diameter of the ball.

Hitting up also alters arbitrarily the elevation which is normally insured by the loft. Interference with this elevation results from other errors, as we shall note, and is one of the most mischievous faults that can be perpetrated. Hitting down has the effect of increasing the underspin. To increase this, as we saw, is as detrimental as to remove it altogether. Hitting down also interferes with the automatic elevation.

The fallacy of hitting down is, however, less prevalent than that of "getting under the ball." It is interesting to note the use of the tee in nursing both these faults. Even Tait went wrong here in saying that the tee is used "in order that the club may impinge on the lower part of the ball." But the loft insures that the point of impact is below the ball's center of surface; if it is removed any further down, it is incorrect.

If he had seen how near to the center of the ball's surface this point is, he would hardly have used the phrase "the lower part" of the ball. It is not the lower part of the ball we want; it is just that point, and that line, which are a fifteenth of an inch below the center of surface and the center of mass. As explained, it is impossible to hit the ball at any other point, unless we alter the angle of the loft. If, therefore, the



player tries to hit below this point and this line, he does not succeed unless he lays the face back.

In either case the blow is wrong; in the former it is untrue, because the center of the club face is below the point of application. The result is a sort of under thrust of the club, producing inter alia too much spin and too much elevation.

The fallacy of hitting at the lower part of the ball is elaborated in Ad-

vanced Golf, and is, therefore, worth discussing in some detail. It is brought forward as an explanation of the underspin in the drive. The gist of it is this: That there is a "tendency" to have the ball's "center of impact" slightly above the center of the club face, the result being that there is "full covering power for the lower half of the ball," which accordingly is "called on for its resiliency" more than the upper half; hence underspin and the correspondence curvature of the perfect drive.

On the face of it, there seems to be something wrong about an explanation of the drive, which ascribes the origin of the spin (on which the carry depends so much) to a "tendency" and a "tendency" to hit, with the wrong part of the club.

When examined, as in the diagram, we can see the mistake, and realize how misleading it may be in practice. The ball's "center of impact" is, or ought to be, the point P, as arranged by the loft. (It is possible that R, the point midway between the top and bottom of the ball, is meant, but we forbear to consider the possibility.)

The "tendency" we are told, is to have the center of the club face, C, slightly below the "center of impact" wherever that may be. Let us put C at X, so that the sole touches the ground. The result is absurd, for the center of the face is not applied at P; therefore, either the club face is automatically laid back when it meets the ball, bending under it with a sort of thrust, or, if this is not done, the blow is not central for the club.

We need not recapitulate the obvious results, interference with the minimum of underspin, and the angle of elevation. If advantage is taken of a high tee, and the center of the face is still further below the center of the impact, these results of error are intensified.

It might possibly be urged that in this kind of stroke we get a better "grip" of the ball by hitting it, as it were, at more points than one. But, if such a grip were conceivable, the results of general falseness of the blow would be the same. The phrase "full covering power" for the lower half of the ball implies that the ball's true center of impact is much further down than it really is, and thus a misleading notion of the mechanism of the drive is hinted.

As for the lower half of the ball being "called on for its resiliency," more than the upper (and thus giving rise to underspin), I confess that the dynamics hinted by the phrase is beyond me. It seems, together with the notion of two centers of impact, to belong to the same expert system as that which regards one side of a ball, spinning in the air, as traveling faster, absolutely, than the other, and the line of the blow in a drive as curved, with its concavity upward.

GIRL FALLS FROM WAGON.

WALTHAM, Mass.—Miss Catherine E. Burke, daughter of Martin Burke of Foundry avenue, passed on Friday as the result of falling from the rear of a delivery wagon upon which she was riding.

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Mattings—Linoleums

For the Summer Home, Bungalow or Cottage, at Prices that will mean Big Savings

MATTINGS All new, received for this season's selling. We do not carry over any of last year's mattings, as they become too brittle and break easily. We offer special—

CHINA MATTINGS that range in value from 30c to 50c, at our special prices, a yard, 18c to 35c

JAPANESE MATTINGS These are made in handsome, unique carpet designs and other effects that are typical of Japan.

Values from 40c to 45c, 45c to 50c, 50c to 70c, 24c 35c 45c

Henry Siegel Co. Boston, Mass.

LINOLEUMS We carry the largest stock of linoleums of any store in all New England. A tremendous line of foreign and domestic grades, including Scotch, English, German and American makes, all made of a specially arranged cork and linseed oil.

2 yards wide; good heavy grade that is usually retailed at 60c; square yard . . . 48c

4-yard wide Linoleums, regularly retailed at 75c and 80c a square yard; special, including the laying, at, a yard . . . 58c

116 Rolls of Inlaid Linoleum, the kind that the patterns go through to the backs; regular \$1.65 to \$1.76 grades; your choice of a large variety of patterns, including laying, \$1.34 at a square yard.

MODES IN BRIEF

The fancy tailored suit shows the little bolero or Eton jacket. Otherwise the coats are short and emphasize the high waist line at the back.

The skirts of some of the newest tailored frocks are narrow and noticeably longer; so long that they almost touch the ground in walking.

One of the new white serge gowns has emerald green marquisette chemisette and cuffs, green sash, and closes in cross over effect to below the knees, with buttons.

Lace gowns, lace coats, lace tunics, lace overwaists, lace scarfs and mantles—lace abundant—bid fair to make a prominent part of the summer wardrobe.

Tulle frills, plaited, edge the short sleeves of thin summer frocks, and plaited tulle frills finish also the bottoms of the skirts.

Some of the new skirts are cut with what is apparently a shaped flounce, which, however, does not flare perceptibly at the bottom.—Denver Times.

AWNING COLLARS

Women have got used to the application of upholstery materials to clothes, but the use of extra broad striped awning cloth for collars and cuffs, as well as for bands on the skirts, is a new thought, says the New York Times.

Paul Poiret has sent over some white linen gowns with sailor collars and belts of broad red and white striped awning cloth, and they have been copied in many colors. Therefore, if you are at a loss to know how to trim your linen or serge coat suit, and you have little money to expend on it, why not go in for awning cloth?

It has the double advantage of being fashionable and inexpensive. Of course, if you want to be very snappy you may cover the blue and white or red and white stripes with heavy cream lace.

FROCK PROTECTION

A liberal supply of aprons is a wise economy; one or two of these should be made with sleeves and a high neck so that if it is necessary to go into the kitchen with a good dress on it may be completely covered. A full ruffle six inches deep across the bottom of all aprons is a great protection to the lower edge of the skirt, says an exchange. Nowadays women who do their own work, or part of it, wear cotton dresses exclusively about the house. The care taken of clothing is just as important to economy as care in buying it.

SUMMER WRAPS

Two thicknesses of mousseline in contrasting shades hung one over the other form delicate and beautiful wraps for use a little later in the season, says the New Haven Journal-Courier. Black mousseline lined with white, shell pink, blue or canary is much used for these fascinating wraps and for a slightly heavier wrap, black silk voile is lined with chiffon cloth in the same delicate colors.

DURABLE APRON

Take a piece of goods of the same material as the apron and sew a piece on the back, where it gets the most wear. Then put on the binder. When the apron wears a patch is already on, and it looks much neater than if it were done afterward, says the Denver Times. To make pockets sew a piece of tape underneath at the top edges of the pocket.

TEA STAINS

Tea stains on a tablecloth, napkins or a frock should be soaked in sour milk as soon as possible and washed out in soap suds.—Philadelphia Times.

FASHIONS AND

HATS DO NOT GO ON STRAIGHT THREE PRETTY SPRING GOWNS

Most of them are now turned up on one side.

Two of the dresses suitable for bordered material.

Draped hats of fancy braid and crin in turban and toque shape are fashionable. These, when becoming, are extremely smart; they are worn well down over the head, but not entirely covering the hair; in fact, although the size is far too large for the average head, a bandeau of velvet is generally put in to lift the hat a little from the hair. There are different trimmings, but the willow plumes or the bunch of soft ostrich tips are the most popular, says the New York Herald.

Colored straw hats are more fashionable than ever this year, and all shades of straw (often the straw is dyed to match the gown) are to be seen. It is fashionable this season to face the brims of the hats with black velvet.

Ostrich feathers are more fashionable than ever before. The expensive shaded feathers are the most beautiful and effective. High effects are very smart this season, and one high feather is placed at the back, side or front, as is most effective.

A medium-sized hat with wide brim, and ostrich feather encircling the crown and one poised high at the back, is one of the most popular of the more elaborate styles, and is made in black, cerise and yellow—the latter with the feathers shading into orange.

Few if any of the hats are made to be placed straight on the head—they turn up at the back and the side or in front, and even the close cap shape shows much more of the hair than did the winter styles. The large hats are all made to frame the face. And this is accomplished by the way in which the hat is placed on the head. The hair drawn down over the ears, completely hiding them, still continues to be fashionable, and when the brim is turned back at the side this fashion is displayed to the fullest extent.

Hats to wear with tailored gowns are very smart, trim and neat. They are trimmed with stiff bows of straw, velvet or satin. The crowns of many are high, and there are several with exaggerated high crowns covered with flowers, with ribbon bows between the flowers.

Turbans and toques—never were there

so many as are now exhibited! But, as a rule, they are not worn by the older women. Those worn by young girls are more of the turban order, for the stiff brim is rather trying, excepting for very youthful features.

The embroidered gowns that are to be such a feature of this summer's fashions call for elaborate flower hats, but also, be it known, look smart with the large black or colored hat trimmed with feathers.

USE SILK CORD

"We used to string gold beads on a slender gold chain," said the jeweler, "but now we don't unless so ordered."

"The gold used in the chain is harder than that of which the beads are made, and the chain wears the beads in their perforations and channels out little worn places at the ends of the perforations in the circumference of the beads and makes them less perfect. And, however slender the chain may be, beads strung on a chain do not fall and lie in curves always smooth and graceful."

"So now usually we string gold beads on a silk cord, a material of perfect smoothness, flexibility and adaptability; on a silk cord the string of beads falls gracefully."

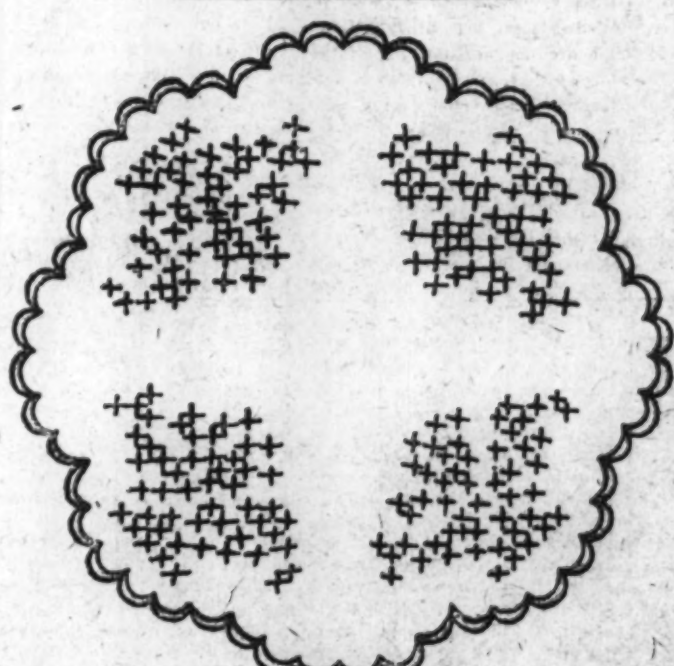
"To be sure, the silk wears out sooner than a gold chain would, and if strung on silk the beads should be restrung once or twice a year according to how much they are worn."—New York Sun.

VINE AWNING

A pretty awning for a kitchen window may be made this way: Open a large, strong barrel hoop and nail the ends on each side of the window casing, about six inches above the lower sash. Drive a row of nails in the top of the casing and lace strong cords or wire from the nails to the hoop. In well prepared ground below the window, on each side, plant seeds of morning glories, cypress vines, scarlet runner beans or any other quick growing vines. Train these vines up to the hoop by means of cords and then over the network.—New Haven Journal-Courier.

CROSS-STITCH TUMBLER DOILY

Design by Mrs. Sarah Hale Hunter.



THE cross-stitch tumbler doily will make a pretty addition to the table linen. The scallops are padded, then closely buttonholed. The stitches which run in one direction should be done first, and then crossed with those which run in the other. Colored mercerized cotton No. 18 will be suitable for this design.

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Rate 3% of value, with reasonable minimum charge

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We shall continue to receive furs and clothing for storage, placing same in our dry cold storage vault, guaranteeing protection against all losses.

Announcement of our new location will be made at a later date. We shall occupy our present location until Oct. 1, 1911.

Now is the time to have your panama hat cleaned and renovated. Bring it to us now and avoid the rush.

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Unseen Naiad Protects

MADAME'S GLOVES

Gloves are to be long—often elbow length, sometimes not quite that long. For most of the new gowns have short elbow or three quarter sleeves, and lady's hand coverings, of course, must be in keeping with her toilette, says the Chicago Inter Ocean.

For most occasions fine kidskin gloves will be preferable, but soft delicate suede gloves will also be fashionable.

As to the color of the glove, that, of course, depends much upon the gown. White is always in vogue, and equally modish are gloves of tan and gray in hues to harmonize with the costume.

TINY KERCHIEFS

There are some dainty handkerchiefs to be seen. In the morning, ladies carry with their simple tailor dresses, tiny squares of white batiste embroidered in khaki, rose, blue, gray, with small monograms to match, says the Portland Express and Advertiser.

The prettiest handkerchiefs are edged with the narrowest width of real valenciennes, and are worked very finely in white satin stitch, or else simply the corners with embroidered butterflies, flowers or dragon lilies.

SILK SACHETS

Dainty little silk sachets are just the thing to tuck in your friend's handbag when she goes on that journey. Thin silk wild roses, each petal dipped for days in scented powder, with artificial stamens, and the whole fastened on a white card, with a wee bit of verse printed under it. They are easy enough to make and as novel as they are charming, says the New York Press.

Then there are butterflies, with satin wings, beaded—even the sachets are beaded nowadays—and fat, padded bodies, containing the perfume. Others, even daintier, have rice paper wings, and the rounded bodies are of thin silk over net.

COLLARS AND CUFFS

Wash collars and cuffs perfectly clean, then dry. When they are dry make a thick boiled starch, using ordinary loose starch. Then take article to be starched on a board or table and rub the hot starch thoroughly into it; then with a clean cloth rub all the loose starch off; dry again; then roll in a damp cloth for several hours and iron. The collars will be beautifully white and will wear twice as long.—Denver Times.



ILLUSTRATION No. 3997 shows a misses' costume without lining; side front, back and sleeve-cap in one piece and having high waist-line; attached skirt having a seven-gored foundation lengthened by a straight side-plaited flounce, and a four-piece overskirt. Suitable for bordered material. Sizes 14, 16 and 18 years. As illustrated, size 16 requires 9 1/4 yards bordered material 27 inches deep and 1 yard 18 inch all over. No. 3996 is a lady's costume without lining, having attached three-piece skirt, in regulation or shorter length, closing in back. Suitable for bordered material. Width around lower edge about yards. Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 bust measure. As illustrated, size requires 5 1/2 yards bordered material inches deep and 1/4 yard all over 36 inches wide for yoke. No. 3975 is a lady's overdress, has sleeve-caps combined with body, an attached two-piece overskirt, closing at center-front and overskirt left side. Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 bust measure. Patterns can be had from the Pic Review Company, 223 West Thirty-third street, New York.

MANY STYLES OF SHOES IN TA

Dealers have large stock of women's pumps.

THE makers and sellers of shoes say that the stock of pumps laid in for this season is the largest that has ever been attempted in America. These are in patent leather, black Russia, tan Russia and satin. They have several varieties of soles, so that a woman can get what is most comfortable.

America has but lately arrived in walking pumps. She has always held first place with shoes and slippers, but she did not provide pumps that would stay on the feet. The women complained so much about them that the manufacturers experimented on different models, and at last they have arrived at a state that is near perfection, says a writer in the New York Times.

The sides of the pump are brought well up on the foot, and the binding is so tightened that it keeps the fullness over the arch of the shoe in place; the vamp is as long as a woman can wear it, for the short vamp is doomed by fashion; the back has been so shaped up that it reaches well over the heel and has been narrowed to grip the foot

WEAR STRIPES TO BE IN STYLE

Their vogue is very decided this season.

FROM the hat to the boots, including all types of dresses and their accessories, the fact that stripes are paramount is indisputable.

It is a season when this favorite weave is fashionable, and tall women are made taller, short women are subjected to the lengthening process—in appearance, at least—and by the stripes shoulders can be broadened, waists lengthened, and yet there is no unpleasant "zebra effect" in the dress.

Since stripes are the favorite patterns, the makers in Paris have studied them and have turned them to good use for women, says a correspondent of the New York Press.

Probably the black-and-white effects are the most noticeable in fabrics for suits or silk dresses. In tweeds the stripes are not decided, and this new weave is much more satisfactory for tailored suits. Serges with pin stripes are emphasized by many of the Paris couturiers. The white serge suit, with a fine stripe in either black or blue, is frequently trimmed with satin to match the color. It is one of the fabrics for dressy spring suits or for cool summer days, and recommends itself to buyers from this fact, that it can be continued into the next season.

With black-and-white striped material there is now used by the leading modistes a touch of cerise. The vogue for this is very decided, and on hats, gowns or bags of black and white this brilliant cherry color is generally seen. Silks in black and white are shown in every shop. For linings, for entire dresses, for underslips in frocks, the black-and-white patterns are displayed. They lose nothing of their pattern when

velled, but can be softened down by open meshes of tulle and draper.

In skirts, the stripes will be in different ways. A band of the material emphasizing the horizontal will be adjusted at the deep hem, stripes on a circular skirt will be to meet in a point at the center. Panels using the vertical lines are adjusted at the back. When the is used with discretion the wearer can help but profit. The lines of the should determine the disposition of stripes.

On hats there is a decided striped ribbon or silk. This is to trim the hat for morning wear, black-and-white silk is used for a mense bow on high turbans or large shapes. It need not be alone in striped glory. A touch of color is by milliners in a piping or braid either satin or velvet ribbon. Cerise is also the choice of the majority, though royal blue and empire green also used for the touch of color many of us demand.

For belts, the black-and-white are used in leather and silk.

LINE WITH VELVET

Many people think silk shoes with cotton tops and feet wear

than the all-silk ones, and if, at

ent you have an all-silk pair, it

the feet from rubbing and wear

holes, a good plan is to line the

of your slippers with velvet. Pa

smoothly from the sole to the top

ing the piece about two inches w

the center of the back. Glue a

mucilage should be used in the

—Denver Times.

THE HOUSEHOLD

TRIED RECIPES

ORANGE DUMPLINGS.
ALLOW one small seedless orange to each person. Peel them, carefully removing all of the white bitter skin, roll in sugar until well covered, then roll up each orange in piecrust, set them on a buttered enameled ware plate and bake to a golden brown. Serve with hard sauce or any kind liked.

ORANGE COOKIES.
Two cupsful of sugar, one cupful of butter, one well beaten egg, one cupful of soda, one teaspoonful of salt, a pinch of salt and the juice and grated rind of a large orange. Mix thoroughly and add enough flour to make a soft dough to roll. Roll thin, cut with round or fancy cutters and bake in a quick oven.

ORANGE FRITTERS.
Make a batter with one cupful of milk, two well beaten eggs, two ounces of soft butter, a pinch of salt and one-half pound of flour sifted with one teaspoonful of baking powder. Peel the oranges and divide into sections, removing all tough, white skin, but not breaking the thin skin of the sections; mix them with the batter and dip by spoonfuls in boiling hot cooking oil, having a section of the orange in oil spoonful. Fry to a golden brown, drain on paper and roll in powdered sugar.

ORANGE PUDDING.
Put one-fourth pound of macaroons in one pint of milk; let soak until soft, add one-half cupful of sugar, four well beaten eggs and beat all until smooth. Add the grated rind of one and the juice of two oranges; pour into a well buttered mold, cover and set in a kettle of boiling water and boil for one hour. Serve hot with orange sauce.

ORANGE SAUCE.
Select two six, well flavored oranges, wash thoroughly and wipe dry, scratch the rind a little with a coarse grater and rub with one-half cupful of granulated sugar until the sugar is well flavored. Add the sugar one cupful of boiling water and thicken with one-half tablespoonful of corn starch, add the juice of the oranges and serve hot.

ORANGE MARMALADE.
While putting up the annual supply of orange marmalade, which every housewife now attests to in her own kitchen, be sure and use a few pots at least of honey and orange marmalade. Grate the yellow rind from two large fine oranges and add to it 10 pounds strained honey. Turn all into preserving kettle and cook gently 1-30 minutes. Turn into pots and when cold cover with paraffin or oiled paper. Keep in a cool, dry place. —Chicago Int. Ocean.

STAR COOKIES.
Two-thirds of a cup of butter, two-thirds of a cup of sugar, two eggs, four tablespoonsful milk, two teaspoonsful of vanilla, one-half a teaspoonful of soda and one teaspoonful of cream of tartar. Add up enough to roll and sugar on the top after rolling.

VARIETY ON THE HOME TABLE

Housekeeper should avoid getting into ruts.

INVENTIONS just as useful to a housekeeper as any other worker. Economy does not preclude variety in the daily fare. Indeed, the successful cook is, to a large extent, independent of money. The most expensive foods can be made unobtainable by unskillful preparation, and the simplest can be transformed to proper treatment.

One of the chief things the housekeeper has to do is getting into ruts. In many households, blanc mange and stewed fruit appear regularly at the Sunday supper; stewed fruit and custard is, indeed, a standard food with most families of moderate means. Yet the monotony of this sweet may be broken in any simple ways. It is every bit as easy to pour the blanc mange into ring-shaped mould which,

when turned out, has a cavity in the center. It is equally easy to dissolve some gelatine in the stewed fruit, and thus to make a rough fruit jelly which can be piled up in the midst of the blanc mange with attractive effect. A variety of flavors can be tried. A banana cream with compote of oranges, a chocolate mould with figs, a vanilla mould with rhubarb, a raspberry mould with fresh fruit. Fresh fruit makes an exceedingly good filling, if sprinkled with a little sifted sugar.

Imagination is too often neglected by the housewife, and yet the look of a dish should please the eye. The monotonous serving of one set combination year in and out also indicates limitation both in thought and means. A well-served table should reflect nature's own variety and abundance.

COULD KEEP HOUSE TOGETHER

Business girls' life would thus be less lonely.

MANY business girls know the pang of loneliness. Her home often consists of a bed-sitting room in a cheerless neighborhood, and she is debarred the pleasure of having a meal in this home with a fellow creature. She gives herself a hurried breakfast, her dinner consisting only of a light lunch, and turns home to a cup of tea and cake something of that kind.

This lonely life is led by scores of working girls who have little opportunity of making friends and cannot afford to spend evenings out.

How nice would it be if three or four of such women, of kindred tastes, could

run a small house together and substitute for the oppression of loneliness a cheerful, congenial environment, says the Pittsburgh Leader. There would be a common dining room and kitchen, of course, but each should have her own room sacred to herself, and if each one helped, in a small way, to keep the house tidy, one servant would suffice to do the general housework and cooking.

Houses offer more rooms and loftier ones at the prices than flats, and a co-operative house on the lines proposed would probably afford far greater comfort than could be obtained by living in rooms in the ordinary way.

ALARM AIDS COOK

When I used to lose many valuable minutes glancing at the clock for the time to turn the oven, and then very often I would forget until a suspicious odor of roasting was wafted from the kitchen. All trouble is avoided now, says a contributor to the St. John Telegraph as I set the alarm clock for the scheduled time and its warning ring is never mistaken.

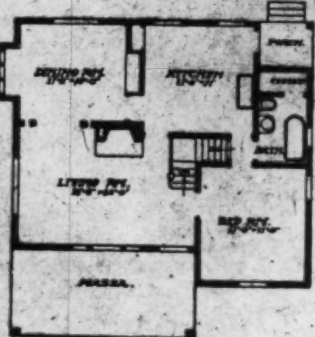
KEEP A LIST

A list of one's household goods arranged alphabetically should be kept by every householder. It will guard against too many losses; and one will be readily able to furnish the insurance company a complete statement of loss in case of fire, as required to do. If the items are put down as bought, with prices, it also serves as a useful memorandum of prices.—Exchange.

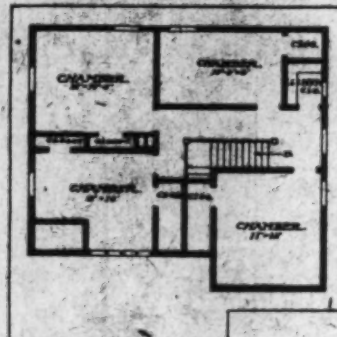
GOOD DESIGNS FOR HOMES



Low-roofed cottage of seven rooms, which can be built at an estimated cost of \$2800.



FIRST-FLOOR PLAN.



SECOND-FLOOR PLAN.

THIS low-roofed cottage contains four rooms on the first floor and three bedrooms on the second floor, also a small sewing-room. There is a bedroom on the first floor and a bathroom; this will suit the wants of many families who require these rooms on the main floor. The arrangement is convenient, the rooms are of good size and all of the small conveniences are provided the same as in more expensive houses. The main roof is continued down over the front porch, the latter being wide and of good length and screened in. If glazed in, during the winter it would make a fine sun room. The exterior is designed to be sided in the first story, and shingled above the first windows.

The size is 31 feet wide by 24 feet deep exclusive of the front bedroom projection. The estimated cost, exclusive of heating and plumbing, is \$2800. The inside finish would be of pine and stained dark mission and the floors of birch or fir.

There is a good foundation and basement under the entire house, giving a

good laundry if desired and rooms for heating plant, fuel, etc.

If the shingles on the outside are stained light brown and the roof dark brown and all other trimmings, cornices, casings, etc., painted a light cream color and all sash white, the effect would be very pleasing and add much to the attractiveness of the house.

GERMANS TAUGHT ABOUT FISH

Classes instructed in selecting and cooking.

AS the price of meat is rising in Germany, even as it is rising in the United States, and as vegetables and fruit are not as plentiful in the Vaterland as they are in North America, some of the Emperor's good subjects have conceived the plan of relieving the situation by educating the people up to an appreciation of deep-sea fishes as a food product, says a Berlin correspondent of the New York Tribune. For this purpose they formed a society, known as the Deutscher Seefischerei Verein, which has no commercial or financial interest in the industry of deep-sea fishing, but is merely impelled by a desire to promote the welfare of the public by offering it a substitute for the meat it cannot afford to buy.

The members of this society do not merely pledge themselves to demand fish whenever they go into a restaurant, or to serve it often in their own homes, but they work, collectively, to increase the demand for fresh fish and to teach the people how to make use of it. To this end they have established a course of lectures on deep-sea fishes, which they give in as many girls' schools as they can reach, in all the cities in which they have representatives. To these lectures and the practical exhibitions given in the school kitchens the oldest class of girls and their mothers are invited, as well as any and all the other housekeepers of the neighborhood who may wish to come. The society supplies

Housekeepers who delight in "rabbit" may like to serve the following "roasted cheese" at one of their suppers, says the New York Tribune. Have ready half a dozen slices of delicately toasted bread, neatly trimmed and free from crusts; a quarter of a pound of cheese, two tablespoonsful of butter, the yolks of two eggs, a scant teaspoonful of dry mustard or less, as preferred; a dash of paprika, a tiny pinch of cayenne and a scant half teaspoonful of salt. Pound the cheese and other ingredients to a paste. Spread the mixture over the toast, which should be very slightly moistened with hot water. Place the whole in a hot oven and let it stand four minutes, or until the cheese has melted and is very hot. Serve at once.

ORIENTAL RUGS GAIN IN VALUE

Floor covering must balance with walls and ceiling.

WHEN selecting rugs or carpets one must always remember this fact, that they must be just as much darker than the walls as the walls are darker than the ceiling, to keep the balance right in the room. When a floor is too light in color it gives you a feeling that it rises. A rug or carpet that is too light in color for its surroundings never appears to lie down, but it seems to want to rise to meet the ceiling, and throws the whole color scheme out of balance. This is a common fault that I notice in many homes. The utility idea has predominated when buying, and the notion that a light-colored rug does not show the dust nor wear so plainly has been the argument, and has been used so long that people accept it as an axiom, and do not stop to prove it. If they did they would soon see its fallacy or the uselessness of foregoing beauty and harmony for a false premise.

At any rate, in these days of vacuum cleaners and sanitary housekeeping we do not have accumulated dust, and so can choose our floor coverings to coincide with the well-known laws of balance and color perspective.

If you really want a light-colored

floor covering then you must absolutely keep your walls and ceilings very light. More rooms are spoiled in this way than any other that I can think of.

In a house in Pasadena, where I was called in to pass judgment on oriental rugs, this was the great fault, and the woman could scarcely be convinced that this could be the trouble. She had several thousand dollars' worth of rugs there to try, and could not see why they all seemed to be out of harmony. She said, "They have the exact colors of the tapestry on the wall," but the moment I stepped in the door I saw the lack of balance. One of these rugs cost \$1500, but it spoiled the room on account of its light coloring. Finally I said, "Let me telephone the rug man to bring out a dark rug that will prove my statement."

The next day I took out a complete scheme for the whole house, and she had a number of friends come in to pass judgment, and they were all convinced the moment the change was made. You might just as well try to substitute one note for another in a chord of music as to try to change this law in furnishing. It makes just as much discord as to substitute the wrong note.

The kind of floor covering must be determined by the use of the room; but right here I will say that you make a good investment when you buy oriental rugs. Age adds to their beauty, while all carpets or domestic rugs deteriorate. You can buy a new carpet, cut and lay it, and, no matter if it's never used at all, you cannot get your money out of it. It will not sell. It is second hand, while it is altogether different with the oriental rug. It is the coloring, of course. It is beautifully blended and soft.—Portland Oregonian.

HEN'S NEST

Hen's nest is a delicious dessert or supper dish, says the New York Times. Take five eggs, make a hole in one end and empty the shells. Fill them with blanc mange. When stiff and cold take off the shells. Pare the yellow rind very thin from six lemons, boil in water until tender, then cut them into thin strips to resemble straw, and preserve them in sugar. Fill a small, deep dish half full of lemon gelatine, and when it is "set" put the straw on in the form of a nest and lay the eggs on it.

BANANA WHIP

When a change is wanted for dessert, try banana whip, says an exchange. Peel the bananas and scrape off the coarse threads and press the pulp through a sieve. Add sugar and lemon juice to taste and cook over the fire, stirring constantly until the mixture boils. Remove from the fire and chill. Beat some cream until it is firm. Fold the banana and cream together and chop some pistachio nuts fine and sprinkle over the mixture after it is put in glasses.

HOLD BACK SUGAR

Good cranberries cannot be made if the sugar is allowed to boil in with the berries. After the cranberries are soft and strained through a colander add a scant pound of sugar to a quart of berries, bring to a boil and cook four minutes. Put three quarters of a pint of boiling water on the berries when first cooked.—St. John Telegraph.

SCALES REMOVED

Four or five drops of castor oil allowed to trickle down into the heart of a palm will remove the scales. Apply the dose about once a week. Lukewarm soapsuds should be used to wash off the dead scales. Then rinse in cold water. This is said to be an excellent remedy by those who have tried it.—Louisville Herald.

CHAMOIS PADS

Small chamois pads to fit on the garter are a novelty of the year, and will prove a blessing to the woman who wears silk stockings, since they prevent the fastening from cutting the silk.—Philadelphia Times.

Silver White, Pure White and Iron Grey Hair

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OLD STYLE PUDDING BEADS ON PARASOL

An old-fashioned way to make a bread pudding is also a tasty way, says the New Haven Journal-Courier. Butter slices of bread and make a custard of four eggs, four tablespoonsful of sugar and a quart of milk. Turn the custard into a baking dish and cover the top with slices of bread that have been buttered with the butter side up. Bake until the custard is set and serve cold. Children are sure to be fond of the dish.

Bead embroidery is in evidence on parasols, as it is everywhere else, and some good effects are obtained by using the beads as a border or in motifs on each panel, says the Philadelphia Times. Beads are also used on the handle, where they are imbedded in the wood in intricate designs or used to simulate eyes and feathers when one of the new bird handles is decorated.

TOASTING FORK

A new toasting fork is made of aluminum with a long enough handle to warrant the cook's not becoming burned by getting too close to the fire. This is the lightest sort of kitchen ware, and easily kept clean, needing no scouring, but simply a washing in hot water.—Washington Herald.



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AUTHORIZED VERSION OF BIBLE SHOWN TO BE NEITHER AUTHORIZED NOR YET A TRANSLATION

Revisers Aimed to Make as Few Changes in Existing Forms as Possible.

TIME PROPITIOUS FOR ITS ADVENT

People of England Ruled by Theology, Expressing Ideas in Bible Terms.

THE issue by the Clarendon Press, at Oxford, of a facsimile reprint of the authorized version of the Bible, in the original black letter, together with another edition printed in ordinary type, as a memorial of the tercentenary of the publication, has aroused a fresh interest in that marvelous work which has been described by Macaulay as "a book, which if everything else in our language should perish, would alone suffice to show the whole extent of its beauty and power."

The time was a propitious one. For almost 100 years England had truly been the country of one book. The monks, of course, had always had their Latin chronicles, the scholars their classics, but beyond this the literary instincts of the people had been satisfied with an occasional legend of the "Canterbury Pilgrims," or a tale from the "Morte d'Arthur." Books, indeed, such as those of Chaucer or Malory, were the luxuries of the wealthy. When, however, the great chained Bibles were set up in the churches, the townsmen flocked tempestuously to hear them read, while those families who were fortunate enough to possess the little Geneva version found in it a library of knowledge for the household. Now in the marvelous cadences of Tyndale and Coverdale men began to be familiar for the first time with history and poetry, with philosophy and parable, with the simplicity of Proverbs and the mysticism of the Apocalypse.

Biblical Phraseology Used

Those of us, to paraphrase a famous sentence of Green's, who have so long been accustomed to blend our thoughts with those of the great writers of the world as constantly to entertain unawares the very words of the classics, little suspect the mosaic of biblical phraseology in which our forefathers expressed themselves. Nor did this national characteristic die with the rise of the Elizabethan theater with its tremendous intellectual impetus. If Spenser had found the very words of the Psalmist the most fitting in which to pour out his love songs, it was in the words of David that Cromwell spoke to the swaying line of the Ironsides, as he saw the dawn scattering the sea mist on the sands of Dunbar. "Theology," Grotius wrote of England, on the eve of the publication of the King James version, "rules there"; while almost simultaneously Carabon declared, "there is a great abundance of theologians in England, all point their studies in that direction."

The national temperament which was to produce the famous version had been long in the making. All through the years of the Tudor dynasty, England, recovering from the exhaustion of the wars of the Roses, had been slowly reasserting her position in the councils of Europe. A succession of statesmen, such as Wolsey, Burleigh and Cecil had paved the way for the Elizabethan sailors. The Elizabethan sailors, despite the parsimony of the Queen, had established the sea power of the country. Drake and the Hawkinses, Frobisher and Grenville, Essex, Raleigh, Fenner and many another half-forgotten worthy had prepared the welcome which sent the Armada to destruction in the northern seas. Then, when the deadly peril was over, the country found its voice in such an outburst of literary power as has never been equaled.

Literary Outburst

In those last years of Elizabeth's reign the wonders hinted at in the writings of Tyndale and Coverdale, of Surrey and of Wyatt found their expression, and Shakespeare and Jonson, Marlowe and Spenser, Chapman and Sidney, Hooker and Hakluyt all spoke together. In 1611 the glories of those writers were already being lost in the pedantries of the style adopted by Bacon and by Hall. Anybody who will read the preface of the King James Bible will see what might have occurred if a new translation instead of a new version had been demanded.

It is a curious fact that the Bible which bore on its title page the announcement that it was a translation and that it was authorized, was neither one nor the other. That it was not a translation of Tyndale, since it was not calculated that the Bible, as we have it today, contains, in the Old Testament, no less than 80 per cent and in the New Testament 90 per cent of Tyndale's work. As a matter of fact, its own preface carefully explains that it was not a translation but a version, for, as that preface runs: "Truly we never thought to make a new translation, nor yet to make of a bad one a good one, but to make a good one better, or out of many good ones one principal good one."

No New Translation

In addition to this, the instructions to the revisers laid down beyond any question the fact, not only that they

MAN RESPONSIBLE FOR BIBLE REVISION



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Reproduction of portrait of King James I. painted by Paul van Somer.

were not to make a new translation, but that they were to make as few alterations in the existing versions as possible. Article 1 orders, "The ordinary Bible read in the church, commonly called the Bishop's Bible, to be followed and as little altered as the truth of the original will admit;" while article 3 directs "The old ecclesiastical words to be kept, viz., the word church not to be translated congregation, etc." Article 5, again, requires that, "The division of the chapters to be altered either not at all or as little as may be, if necessity so require." It is manifest from this that, though the title page declared that the Bible was "newly translated," what was produced by the King James revisers was not a new translation but simply a revision or version.

Nor was there any authority for the statement that the book was authorized, or, in the exact words of the title page, "Appointed to be read in the churches." So far as is known, neither the King, the Parliament, convocation, or even the privy council gave the necessary authority. In spite of this, little by little, the King's Bible, as it came to be called, took the place of all its predecessors so absolutely and so completely as to be authorized by public opinion. All other versions became gradually the treasures of the bibliographers, valuable for some peculiarity of translation or illustration, such as the Leda Bible, or the Bishop's Bible came to be known, or the Breeches Bible, which in due course became the popular name for the Geneva version.

Origin Peculiar

The most extraordinary thing, perhaps, about the King's Bible is the fact that it originated in an accident. During the reign of Elizabeth, the Puritan section of the Church of England had met with little encouragement. It was not that the Queen had religious scruples of her own; she was as devoid of them as her father. She was, however, determined on preserving the authority claimed by her father, and on insisting upon uniformity. For this purpose, she drove Grindal from his archbishopric on account of his Puritan tendencies, and replaced him by Whitgift, himself a Puritan, but above all things a churchman.

When, therefore, James succeeded to the throne, the Puritans had visions of improving their position. If it had not been for the Presbyterian element they might easily have done so. The King had no liking for Rome, and no particular aversion from Calvinism, but he had the strongest possible antipathy to Presbyterianism, which he declared agreed as well with monarchy as "God with the devil." He had not forgotten that he had suffered the indignity of hearing himself described by Andrew Melville as "God's silly vassal," and his theology and politics were summed up in the famous phrase, "No bishop, no king." In spite of this, the Puritan party of the church presented to him, on his arrival in England, a document known as the "Millenary Petition," a petition aimed at the grievances of the Puritan party, not against the Bible at all, but against the prayer book.

"Revel With Puritans"

In January, 1604, the King summoned a conference to Hampton Court to consider this petition, the proceedings at which he afterwards described in the phrase, "I have kept a revel with the Puritans, and have peppered them soundly." The "peppering" consisted of a furious scolding of the Puritan party, led by Dr. Reynolds, the president of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. Yet when, on the second day of the meeting,

Reynolds threw out a proposal for a new translation of the Bible, the King jumped at it. The objections of the bishop of London were swept aside, and the conference being over, James himself warmly took up the idea and set about putting it in force. The fact was that James was a theologian first and last. He had himself been guilty of certain translations and of a paraphrase of the book of Revelations and the prospect of issuing a great Bible to take the place of all previous versions appealed not only to the vanity but to the temperance of the man.

To do James justice, he chose his revisers solely for their scholarly attainments and without reference to their theology. One great scholar, Hugh Broughton, was omitted, but this was because of the man's ungovernable temper which made it impossible for any one to work with him. Dr. Reynolds, whom the King had kept revel with, in his own peculiar way, at Hampton Court, found his place among them, but though

SUBMITS TERMS FOR ARLINGTON STREET ADDITION

At a conference Friday between the mayor, the street commissioner and Laurence Minot, head of the Park Square Real Estate Trust, Mr. Minot, in reply to questions asked by Salem D. Charles, chairman of the commission, set forth his agreement in writing, stating that the real estate trust proposed to construct a 60-foot street adjoining Providence street on the south as an extension to Arlington street.

He agreed that the trust would not ask for great damages and would join with other property holders in releasing restrictions on Providence street. He said that the trustees, in case the city desires to make the Arlington street extension, are ready to accept a net sum for the taking of the estates at 314 and 318 Boylston street equivalent to the fair value of said estates less the amount of betterments fairly determined on their property.

THE REV. ALBERT WATSON PASSES

The Rev. Albert Watson passed on at Haverhill, Mass., on Friday. He was pastor for 17 years at the Congregational church at Hampstead, N. H. He resigned a year ago from the Presbyterian church at Windham, N. H.

Fifty-Four Scholars Chosen for Attainments Set at Work by King James.

REWARD FOUND IN PREFERENCE

Result Intended for the Common People, so Saxon Words Are Used.

54 scholars were chosen, the names of 47 only have come down to us. The revisers were organized in six companies. Of these two met at Oxford, two at Cambridge and two at Westminster. To each of these companies a certain section of the Bishop's Bible was allotted, and when they had worked upon this, the result was passed on to the other companies to criticize. The text at their disposal was practically that from which the bishop's version had been made, but this text varied comparatively little from that which is known as the received text, published by Van der Hooght, in Amsterdam, in 1705, which remained the standard text until the publication of the text of Westcott and Hort, prepared for the revision of 1885.

The next question which faced the "wisest fool in Christendom," as the Bearnese loved to call him, was that of money, for though he was willing to take the honor of the translation, he was by no means willing to find the requisite funds. Eventually the universities were directed to supply the necessities of the companies sitting at Oxford and Cambridge, while private subscriptions did the same for the Westminster companies. No immediate recompense was made to any of the revisers for his services, but in the end they found their reward in church preferment. In this way, the work proceeded during the next seven years, until, in 1611, the book known as the Authorized Version, a folio volume in black letter, with ornamental frontispieces and capitals, was given to the world.

Scholars as they were, the revisers never lost sight for a moment of the fact that the Bible as it left their hands was to be a Bible for the people and not for the study, and this probably accounts for the fact that nine-tenths of the words used in it are of Saxon and not of Latin origin. Working as the heirs of that wonderful series of translations and versions which had been begun by Wiclif, continued by Tyndale and Coverdale, and expanded through the Great Bible, the Geneva Version, and the Bishop's Bible, to mention only the principal ones, the King James revisers produced in the King's Bible a book which, from their time to ours, has never had to fear a competitor, and of which 10 copies are still sold as against every one of the revision of 1885.

WELLESLEY GIRLS PLAN INITIATIONS

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Initiation of new members into Phi Beta Kappa, Eta Chapter of Massachusetts, at Wellesley college takes place this afternoon in the faculty parlor of college hall, a dinner at the Wellesley inn following.

The last Barn party of the year comes this evening, "The Violin of Cremona," in one act, translated from the French by Jerome K. Jerome. Imogene Morse, Ruth Curtis, Madeline Lane and Meta Bennett are in the cast. They have been coached by Helen White.

Miss Sophie Hart, head of the English composition department, is to speak at an informal meeting of the Suffrage League Monday evening.

YEAR SENTENCE FOR MAIL CLERK

Timothy F. Sullivan, the mail clerk who confessed to the taking of a package containing \$8000, was sentenced to a year and a day in the federal prison at Atlanta by Judge Dodge in the United States district court late Friday.

PEACE MEDAL FOR MR. TAFT

WASHINGTON—Baron d'Estournelles de Constant on Friday presented to President Taft a medal from the International Conciliation Society.

REAL ESTATE

SALES BY FRANK A. RUSSELL

Frank A. Russell reports the sale for Robert M. Goode of the new brick and stone apartments at 11 University road, Brookline, to Wilkinson Crosley of Brookline. The apartments are thoroughly modern and comprise seven rooms and bath, with a big frontage on University road. Being new they are not yet assessed, but the value is \$20,000.

The office of Frank A. Russell also reports the sale to O. H. Britton of the two-apartment house and 4026 square feet of land at 39 Magnolia street, Malden, all taxed on \$3500. The purchase price, however, was \$4000. The grantor is Wilkinson Crosley.

BROOKLINE TRANSACTIONS.

J. Edward Kirker has sold for William M. McManus a lot of land on Walnut street, Brookline, containing 3480 square feet, taxed on 63 cents per square foot, in an undivided lot. The purchaser, Robert Bell, will build an apartment house at once.

The single frame house numbered 28 Oakland road, Brookline, taxed to William H. Hawley of Malden has been sold. This property is valued by the assessors at \$7000 of which \$2500 is on the lot of 6036 square feet of land. John J. O'Brien takes title and will occupy. J. Edward Kirker was the broker.

LATEST SALES.

Two swell-front brick apartment houses, numbered 10 to 25 Brighton avenue, Brighton, have just been sold, with the 16,362 square feet of land in the lot, to Edwin F. Stevens. Kate C. Andrews is the seller. The total assessment is \$62,300, of which amount \$16,300 is on the lot.

A three-story octagon-front brick apartment house on Francis street, near Brookline avenue, Roxbury, has passed to the ownership of Samuel Wright, title coming from Martha A. Tewksbury. The assessors' rating is \$18,300, including \$3300 on the 4449 square feet of land in the lot.

The West End Street Railway Company is the grantor to the Chapple Publishing Company, Limited, of Maine, of the title to a frame house and 28,000 square feet of land on Dorchester avenue, near Harbor View street, Dorchester, taxed on \$10,100. The land's share is \$8800.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS.

Recorded transfers are taken from the files of the Real Estate Exchange as follows:

BOSTON—CITY PROPER.

Carl Gerstein, mortgage, to Cyril Gerstein, Harrison ave.; d. \$200.
Bridget J. Breen to Francis A. O'Loughlin, Melrose st.; w. \$1.
Francis A. O'Loughlin to Bridget J. Breen, Melrose st.; d. \$1.
Richard White to Louville V. Niles, Tremont and Worcester sts.; 2 lots; q. \$1.
Stephen G. Trinita mortgage, to Stephen G. Trinita, Charles and River sts.; d. \$11,000.

SOUTH BOSTON.

Benjamin Bonn estate, mortgage, to Stephen P. Cushman, Broadway; d. \$1700.
Stephen P. Cushman to Benjamin Bonn estate, Broadway; f. \$1.
Nathaniel Lyford estate, mortgage, to Frank M. Whitman, Fourth st.; d. \$500.

EAST BOSTON.

James Mowery to Thomas Hamilton, Bealington st.; w. \$1.
East Boston Co. to Generoso Perullo, Labor st.; w. \$1.
Lydia S. Dotson to Granville B. Spinney, Saratoga st.; w. \$1.
Angeline Marcella to Sebastiano Corvella, Cottage st.; q. \$1.

ROXBURY.

Henry Segal to Henry Green, Holworthy st.; f. \$1.
Martin A. Tewksbury to Samuel Wright, Francis st.; w. \$1.
John C. Haynes estate, to Louville V. Niles, Bruce park; d. \$1.
Louville V. Niles to Richard White, Warren st. and Hayes park; q. \$1.
Richard White to Louville V. Niles, same; q. \$1.

Helen L. Richards estate, mortgage, to Nellie Flanagan, Grotto Glen rd.; q. \$2125.

DORCHESTER.

Mary Duffy to Frederick L. Black, passenger way (on Walter st.); q. \$1.
West End St. Ry. Co. of Mass. to Chapple Publishing Co. Ltd., of Mass., Dorchester ave.; rel. \$1.
Joseph W. Reddy to John D. Graham, Juliette st.; 4 lots; q. \$1.

WEST ROXBURY.

Joseph M. Towser to Denman W. Ross, Farmington and Kennebec st.; rel. \$1.
Jacob W. Winbur to Albert Ziegler, Hinesdale rd.; 2 lots; w. \$1.
Thomas W. Carter to George H. Stanton, May st.; q. \$1.

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D. R. DELEGATES

READY TO MAKE
BALTIMORE TRIP

About 150 Massachusetts delegates to the annual convention of the general society, Daughters of the Revolution, 150 will leave Sunday evening for Baltimore, where the convention is to be held May 8 to May 12 at the Belvedere hotel.

Mrs. George H. Plummer, state regent, will accompany the official party. In the party will be the following delegates: Mrs. Horatio A. Littlefield, Mrs. Abbie I. Cain, Mrs. Carrie Stanton, Mrs. Clara B. Adams, Mrs. Mary A. Todd, Mrs. Harry A. Chapman, Mrs. Helene M. Sutherland, Mrs. John I. Merrill, Mrs. Maria W. Wheeler, Mrs. Frederick H. Prescott, Mrs. Albert E. Avery, Mrs. J. B. Clapp, Mrs. Harriette H. Inkham, Mrs. Mary A. Osgood, Mrs. Henri N. Huntington, Mrs. Sarah J. Byard, Mrs. Caroline P. Heath, Mrs. Lathrine L. Dakin, Mrs. Harriet E. Lauff, Mrs. Alexander M. Forris, Mrs. Sadie Weld Smith, Mrs. Eleanor B. Wheeler, Mrs. Helene E. Jackson, Mrs. Bessie M. Strangman, Miss Orinway, Mr. Mary Abby Proctor, Mrs. Amy Hulch, Mrs. Lydia M. Fisher, Mrs. L. M. Gales and Mrs. Clara B. White.

BUILDING NOTICES.

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Henchman st., 14-16, ward 6; G. Bevilacqua, Silverman Bkg. Co.; brick stores and tenements.
Commonwealth ave., 1350, ward 25; H. J. Connolly, C. E. Fournier; brick tenements.

Merrick st., 376, rear, ward 2; Patrick Kauer; alter storage.
Chelsea st., 172, rear, ward 7; F. Parrotta & Co.; t. d. stable.
Paris st., 201, ward 2; F. Parrotta & Co.; t. d. stable.
Chelsea st., 3-5, ward 2; F. Parrotta & Co.; t. d. dwelling.

Atlantic ave., 257, ward 7; John D. Long; alter mercantile.
Purchase st., 82-84, ward 7; estate of J. M. Sears; fire mercantile.
Traverse st., 18-22, ward 8; George F. Monahan, Isaac McLean & Sons Co.; alter stores and tenements.
Albany st., 420, ward 6; Chas. P. Duff; t. d. storage.
Albany st., 35-107, ward 7; W. A. Hayes, trustee; alter light manuf.
Wadsworth st., 8-10, ward 15; Eldon A. Clark; fire shop.
Bevelton ave., 61, ward 20; John Dinan; alter dwelling.
Saratoga st., 57, ward 23; John F. Martin; Wren st., 55, ward 23; Alice E. Fowler; alter dwellings.
Parkman st., 43, ward 24; W. L. Sellen & Co.; alter stable.

BAY STATE FOLK GUESTS ON CRUISE

WASHINGTON — A special despatch from Richmond, Va., says that Mr. and Mrs. Charles Francis Adams of Massachusetts will be guests of Henry W. Anderson on a cruise down the James river, beginning today. Other members of the party will be the Belgian minister, Sir Robert and Lady Hatfield of London, Countess DeBuisseret and Attorney General and Mrs. Wickersham, Shirley Westover, Brandon, Jamestown, Yorktown and Williamstown will be visited.

DORCHESTER SINGERS ENTERTAIN.

The choral class of the Deister Social Club of Women gave an entertainment Friday night at the Bonjall hall, Dorchester. Miss Alice O'Clark, Miss Eva Sanford, Miss Caroline Bullard, Miss Minnie S. Gould and Miss Margaret Quincy sang.

PROHIBIT SLIGHT TO UNIFORM.

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Governor Tener Friday signed a bill making it misdemeanor for the proprietor or employee of any public amusement place to discriminate against any person wearing the uniform of the United States. The law provides a fine of \$500 or imprisonment for one year, or both.

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HIGH LIGHTS LACKING IN ART SEASON

Appearance of Summer Exhibitions Proclaims Fact That It Is Time to Consider What the Winter Has Given in the Way of Pictures.

SUMMER exhibitions have been installed in several of the galleries about town, which means that the season of 1910-11 is over and it is time to take account of stock. While it has not been a very exciting season pictorially, there have been rather more exhibitions than usual. The standard has been high and fairly uniform, but lacking in those tall peaks of individuality which rouse enthusiasm as it has in the past. In retrospect there seem to have been more good sea pictures than usual, fewer good portraits, and a large number of pleasantly mediocre landscapes shown—the Boston show which has just closed at the Museum of Fine Arts being an exception with a great preponderance of interiors.

The center of attraction in an exceedingly interesting summer exhibition in the Copley gallery is a picture by Edmund C. Tarbell which has been secured for some years in the City Club. It was painted in 1891 and hung in the old art museum for a long time where it was always a favorite with Mr. Tarbell's admirers; now that it sees the light again many of them are wishing he would return to green fields and pastures new—or old—and paint more figures out of doors. The picture is a revelation to those who assert that Mr. Tarbell can paint only interiors and portraits. There is nothing "academic" about it for its conception and arrangement are thoroughly unconventional. It is full of sunshine and fresh greenness with a wonderful play of light and shadow over a group of people under some apple trees. The girl seated in a white chair with her back to the spectator compares favorably with anything Mr. Tarbell has ever done. One of Joseph De Camp's pictures of a lady and a little girl sitting on a bench in sunlight (painted some years ago) is also shown. It is interesting to see these early performances of men so well known in American art. There is so much of freedom and "go" in both the pictures that one instinctively remembers that Boston's atmosphere is said to be hard on enthusiasm. William M. Paxton is represented by a thoroughly up-to-date interior executed with all the facile elegance of technique of which he is a master. A very pretty model in a peach-colored satin petticoat and a gorgeous pink Japanese jacket sits before a writing-table talking to an equally pretty model in a deep blue street gown. A

Exhibitions to Be Open Next Week

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue corner Museum street—Open from 9 to 5. Admission 25 cents. Free all day Saturday and Sunday after 1 o'clock. Exhibitions at following galleries are open from 9 to 5 daily, except Sunday, and are free: Doll & Richards, 71 Newbury street—Summer exhibition of landscapes. Vose's gallery, 320 Boylston street—Paintings by Gino Perera and Dante Ricci. Copley gallery, 103 Newbury street—Exhibition of American artists. Cobb's gallery, 346 Boylston street—Etchings by Axel H. Haig.

dull gold screen at the back completes this sumptuous arrangement of color which is thoroughly well made.

Philip Little is represented by a scene from his studio window in Salem, some boats icebound on the river, which is one of his best winter pictures. Among the other pictures shown are a row of shimmering trees by Childe Hassam and an undulating stretch of country with a skyful of thin clouds by Arthur C. Goodwin, which he calls "The Golden Fleece." There is a sea picture of little white waves racing for the beach under a stiff squall, painted by Charles Hopkinson, and two of Redfield's snow scenes, two pictures by R. Andrew and a bridge in the Fenway painted by D. J. Nolan.

In strong contrast to this group of ultra moderns are four pictures painted by the older American school—a large view of Lake George by Wyant; a pair of small landscapes by J. Francis Murphy, and a beautiful little painting of a quiet stream and some trees by William Morris Hunt. This last is an exquisite bit of color, which loses nothing by comparison with its brilliant neighbors.

Doll & Richards' summer show includes a fine group of landscapes by Charles H. Davis, painted in his later and more imaginative manner, and one of his very early paintings called "New England Homestead—November Day." The sincere homeliness of this subject makes it interesting. It is simply an old farmhouse with its outbuildings comfortably placed in the shelter of sloping pastures. This is the sort of dwelling which makes New England roadsides dear to the hearts of all who live

in this part of the world and the picture is luminous with the mellow light of a cool day about Thanksgiving time. The other pictures by Mr. Davis are more freely painted landscapes with glorious skies and clouds floating over rich colored hillsides and meadows. Five pictures by H. P. Poore occupy one wall. One called "New England Waste" shows a barren hilltop with granite ledges cropping through the brown grass and patches of snow lingering in the hollows. Mr. Poore is very successful in painting this sort of subjects. His snow seems to cling to the ground in a most realistic manner. There are two landscapes by Arthur C. Goodwin in the collection. One shows the pale gold of the State House dome across a snow-laden common, and the other is a dark blue "Opalescent Stream," also painted in winter. Several strongly colored paintings by Edward H. Barnard are shown and a small landscape, "In May," by Appleton Brown.

The group of pastels by Henry O. Walker at Doll & Richards has been enlarged by two recent additions, a charming "Naiad" and some boys with fruit. Several delightful pictures are in the private gallery there. Among them is one of the few Winslow Homer's yet for sale, which was painted during a trip on horseback up Mt. Washington. It belongs to the same period as his war sketches and shows a group of finely drawn horses in the clear, crisp light of a mountain day. Some of Augustus Koopman's pictures of Dutch peasant life are in this gallery also. Their bold impressionism and vigorous handling make them tremendously interesting. Two are sea pictures, with tumbling waves and wind-torn clouds. One shows some laundresses in a superbly colored landscape and two more are studies of groups of peasant women intent on some sort of entertainment which does not appear in the picture.

A collection of etchings by Axel H. Haig is being shown in Cobb's gallery. Most of them are architectural exteriors and interiors, with every detail of their rich ornament reproduced. Mr. Haig was first an architect of ships and then of buildings before he finally found his place as one of the foremost etchers of this sort of subjects. The collection includes etchings of cathedrals, fountains, streets and public squares from nearly every part of Europe.

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It offers the most wanted and absolutely dependable merchandise at the lowest prices offered by any New England store. Quantities in every instance are planned to last a reasonable time, thus eliminating any possibility of disappointment. *We earnestly urge that you take advantage of the remarkable savings this sale affords.*

FIRE IN MINE IN MICHIGAN.

NEGAUNEE, Mich.—Nearly 20 out of 100 miners in the Hartford mine of the Republic Iron & Steel Company were cut off from escape when the timbering of the mine took fire Friday. There are seven known fatalities, and several men are still in the mine.

EFFORTS IN SALON NOT SO LABORED

Exhibition of Societe Nationale des Beaux Arts Held the Best of Its Twenty Displays—Public Flocks to See Scratch on Picture.

PARIS.—The first of the two spring salons to open was that of the Societe Nationale des Beaux Arts and this year's exhibition is generally considered, as a whole, judged from a point of view of academic art, as perhaps the best of the 20 annual ones that the society has ever held.

The charge of commonplace so justly urged of latter years against the labored efforts of academic work, which unfortunately so often tends to foster the mediocre, seems a little less dominant this year, in fact in all the classes there is undoubtedly the work of an original far exceeding the average.

One of the most striking features about the Nationale has always been its serious efforts in the direction of decorative art, and this year it is certainly no less to the fore in this branch. The most important of the various decorative exhibits is undoubtedly that of M.

Besnard, who has painted a decoration for the ceiling of the national theater, the Comedie Francaise, which will cover at least a quarter of the whole ceiling. The work treats symbolically the conflict between good and evil, based on the Bible story of Adam and Eve, and is already pronounced by the critics remarkable in power and beauty. In this same department is seen the decoration executed by M. Alfred Roll representing the liberator, San Jose de San Martin, who played such an important role in the events which procured the independence of Argentine and Peru. General San Martin is seated on his favorite charger giving directions to his army, while around the composition is a very deep border, representing in symbolic form the flag of Argentine and the flora and fauna of the pampas interwoven the one with the other. This work at the request of the French government is to be copied by the national factory of the Gobelins and is designated to find its way into the hands of the government of the Argentine republic.

The mural painting by Rene Menard, destined for the staircase of the treasury building at Marseilles and called "Le Labour," is convincing both by its talent and beauty, and no less important are the decorative panels by Gaston La Touche.

Paintings that are regarded as of more than usual interest and which are attracting special notice are "L'Interieur Berrichon," by Delachaux; "Le Leon de Clavecin," by Muenier, "Le Divan Rose" and "La Leon de Geographie," by Prinot. Among the flower painters, who are strongly represented this year, are Mlle. Louise Breslau and Mme. Delvoe-Carriere, also Jacques Blanche and Dumont. Among the landscapes are specially to be noticed the works of Lebourg, Lhermitte, Seyssaud and Charmisson as well as those of Gabriel Dauchez, Raffalli and Chevallier, Louis Gillot and La Villette, Montanard, Maufra and Clary. In the work of these artists all aspects of French landscape are well represented.

Foreigners Exhibit

The work and influence of foreign artists in the salon is quite noticeable this year, and much interest is taken in the remarkable Flemish landscapes by the clever Belgian artist, M. Claus. Lavery, the Irishman, is well represented, and his work gives as usual much pleasure.

The Scotchman, John Bowie, has made a hit with his portrait of the Hon. McDougall Hawkes, the well known police magistrate of New York, bringing out forcibly the characteristic American energy. Mlle. Olga de Bonanska, the well-known Polish painter, fully maintains her reputation as one of the most finished portrait painters of modern times by a most interesting group, consisting of M. Jacques Richey, his wife and little daughter.

One has often heard of great work that had to await fame until some unforeseen circumstance brought it into prominence. For instance, the wonderful group of statuary in marble, executed by Carpeaux and now in front of the Paris opera house, remained almost unnoticed until one fine day some trickster

blackened it with ink. The public then for the first time woke up to its beauty and greatness as a work of art, and the portrait in this year's salon of the Polish pianist, M. Paderewski, painted by M. Gorin, is bidding fair to attract all Paris to its feet quite irrespective of its merit or otherwise by the simple fact of a disfigurement of the canvas by a penknife scratch. The defect is unaccounted for, and has been allowed to remain merely because M. Gorin, who is in Rome, was unable to arrive in time to make the reparation. M. Paderewski is represented in a garden with his hands resting upon a green chair and his white tie floating in the wind, but these details are immaterial, for the large number of people who congregate in front of this picture come with one purpose, to look at the scratch.

Little Sculpture Shown

The sculpture at the Nationale has never been considered as its strongest point. The public does not seem to pay much attention to this branch of art at the Salon des Beaux Arts, and the sculptors themselves seem to follow suit, for although the society includes the names of nearly all the best sculptors in France as its members, they do not freely exhibit there or usually send in their best work. The rotunda in which the sculpture is exhibited does not, with its ineffective lighting, seem to attract the members and it is for this reason that the works of M. Bartholme, who has been hitherto a loyal exhibitor of important works, will be so much missed this year.

The predominant influence in the statuary is undoubtedly M. Rodin, who is represented by a large figure in marble, "Buste, Eighteenth Century," and a portrait of the Duc de Rohan, but perhaps the works in which the most general interest is taken this year are three pieces by M. Bourdelle: "Fruit," a figure of Charles Louis-Philippe and "Jeune Femme Blonde," all of which are beautiful examples and the "Baigneuse" and "Jeunesse" of M. Niederhausen-Rodo, which are equally interesting. There are also various exhibits by Saint-Marceaux, Lagare, Injalbert, Sandos, Serunga and Bugatti and others.

Many other interesting objects of art are exhibited. M. Lenoble has surpassed himself as a ceramist, his large blue vase and some jars of a brownish tone being considered to approach even the best that Japan has ever produced in that branch of art. M. Delaherche, M. Moreau-Nelaton, M. de Vallambresse, M. Dammouse and M. Colo show their usual skill in their exhibits of porcelain. The glassware of M. Grange and M. Bruteau, the enamels exhibited by MM. F. & E. Thiesmar, and those of M. Jacquin and M. Gaudinhomme, the metal work by M. E. Menod, M. Dunand, M. Bonvalet and Mme. Berthe Chatin, the necklace of gold and carnelians by M. Leclerc and the bindings of M. Kleffer and M. Meunier all add undoubtedly to the interest of the exhibition.

MISS AIKEN TO SHOW ART

Miss May Aiken will display her art works at the Museum of Fine Arts, trustees' room, May 8-13.

GORGEOUS GOWNS IN DISPLAY

Rearrangement Made in Oriental Exhibits at Museum of Fine Arts.

AT the Boston Museum of Fine Arts numerous changes have been made in the Japanese department. The wall cases in the Japanese print room have been hung with kakemono of the Ukiyoe and for the first time bring the room into complete harmony—the prints, lacquers, ivories and metal ornaments in the room all of the same period. Next the door as one enters is a pair of screens. Two panels have been lost of one screen and the space filled with poems which have no relation to the paintings. They represent scenes in the Yoshiwara and each group of figures deserves most careful study for its color harmony, beauty of line and exquisite detail in the robe patterns. They were painted by Iwasa Matahei or his son Genbei Katsuhage.

Four kakemono, undoubtedly by Shunsho, in a set, are interesting, representing summer garden scenes with women making tea, admiring the flowers, etc. They are unsigned, and belong to the Ross collection.

An Oiran going to sea in a sake cup with the ladle for an oar and the jar beside her is a charming fancy and a real Masanobu.

The painting of the lady in a boat with the sumi or drum in her lap, passing under a willow tree, is by Toyoharu.

A panel showing night fishing by torchlight is one of the few paintings by Hiroshige, the man known so well as a print designer.

The next kakemono of the two maidens with the salt buckets illustrates an interesting story of a prince who was banished to a lonely island where only inhabitants were the maidens who drew the water from the sea and poured it over the rocks for the salt to evaporate. He wrote that his only companions were Matsuo no-Kase, the pine breeze, and Ueno no-Kase, the sea breeze, and his friends thought he must have fallen in love with some lowly salt maidens, so named. This has been made the subject of a famous drama. The colors of the painting are neutral yellows and browns, the only touch of bright color being the red maple leaves in the corner.

Another painting of interest is by Koriyasa and represents an Oiran with her two little attendants dressed just alike. The robes show wonderful skill in harmonizing colors between which there would seem to be no relation such as violet and scarlet.

The Chinese rug hung at the end of the porcelain corridor completes the vista in a pleasing way, but one is inclined to miss the Buddha statue which stood there.

In the lower corridor several cases are filled with gorgeous Chinese and Japanese robes. The Chinese robes are most of them woven like tapestry and covered with symbolic designs.

One garment of this black gauze is beautifully embroidered with fans in gold thread. A deep rich blue satin is a

favorite material for the Japanese kimono. One of these is embroidered in a graceful pattern of grapes in gold and shades of red, the leaves in soft gray green. Another magnificent one has a skirt with a gold basket filled with peonies. Others are embroidered with the balls of flowers used to decorate at the girls' festival and the swirls of gold or colored streamers have great rhythmic quality. No people can use pure intense colors like the Chinese, as can be seen in the wonderful robe with the bright yellow ground.

The next Thursday conference will be given by Dr. Ross on pure design, illustrated by various oriental textiles.

M. Guiffrey sails very soon for Paris. One is interested to see that the pictures are being cleaned. The painting of Lerolle, "By the River," reveals new beauty of color since its recent scrubbing.

The Worcester museum shows some interesting lithographs, among them a print dated 1828 and published in Cambridge. This shows Harvard University and the buildings. It is interesting to compare this with a painting in the gallery by Harold B. Warren of the steps of Harvard hall, showing its walls now covered with green vines, with a glimpse of University hall beyond.

At Fogg museum can be seen the fine reproductions of the old Flemish masters and in the print room a fine display of Whistler's etchings. The Venetian series is always charming and there are fine examples of the noted Thames set. The gallery contains fine examples of the early masters, and in the hall is hung a carefully selected collection of Japanese prints from Dr. Ross' collection.

The American Association of Museums will meet in Boston, Cambridge and Salem from May 22 to May 26, 1911.

At the Museum of Fine Arts, the Sunday decent service, which is free to all, on Sunday, May 7, will be as follows: A circuit through the collections of glass will begin in the department of Egyptian art at 3 p. m.

Department of western art—Vesper I. George will speak on "The Anatomy of Pattern," at 3:45 p. m. in the western art corridor.

BEVERLY CHURCH BURNS NOTE.

BEVERLY, Mass.—A mortgage note for \$8200 on the First Universalist church was burned with appropriate ceremonies on Friday evening, and incidentally the pastor, the Rev. Paul Harris Drake, may be prevailed upon to recall the letter of resignation he sent in some weeks ago.

PORTRAIT INTERESTS CHICAGO

Louis Betts' Painting of Dr. Vincent Hung—Post-Impressionism Hits City.

CHICAGO.—The recently painted portrait of Dr. George E. Vincent by Louis Betts is being exhibited at O'Brien's gallery. Dr. Vincent, now president of the University of Minnesota, was formerly of the University of Chicago, and this portrait will be hung permanently in Hutchinson hall. The canvas is large, painted in a large way, with the dean wearing his official gown and holding his cap in the left hand. The pose is one of dignity and authority without assumption. The face, clean-cut and intellectual, reveals an interesting personage.

A well-known genre painter of this city, Walter Marshall Clute, is exhibiting at the new gallery. Mr. Clute paints home scenes of tender and refined quality. The "Glen Sanders House," a landscape showing an old gambler-roofed homestead in Schenectady, New York, has been sold to Frank J. Logan. Two other works which have found owners are "The Quiet Hour" and "The Little Room." The last named belongs to the series, "The Child in the House."

One of the most attractive numbers in this exhibition is "The Evening of the Party." It shows an interior softly glowing in the lamplight and two busy girls preparing refreshments for their guests. Through an open casement window the out-of-doors is seen, in the thick purple atmosphere of twilight. The warmth of the one contrasted with the chill of the other achieves an interesting study in the quality of light.

At Thurber's gallery until May 15, an exponent of post-impressionism, Jerome Blum, is the exhibitor. Of course any dependable standard by which this work may be judged is lacking. Just how it will affect Chicago remains to be seen.

The well-known Burk collection of American water colors has been purchased by Moulton & Ricketts. After being shown at their Milwaukee gallery, it has been placed on display in their art rooms in this city. While making the rounds of the leading museums this historical collection was shown at the Art Institute last summer. The 186 paintings it includes cover from the year 1811 to a work by Winslow Homer, 1880. A photograph of the artist and a letter, with autograph, are framed with each picture.

Wilson H. Irvine, president of the Chicago Society of Artists, has an admirable exhibition of paintings in oils at the galleries of Marshall Field & Co. It will remain until May 15. Mr. Irvine has an equal ease in painting landscapes, the sea, the figures, old world subjects and new world scenes. There seems to be a noticeable absence of specialization in his painting. The sunny bit of landscape near Giverny shows the same facile handling that the "Sea at High Tide"

does. The picturesque Brittany women washing clothes maintains its value no less than does the deep-toned study of a New England spring.

The next exhibition of paintings at the Art Institute will be the annual water color show, which will open with a reception to members and their friends on Tuesday evening, May 9. This will include the annual exhibition of the American Water Color Society and will be the last important exhibition of this season.

ARCHAIC PAINTER HAS VIGOR

Mr. Cortisoz in Lecture Makes Predecessor of Titian Speak for Himself

WASHINGTON.—In a delightfully fresh and interpretive talk before the members of the Washington Society of the Fine Arts on April 22, Royal Cortisoz of New York awakened interest in one of the old masters of Italy who is apt to be popularly known rather as a name than as a vital creative personality.

In discussing the work of Andrea Mantegna, Mr. Cortisoz did not attempt to place him among such men of the first order as Titian, Raphael and Michelangelo. With the aid of well-chosen lantern slides he simply brought his subject into the artistic consciousness of his audience, revealing rather than asserting the existence of notable esthetic qualities, and removing, with a deft and sympathetic touch, the apathy, the impersonal coolness, with which the modern is sometimes inclined to look at anything set off in historical perspective. He brought his subject near, and he so quickened the perception of his hearers that they were able to rise superior to the incidental awkwardness and stiffness of the archaic, and to discern Mantegna, the real artist, without a feeling of estrangement.

Andrea Mantegna was born in 1431 in Padua, Italy—a town which might be likened to what we call a university today. It was a place and a time alive with interests, and when Mantegna was quite a boy he was brought into contact with the art influences that determined the current of his life. It was a time when the common gossip of the day included talk of pictures; art was a vital topic, a subject about which people cared. Young Mantegna, as soon as he was old enough to study, was attracted into the studio of a certain Squarcione, a man who was not very much of a painter himself, but a great lover of the antique, and probably an able teacher. He was something of a dilettante, a col-

lector, and in his studio Mantegna acquired that love of the antique which remained a leading characteristic of his painting. There were many other students in the studio of Squarcione, but Mantegna was the most promising, and Squarcione's interest in him was so great that he adopted him as his son.

While Mantegna was still in Padua, the great Florentine sculptor, Donatello, came to the town to execute an order there—to set up the equestrian statue which remains perhaps the greatest statue of its kind in the world. Mr. Cortisoz brought out very vividly the probable influence of Donatello over these young men of Padua—how he must have inspired experimentation, how his vigorous realism must have affected their own vision.

Certainly one of the qualities noted first in the work of Mantegna is a force, an actuality; and it is interesting to compare in this connection one of Mantegna's earliest pictures with one that has been preserved from the brush of his master—both of which Mr. Cortisoz presented in lantern-slides. The student's work, in the arrangement of panels of figures, resembles the teacher's to a remarkable degree; at the same time the stiffness of Squarcione becomes the strength of Mantegna; an individual with original powers has taken a brush that hitherto concerned itself with imitated form. There is character, identity, self-expression even in the earliest work of Mantegna.

From this point on it becomes interesting to watch the young painter in his gradual development; to see in him the play of certain influences, at the same time to note the steadfast integrity of his own mind. The Florentine influence of Donatello has been already spoken of, and a Venetian influence is also noted. The work of Mantegna (Continued on Page Twelve, Column One)

BOSTON CHILDREN FOR CENTURY HAVE OUTSPED SCHOOL ARCHITECTS IN RACE FOR EDUCATED CITY

Accommodations Improved to Meet Increased Attendance.

HISTORIC ESTATE PROVES SUITABLE

Portable Houses Are Ready Resource Where Growth Is Unexpected.

IF OLIVER HOLDEN, who composed that tune which has swung its way across the continent, rolled over seas, and having completed the circle returned to its own shores but to keep on in the never-ending circuit:

"All hail the power of Jesus' name, Let angels prostrate fall."

could look back into the room where he tried the piece over and over again, upon his little organ, he would find the words are being sung by a band of happy-faced school children who gather there every day to receive the rudiments of education, and incidentally to absorb patriotism and character as given point by his connection with the spot.

In 1805 Mr. Holden built a mansion in Charlestown, in which he dwelt the rest of his life. From 1844 this house was occupied by Thomas Doane, head engineer in the construction of the Hoosac tunnel and founder of Doane college in Nebraska. Becoming untenanted not long ago and going rapidly the way of deserted premises, it was befriended by the city of Boston and was acquired for school purposes. Now as an annex of the Warren school, Charlestown, it shelters the babies of the kindergarten and the children of the first, second and third grades. Under the careful supervision of the master of the school, Walter J. Phelan, himself a lover of historic romance, it is being preserved and all the old associations of the house are being respected as carefully as is consistent with its use as a modern school building. It is an excellent type of colonial architecture.

When it was built it was a handsome house and still carries its air of distinction. Partitions have been torn down to make the rooms large enough for school purposes and many other things have been done to make it a habitable place for the little folk, but it still retains the markings which show how the house was originally divided. What was once the double parlors is now one long room in which the children of the kindergarten sing songs and play games every day. At Christmas time their little stockings dangled from the fireplace at the end of the stately room and a tree brilliant with sparkling ornaments stood in the center.

In an up-stairs room "overlooking the

ECHOES OF TUNE "CORONATION" REAWAKE IN OLD ROOMS



To sing your own school hymn is one thing, but to sing hymn composed right in house where you go to school is unique privilege of Oliver Holden classes in Charlestown.

garden" stood the organ upon which the famous old "Coronation" hymn first found its melody. The room is now occupied by third grade pupils, and the children sing lustily the song which was written there. A picture of the composer is to be hung over the mantel, but so many things of immediate importance have to be done that this must await a convenient season. The house also is to be marked by a commemorative tablet.

The house was formerly surrounded by a beautiful garden, a feature of which was its peonies. These peonies had a historical interest, having been brought by the wife of Oliver Holden, Nancy Rand, from her old home, where they figured in a boundary dispute between estates laid waste by the battle of Bunker Hill. The garden still contains old fruit trees and it is the intention to put it in order this spring, plant it with peonies and as far as possible let the children have their lessons out there.

This is the quaintest, most picturesque and historical of the school buildings of Boston, but it is not the only one where the growth of the city has made it necessary to arrange for housing accommodations in addition to those originally provided. Boston children go to school in many places besides those built especially for school purposes; in churches, in settlement houses, store buildings and

dwellings, besides the portables. The expansion of the city can be readily traced through its school buildings and there is no more fascinating way to follow it.

The districting of the city and the organization of several schools under one head, puzzling as it seems, is only a natural development. The first little school house was placed in the only reasonable location for a schoolhouse, right in the midst of the little community in the Boston peninsula, and when the second was put up, it was likewise given a place where the congregation of children was the greatest. So it has been with every succeeding schoolhouse. It was located

example of the way things go. The original building, now known as the old Edward Everett school, was built on Willis street in Dorchester in 1855. In 1876 a new building was opened in Summer street and the older children moved to it, the old Edward Everett school, as the first was then called, being given over to the younger pupils. In 1909 still another school was opened, a handsome structure with all modern improvements. It is situated on Pleasant street and is utilized for the children of the sixth, seventh and eighth grades. The second building put up has since been known as the Stephen Decatur school and is

UTILITY AND SENTIMENT JOIN HANDS



In early Boston composer's house, colonial and roomy, kindergarten and lower grade teaching is carried on.

where there was the greatest need, and the children from round about all attended it.

After a time it became necessary to form districts and define boundaries. Then, as the population grew and some sections became more thickly settled than others, original accommodations were not enough and larger buildings were sought. The many-roomed brick schoolhouse was thought to provide ample facilities for years to come, but the calculations of men were upset by the march of events. The fine new buildings were soon crowded. The quandary was solved sensibly in most instances by finding where most of the little folk came from and renting a room or two close by where they could be accommodated. Still, as the numbers increased, rented buildings have given way to permanent brick annexes. These are sometimes grouped about the main building and sometimes are a distance away. As the population has warranted it, districts have been divided and again divided into smaller areas, each with its main building and master and in time each with its group of outlying schools, like a hen with her brood of chickens.

In the sparsely settled regions there may be but one main school in which the children are gathered from all directions, with the exception of the very little folk, who are taken care of in a rented room or a portable nearer their own doors.

The Edward Everett district is a good

WATER COLORS OF BOSTON ARTISTS TO BE EXHIBITED

Water colors by Boston artists will be shown in the New gallery, as the gallery recently instituted by Jordan Marsh Company is called, at an exhibition to be open to the public next Tuesday. This display will remain open until Saturday, June 3.

Thousands of people are said to have visited the last exhibition at this gallery, which closed April 20, and the sales are announced as gratifying.

Buildings Exclusively for Youngest Pupils First Built in '30's.

COMMITTEE ONCE VISITED BACK BAY

Useful Pedagogic Terms Were Borrowed From French Thinkers.

entry and all the facilities necessary. These portables are frequently placed in the school yard of the main building, but this is undesirable, as it takes so much from the playground. If the school owns vacant property near by it is put on that. If not, an effort is made to rent ground; and if even that cannot be obtained, resource must be had to rented buildings.

In going over the list of such things we find that in many cases the vestry room of a church has been secured for kindergarten purposes and is obtained for a small charge, if any, and the janitor's fee. In districts where there are settlement houses these are often utilized for similar purposes. Warrenton Street chapel, the Presbyterian chapel in the Wells district, Denison house, Ellis memorial and Eldridge house are all used in this way. The chapel of the church on Vine street is rented for military drill by a branch of the English High school and the Irvington street armory is used for similar drills by the pupils of the English High and Latin schools. One floor of the Mechanics Charitable building is occupied by the first-year pupils of the High School of Commerce. The High School of Practical Arts leases a dwelling on Perrin street which it uses together with the Sarah J. Baker school building. Dwellings, store buildings and rooms bring the kinds of accommodations used other than school structures to a large total, all awaiting the time when new buildings can be erected. With some of these the need is a crying one. With others, with schools which are just beginning to experience an overflow, the need is not so great, but all must sooner or later have permanent structures of their own. Roughly estimated, these aggregate an outlay in rents, which for church and settlement houses usually include heat and janitor service, of \$21,000 a year.

Tucked away in the archives of the school committee are many interesting documents and papers relative to the early days of the schools, many of which have an important bearing on today. From time to time one is dug out from somewhere, rejoiced over and carefully filed away. In the course of time no doubt to be again forgotten. On top shelves and in odd corners are numerous boxes and volumes which no doubt contain priceless treasures for the antiquary, but the demands of the present are so imperative that he who enjoys browsing among the records of a passed day has little opportunity to indulge his pleasure; and the records are for the most part unexplored.

Causeway Utilized

When the primary schools were established in 1818 and up to the year 1831, the children attending them were distributed among the rooms of the elder children in the reading, writing and grammar schools and even in private houses; but in the year mentioned it was decided to put up a building for the sole purpose of primary instruction and the Back Bay was selected as the section to be the first so honored. The schoolhouse was put away out on the Milldam road and was probably the first of the kind in America. The site selected for the new school was about where Hereford street crosses Beacon street, the latter thoroughfare being then known as the Milldam road. At the time the little schoolhouse opened its doors to its first reluctant pupils the Back Bay did not wear that air of distinction which later greeted it. When the front bay became filled with water, it was received into the back bay, making this a good point for commercial activity. There was on the mill dam at this time, instead of handsome residences, half a dozen mills, a rope walk, a grist mill, rolling mills, a machine shop, a foundry, a store and Pease's tavern. Vessels came to the wharf and landed goods there.

Schools Named

Among facts that have been brought to light are some relating to the dates when the early schools were established.

The Eliot is the first one of those now in existence of which official record is made. It was opened in 1713. The Adams school comes next, in 1717. The next one of which there is any record is the Franklin, established in 1785. Then comes the Mayhew in 1803, the Hawes in 1811, the Smith in 1812, the Boylston in 1819, the Bowdoin in 1821, the Hancock in 1822, the Wells in 1833, the Johnson in 1830, Lyman 1837, Endicott 1840, Mather 1843, Brimmer, Phillips, Otis and Dwight in 1844, Quincy in 1847, Bigelow and Chapman in 1849.

Previous to 1821, schools were designated by their localities; with the exception of the Franklin and the Boylston. In the records of the school committee for 1818, the schools on Fort Hill are referred to under the name of Boylston; and in 1819 the name of Franklin was conferred upon the school in Nassau street by direct action of the school committee. In 1821 a committee appointed for the purpose reported that

LESSONS IN TIDES LEARNED ALSO



Milldam school, Boston, where primary scholars eighty years ago learned of mill wheels, too.

"the propriety and expediency of giving specific names cannot be doubted" and on February 27 of that year the school on Bennett street was named the Eliot; the one on Hawkins street became the Mayhew and one on Monson street received the name of Adams. The Latin, Franklin and Boylston schools continued to bear the names they had already received or were known by. From this time the schools have been given the names of distinguished citizens. The names of many of the city's mayors have been thus perpetuated, while clergymen, patriots and statesmen have not been neglected.

From their inception in 1818 up to 1855 the primary schools, it will be remembered, were under the direct control of a primary school committee. When in the latter year these were placed in the charge of the school committee proper, that body appointed a special committee to "take into consideration and report upon the expediency of associating with the names of distinguished citizens who have interested themselves in the well-being of our public schools, the primary schoolhouses belonging to the city." The successors of this committee reported on Jan. 22, 1860, when about 40 buildings had received the names of "such citizens of Boston as have been most active and efficient in their services to the primary schools." Among the names selected were many that were borne by members of the former primary school board. A number of these schools have never been formally named and are known merely by the street upon which they are situated, or by some similar designation.

In 1892 the rule was adopted that "no schoolhouse shall hereafter be named in honor of any living person." The Cushman school in Farmer street, located in the same lot with the Hancock school, erected in 1867, was named in honor of Charlotte Cushman, the celebrated actress, who was born where the building stands. It was the first school building to be named for a woman.

The Mayflower is the appropriate title borne by one school; Little Emily is the surprising name of another. Bonhomme Richard was at one time the name by which a little one-room school building was called. It was transferred to a portable but has somehow been dropped from the list. The Breches school is still the popular epithet bestowed upon the Harbor View street school by reason of its outline, looking for all the world like a pair of breeches.

Causeway Utilized

When the primary schools were established in 1818 and up to the year 1831, the children attending them were distributed among the rooms of the elder children in the reading, writing and grammar schools and even in private houses; but in the year mentioned it was decided to put up a building for the sole purpose of primary instruction and the Back Bay was selected as the section to be the first so honored. The schoolhouse was put away out on the Milldam road and was probably the first of the kind in America. The site selected for the new school was about where Hereford street crosses Beacon street, the latter thoroughfare being then known as the Milldam road. At the time the little schoolhouse opened its doors to its first reluctant pupils the Back Bay did not wear that air of distinction which later greeted it. When the front bay became filled with water, it was received into the back bay, making this a good point for commercial activity. There was on the mill dam at this time, instead of handsome residences, half a dozen mills, a rope walk, a grist mill, rolling mills, a machine shop, a foundry, a store and Pease's tavern. Vessels came to the wharf and landed goods there.

The schoolhouse was a little two-story frame structure built on wooden piles in the full basin of the back bay. It was on the south side of the Milldam road, a little to the west of Parker street or the cross dam which then met Beacon street at an obtuse angle. It was known variously as the Milldam school, primary school No. 8 of district No. 9, and as the Western avenue school. The piles upon which it was built held it four or five feet above the high water mark of the tide pond. It was 25 feet square and had two stories. The upper part was used at various times by the Old South Mission Society as a missionary chapel. The downstairs was divided into an entry 9 feet by 9, having one window and a door through which it was entered from the plank walk extending over the water, and the schoolroom. This was 25 feet by 18, lighted on three sides by two windows each, and was furnished with long benches without backs.

It was a fine building, the pride and wonder of all those to whom educational affairs were of vital interest, but the water would freeze on the piles in winter and the incoming tides would lift the platform. At length it lifted the building itself and thereupon the wise and honorable primary school committee had it moved to firmer ground.

So successful did this new building prove to be the year after its construction that a second schoolhouse similar in all ways to it was built for the accommodation of primary children on Boston neck; and in 1853 another in East Boston. That same year saw the erection of the first brick building for primary school purposes. It was built on North Martin avenue, at a cost of \$23,280.00, and was the first brick schoolhouse built solely for primary school purposes in the entire country.

The little Milldam school had required an expenditure of \$408 and was used for many years. Individual chairs and benches were installed a quarter of a century after it was first opened, and in 1854 it became a part of the Phillips district of which it continued a part for 11 years.

Among the school records is a letter or report a sub-committee made of a visit of inspection to this school. It is treasured as containing the sole glimpse of humor to be found in all the heavy annals pertaining to the history of the

Boston public schools. It is as follows: To the Standing Committee of Primary Schools.

The Sub Committee requested to examine the Mill Dam School for the month of February respectfully report,

That they proceeded in the execution of the duty assigned them on Thursday, the 23d inst. The weather was remarkably pleasant, but they found it no small task to travel two or three miles through mud and water & against a strong breeze. But who could fail to be patriotic on the birthday of "the father of his country"? They could also express their gratitude to the Boston & Roxbury Mill Dam Corporation, who kindly remitted the usual toll for foot passengers, as soon as the nature of their mission was made known to them. Though "long and dreary was the road to pass" they arrived about 3 o'clock, at the appointed place. From some intimations given them by previous visitors, they were somewhat prepared to find a want of order and discipline in this school. Your Committee feel bound to state that no irregularity of the kind came to their notice, but on the contrary a remarkable degree of stillness seemed to pervade the room and its vicinity. In a word, they saw nothing in the school with which to find fault. Perhaps it should in justice be stated that they found "no school," the teacher having dismissed for the afternoon.

The Sub Committee had no alternative but to "homeward plod their weary way" and ask of the Committee the acceptance of the will for the deed, and to request to be discharged from further action in the premises till the duty shall again be assigned them in regular order.

Boston, Feb. 28, 1844.

Respy submitted.

Alvan Simonds, per himself & W. P. Jarvis.

The term "primary" as applied to schools began in the French revolution, which is responsible for a number of our educational terms and usages. "Normal school" also is due to the French revolution. Oct. 31, 1793, the French government issued a decree that:

"1. There will be opened in Paris a normal school to which will be called, from all parts of the republic, citizens already educated in useful knowledge, to learn, under the tuition of most skillful professors, and all branches, the art of teaching."

"2. There is, for the whole republic a National Institute, the work of which is to collect discoveries and to perfect the arts."

"3. There are in the republic primary schools where scholars learn reading and writing, the elements of arithmetic and those of morals."

In America we copied these terms, as we did most of the big phrases of the French revolution. Massachusetts laws have spoken of normal schools since 1890, when the Plymouth county normal school was incorporated. Similarly, we copied "teachers' institute," which appeared in the French constitution in 1795. It was taken up first in England and traveled over here. The American Institute of Instructors first met in Boston in 1830 and was incorporated by Massachusetts in 1831.

"High school" was coined at Boston in 1824 by the people in opposition to the term "English classical school." It is said if some scholar should trace what we owe to French precedent in our language of religion, politics, art and education, we would find it more than most of us think. The word democrat as a party designation was brought here from France in 1793 by Citizen Genet.

In 1871 the school children of Boston gave a great entertainment in honor of the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia.

It has recently been discovered that wireless telegraphy was foretold in the Boston schools in 1865. Wendell Phillips addressing a class at that time on the wonders of the telegraph and the cable stated that he expected messages 40 years hence would be sent without the aid of a wire. It was just the predicted time that Marconi and Tesla were astonishing the world with their wireless, wire sending achievements over land and sea.

PAGEANT LOOKS BACK ON PRAIRIE; AHEAD ON CITY BEAUTIFUL

(Continued from Page Six.)

orchestral band of New York, the best band procurable in the country, which is to give three concerts, afternoons and evenings of each day in the parks and at reviewing stands.

All this and much more will constitute a remarkable week of pageantry and festivities which will be absolutely free to all. A fund of \$100,000 is being raised by the citizens of Minneapolis to provide for this. Every section of the city is represented in the organization of the committees in charge.

All former residents of Minneapolis and Minnesota are especially invited and urged to come. There will be arranged for them reunion picnics and many other kinds of social events.

WOMEN TO MEET ON LYNN COMMON

LYNN, Mass.—This afternoon there will be a meeting on the common under the auspices of the Self-Supporting Women's League and all the speaking will be from the bandstand. Mrs. Susan W. Berry, Miss Ellen F. Wetherell and Mrs. Annie W. Jones are among those in charge of arrangements. Mrs. Lena Morris Lewis of San Francisco is announced as a speaker.

It is also expected that Mrs. Christina Page of Boston will be present.

BUSINESS PEOPLE AT THEIR WORK

A Few Minutes with the Purchasing Agent.

THE purchasing agent buys supplies and equipment for railroads, telephone companies, factories, mills. His work differs widely from that of a merchandise buyer. The latter is concerned almost wholly with finished goods, such as books, shoes, cloaks and chinaware, to be sold again by a mercantile house. But the purchasing agent buys raw materials and tools, to be used in making goods, and the conditions and methods are different.

The merchandise buyer is often a specialist in human nature. He is buying for human beings, and following their tastes and whims as closely as he can.

The purchasing agent is more a technical specialist, because he is buying for a system. A knowledge of human nature never comes amiss to him, of course—that is a handy asset in any business post. But it does not begin to solve some of his peculiar problems.

The purchasing agent of a telephone company recently gave an amusing account of one morning's work. First, he had a talk with the president, and they completed the purchase of a new switchboard which had been under consideration for weeks. This was a purchase as important to them as placing an order for a hundred locomotives would be to a railroad. On his way to his own office, he met the janitor, who told him that they would soon need some more brooms and scrub-brushes. He had a talk about the quality of the last lot, decided on some changes, and ordered them. Then he bought some cedar poles and cross-arms from a salesman who was waiting, and as these were to be delivered quickly for the construction of a new line, he got in touch with a concern that was to supply wire and cable. Then the wire chief came in and complained about the oil bought for lubricating the motor-cycles that the "troublemen" used to scout out along country roads and make minor repairs, and after a discussion the agent ordered some lubricant that promised to fill the bill. Then the matron in the operators' lunch room upstairs asked him to order ice cream and cake for her commissary, and as

this reminded him of his own lunch, he went and got it.

Thus the buying of a purchasing agent is infinitely varied. Many of the supplies must be tested, or purchased on exact specifications. Uniformity is an important consideration nowadays in a factory or system of any sort, so that every tool and machine that is added to the plant must be of a type to fit in with the standards that have been adopted.

There is a certain machine work in the middle West which uses tons and tons of iron and steel rod every year, and tons and tons more of sheet metals of various kinds. The character of the apparatus it makes is such that all this material must meet delicate measurement tests. Before a new steel is adopted, it must be tested in half a dozen ways for its strength, hardness and so forth. Then the purchasing agent must take into consideration the steel manufacturer's ability to maintain the standard, and must be certain that he can deliver the material in exact dimensions year after year, for every foot of it is tested by micrometer gauges before it is sent into the works. Even when these points are settled, he must be assured that the manufacturers can maintain supplies through good times and bad, and that neither a disaster nor a strike will ever find the works short of this material. The only way to decide most of these points is to go about among the various makers of a given material, see their plants, get acquainted with their workmen, and form one's own estimates, for the manufacturer will probably over-estimate his own ability to meet the conditions of such a large order. So, the purchasing agent who does his own work well is likely to be traveling about much of the time, inspecting works and witnessing processes.

Here is another problem often put up to him for solution: A telephone company builds a line with poles, cable and instruments that cost a certain figure, and upon this cost determines the rates it will charge. After a year or two, an extension is needed on that line. But it is found that the cost of equipment has

risen since the first purchase was made. Poles are 20 per cent higher, and other equipment in proportion. The rates of a telephone company cannot be raised a few cents to cover this item. So it may be necessary for the purchasing agent to consult with other departmental heads, and find some way of extending the line still further so that more traffic may be developed, or making a canvass for more subscribers to raise the gross revenue. Seeking cheap material is usually the poorest way of meeting such a situation—the correct solution is to build better.

The man who has to buy with a view to cheapness first of all is seriously handicapped. This is shown in an interesting way by a little comparison. The government at Washington is an enormous purchaser of supplies. Its many department bureaus buy almost everything in the course of the year. But each department and bureau buys separately, and the cardinal principle in purchasing is that still followed by governments generally—advertising for bids and awarding the contract to the lowest responsible bidder. This splits the business orders up into such small lots that many of the manufacturers who could supply goods of the best quality, and on the most economical terms, are not among the bidders at all. The disadvantages of the system are so obvious that it is now proposed to center all Uncle Sam's purchases in a department that will buy for all the other departments. The savings that can be effected by this plan will amount to millions of dollars a year, it is said.

Concentrated buying is the rule in American business today. All the purchases for a big factory are made together, and one article balanced with another in the way that will make the patronage most desirable to manufacturers, and bring the best terms. Widely separated factories are often linked together under one management, in which case the purchasing agent finds a broad margin for placing orders to good advantage. Brooms may be cheapest in one town where there is a company plant, and lubricating oil or cotton waste in another. Supplies will be

bought for all the factories in that particular place and distributed as required. Cooperative buying is also common—the managements of a dozen electric light plants or street railway companies buy through a mutual purchasing department, increasing the volume of their orders and obtaining the best terms.

Some of the best work of the capable purchasing agent is done after he has bought the supplies, and they are delivered and paid for.

Some years ago an inquiring young man was given charge of the purchasing for a large factory. His predecessor in that job had been a capable man who bought what was required with every attention to quality, prompt delivery and reasonable prices. But when the supplies had been placed in the store-rooms he stopped thinking about them, and merely handed out what was sent for on requisition.

The new purchasing agent began taking a direct interest in these requisitions. He found that, with two departments doing about the same sort of work, and the same amount, one would consume twice as much lubricating oil or cotton waste as the other. There were two boiler rooms of about the same capacity, but one ran on 20 per cent less fuel than the other. This young man said nothing for several months, but quietly kept records of supplies used. By and by he had enough data to warrant a little investigation. He found that these discrepancies were largely a matter of individual management on the part of foremen or superintendents. In one department there would be a man who was careful, in another the foreman was wasteful, and in still another there might be a superintendent who was so parsimonious with supplies and tools that the work was being done under a handicap, and his men were wasting time. Systematic study led to determining reasonable averages, and with tact in putting the matter before the different men, and bonuses to stimulate economy along broad lines, the bills for supplies and tools were cut down fully 25 per cent.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

THE selected editorial comments today deal with the peace meeting held recently at the Guildhall, in London, Eng.

—CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD—The Guildhall meeting, addressed by Messrs. Asquith and Balfour, premier and ex-premier, and attended by representative Englishmen of all classes, was inspiring and significant. Permanent Anglo-American peace through arbitration is no longer a dream. Public sentiment throughout the British and American empires has made it a reality. But—the most ideal treaty of arbitration between Britain and ourselves will not, as Mr. Balfour warned the meeting, reduce military-naval budgets or limit armaments. The treaty is desired and desirable for its "moral effect" on continental Europe. It is, as Mr. Asquith said, certain that "other things will follow" such a treaty—things which may and shall spell economy, relief of taxpayers, limitation of armaments by international agreement.

NEW YORK POST—The meeting at the Guildhall in London to welcome and further the movement for universal arbitration between Great Britain and the United States was a demonstration so impressive as to strike the sneerers dumb. When both political parties and the representatives of the church and the great business of England enthusiastically unite in acclaiming the proposal of the American President to join in a treaty which shall make war between the two nations impossible, it is time for the most scornful jingo to give heed. Significantly, there was another meeting going on, at the same time to promote better relations between England and Germany, and the lord chancellor told the audience that "good news" in regard to an Anglo-German agreement might be expected in a few days.

MANCHESTER (N. H.) UNION—The principle of international arbitration is based on the same human experience which led to the establishment of courts for the hearing of individual causes, and there is, at bottom, no reason why the peaceful settlement of differences between nations should not be as practicable as the settlement of differences between man and man. The cable has already told us here in America of that notable meeting at Guildhall—of the presence of the lord mayor, of Premier Asquith and Mr. Balfour, of the archbishops, the bishops and many other notables, with the great audience cheering to the echo the expression of the idea of perpetual peace between the two great English-speaking nations of the world. It was a long step taken, not only toward arbitration, not only between the United Kingdom and the United States, but eventually among all the nations of the world.

FORBID BOSTON UNIVERSITY NAME IN SUFFRAGE PLAY

The presentation of a suffrage play by the Equal Suffrage League of Boston University has been forbidden in any of the college buildings. The use of the college name on the program or advertising matter of the play has also been forbidden. Members of the league say the play will be given in Huntington hall, May 10, despite the protest of the faculty. The faculty does not seek to prevent the play if the name of the university is omitted. President Huntington declares the university will henceforth take a neutral position regarding equal suffrage.

RECEPTION HELD AT NORMAL ART

Every Saturday afternoon finds a group, sometimes small and sometimes large and always changing, of Normal Art school people and their friends at the alumni headquarters in the Grundmann Studio building. Many of these gatherings have been notable because of those attending. Last Saturday the hostess, one of the alumni, was Mrs. Josiah S. Dean of Lanark road, Brookline. Mrs. Dean was formerly Miss May Smith, daughter of the founder and first principal of the Massachusetts Normal Art school, and one of her guests was George H. Bartlett, present principal of the Massachusetts Normal Art school. Mrs. Frank B. Stevens (Miss Minnie Sears, also an alumna) presided at the tea table, assisted by Misses Clark and Davis. During the afternoon Miss Elsie Stearns sang two groups of songs, Mrs. Genevieve Baker being her accompanist.

WELLESLEY DEAN LIKELY PRESIDENT

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Dean Ellen F. Pendleton will probably be elected president of Wellesley college at the next meeting of the trustees some time in June. Dean Pendleton, present acting president, has served since the retirement of Miss Caroline Hazard. Samuel D. Capen, president of the board of trustees, said today that until the board met he preferred to make no statement.

MASONS MEET AT BROCKTON

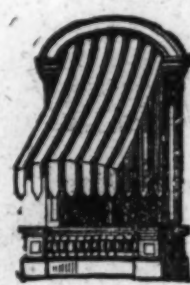
BROCKTON, Mass.—A district exemplification of the capital degrees was given Friday afternoon and evening at the Masonic quarters on Center street. A large number of Chapter Masons from the twenty-fourth Masonic district attended. Sateckey Royal Arch chapter of this city exemplified the past master Mason's degree. A supper was served.

RECOMMENDATIONS

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AWNINGS We carry an extensive assortment of woven stripes, and many specials in hand-painted duck, all of the best quality material, and mounted on heavy galvanized iron frames, with best of fixtures.

WINDOW SHADES Our stock of hand-painted tint cloth, Florentine, Holland and stripes, is complete and when mounted on the Hartshorn roller insures one of the best window shades procurable.

LOOSE COVERS When made of Imported Linen, English or French Cretonnes, or Java Prints, afford a most pleasing appearance for the Summer months, as well as a good protection to the furniture, and produce an air of coolness and cheerfulness.

REUPHOLSTERING Our workroom is equipped with all the advantages for reconstructing old furniture, and making it appear as good as new. With our extensive line of upholstery fabrics no one need have their furniture look worn and shabby. Our prices are most reasonable for high-grade work.

DRAPERIES We measure, make and hang all kinds of draperies from the newest creations in foreign and domestic fabrics, and appropriate for all periods of decorations. No order is too small, or none too large to receive our untiring zeal and strictest supervision that the work may be properly carried out.

Shepard Norwell Company
100 State Street, Boston, Mass.

GIRLS TRAINED IN USEFUL ARTS MAKE THEIR GRADUATION GOWNS

SCHOOL LESSONS MADE PRACTICAL



Graduation Gown Designed by Pupil at High School of Practical Arts.

THE first class of the High School of Practical Arts is to be graduated in June. For two months the girls have been talking about it and planning for that great day when they shall have completed their course at school and stand pausing a

H. S. Weaver Adds New Wealth to Capital Stock of Civilization.

INDUSTRIAL TYPE OF SCHOLAR HERE

Pupils to Celebrate Their School Leaving With Original Pageant.

moment before the door of the big world in which they have been preparing to take positions as efficient workers and contributors to the general good.

They have had four years of specialized training in housekeeping, dressmaking and millinery, as well as academic instruction of the grade that is given in the usual high school, but adapted to the practical requirements of the lines of work chosen by them. All through this has been woven a thread of sound moral fiber, for it has been the aim to train in this line quite as much as in the mental and industrial, for it is realized that only with such a backing can success be attained.

As this is the first class to be graduated by the school, the head master, Herbert S. Weaver, has impressed upon the girls their responsibility in establishing a precedent for future classes. The have talked it over seriously, they have considered the important question of the graduating gown, and they all have agreed that elaborate dressing would be unwise and that they could find something simple and inexpensive that will be both suitable and beautiful and moreover will be useful after graduation day is past.

Composite Model Used

The young women were asked to make estimates of what such a dress would cost and to submit quick sketches as to the general outline or style. The majority of the designs turned in showed a round, full waist and straight full skirt, guileless of ruffles, both gathered into a narrow girdle, the neck low and sleeves reaching to the elbow, where they were either gathered into a narrow band or hung loose. This idea was therefore selected as the foundation on which the girls were to work, the model to be preserved in outline with but slight modification to suit individual fancy.

The price for material was limited to \$4. It was established that pretty dresses could be made for less than this, but it would allow enough latitude to permit the girls to put their frock to whatever use they wished afterward. With these points decided on, the girls went to work upon their individual designs. They sketched them out carefully in ink, and water colors, bought their materials and now are engaged in making them. The girls taking the dress-making course draft their own patterns, while the millinery and domestic science girls buy theirs. They have selected various materials, cotton voile, batiste, swiss muslin, handkerchief linen and

GIRLS' TRAINING SHOWS RESULTS



Simplicity Characterizes Designs Worked Out by Girls in Practical Arts School.

lawn. One girl has made herself a pretty frock for \$2.50; with some of the surplus she means to purchase a girdle to wear with it. Another has made one of batiste for \$1.65. Some are made with round neck and some square, some with close sleeves and some with open. One has deep tucks above the hem, on the waist and sleeves, with a little fine lace as finishing for the neck. Another has medallions, and still another rows of insertions put on in design.

Same Course for All

All the girls in the school took the same course the first year, sewing on underwear, and cooking. The second year girls in the dressmaking department learned to draft, cut and fit and worked on cotton goods, plaids and stripes. The third year they worked with silk and wool and tight fitting linings, and this year they have done tailored work.

In order to get the finish and practice with adult work, which differs materially from that for themselves, for whom they had worked exclusively, a little order work was collected among the teachers' mothers and older sisters of the girls. In this way the girls have had

practise with handsome gowns for evening and other social occasions and have worked into a kind of shop practice, one girl taking charge of four other girls and carrying three dresses at a time. The industrial work is all under the direction of Miss Annie L. Bennett.

Some of the girls who graduate are going on to higher institutions to fit themselves for teaching. Some will begin work in connection with social settlements and philanthropies. A number are going at once into trade, and several are expecting to take positions in institutions in the late summer or fall.

The school, which has labored under considerable disadvantage in its crowded quarters, is looking forward to a new building in the near future. The money has been appropriated and a lot is now being sought.

A morality pageant, "Everywoman's Road," is to be given by the Practical Arts girls on May 20 and 22 as a part of the graduating festivities. It was written by Miss Josephine Hammond, who has charge of the English and it is to be presented in Jordan hall. A special musical setting has been made by John P. Marshall. A poster advertising it has been made by one of the girls and is being placed in stores about the city.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

Ernest L. Gilley, train director in tower No. 1 for the Boston Terminal Company at the South station left Boston today as a delegate to the Order of Railway Telegraphers fifteenth convention at Toronto, Can. Frank R. Lionette, chief operator, gave Mr. Gilley a traveling bag on behalf of the local members.

The Narragansett Assembly of Providence, a "World in Boston" party of 1000 persons, arrived at the South station early today.

The Boston Terminal Company's Pincush gas plant is charging South shore and Cape gas, buoys for the government lighthouse board, at the South station powerhouse yard.

The New England Association of Railway Superintendents left the South station early today in a special sleeper for New York for the purpose of inspecting the Grand Central terminal. Superintendents George L. R. French, William Merritt, Albert Cheever, William F. Ray and George Cummings of the Boston and Maine and A. W. Martin, Alexander Ross and Secretary Elmer H. Morse of the New Haven road, represented the association out of Boston.

WINTHROP WOMEN CHOOSE OFFICERS

Officers were elected Friday by the Winthrop Woman's Club as follows: President, Mrs. Helen F. Gardner; vice-presidents, Mrs. Jessie C. Dawson, Mrs. Bessie M. Douglas, Mrs. Alice M. Power; recording secretary, Mrs. Edith A. Johnson; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Harry Aiken; treasurer, Mrs. Maud R. Wyman; auditor, Mrs. Ida Whitman; directors for three years, Mrs. Lydia A. Osborn, Mrs. Maud P. McClintock, Mrs. Josephine Fordham; for two years, Mrs. Louise C. Allen, Mrs. Judith A. Lythgoe; Miss Anna S. Newton; one year, Mrs. Cora M. Holahan; Mrs. Sybil M. Elwell, Miss Mary E. Pratt.

HAND-HAMMERED BRASSES

At Your Own Prices.

Reduction Sale of Homespun Linens

Especially suitable for use in the Summer Home are our Homespun Linens, Laces, Scarfs, Squares, Dollies and Colored Embroideries, a particularly large and desirable assortment of this beautiful handiwork of the Russian peasantry we are now offering at MARK-DOWN PRICES.



We have decided that our entire stock of hand-hammered brasses must be closed out. It is the largest stock in New England and includes Candlesticks, Candelabra, Desk Ornaments, Trays, Samovars, Jardinières, Fern Dishes, Jars, and scores of other articles, both useful and ornamental. You may

NAME YOUR OWN PRICES

and if within reason, we will accept them. This is your opportunity; so act quickly.

Russian Importing Co., 429 Boylston St.

PRING SALE

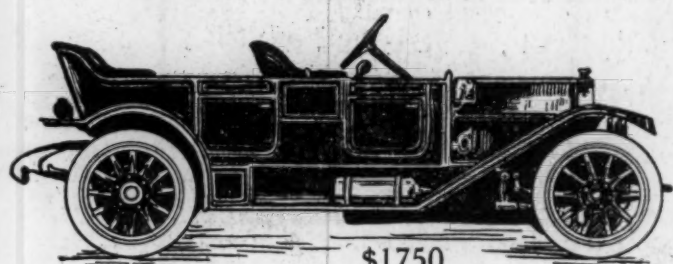
SOFT SILKS

For cool Summer Dresses nothing is more satisfactory than our China Silks in beautiful colorings and designs. Marked down for this sale to \$1.00 yard. 27 inches wide.

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The COLBY \$1750

Built to Compete with \$3000 Cars.



\$1750

1912—Model H—5 Pass. Fore Door

TOURING CAR

A Year Ahead of Them All in Construction, Value and Price.

Vital Points of Real Superiority

In addition to its marked pre-eminence in design, material and workmanship, the Colby has vital points of real superiority which take it entirely out of the field of ordinary competition, either with other cars of its price, which do not approach it in quality, or other cars of its quality which are never sold at anywhere near its price, as you will note by the following specifications:

Wheel base 121 inches.

Tires 36x4. Demountable rims.

Long stroke motor, 4-18 bore by 5 1-4 stroke.

Ignition—Dual system—Eiseman magneto.

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LAKEWOOD SEES EXODUS OF PONY POLO PLAYERS

Final Practice Match There Finds British Team Winning Easy Victory Over Picked American Four.

LAKEWOOD, N. J.—The British and American polo players who have been holding daily practice work here in preparation for the coming matches for the international trophy are leaving here today and tomorrow for their final training quarters. The American team is going to Mineola, L. I., where it will take up its work Monday and the British team goes to Rockaway, L. I.

In the last practice game here Friday the British cavalry officers galloped away with a whirlwind victory over an American scratch team, 6 goals to a quarter of a goal. The cup challengers seemed in excellent form, all but one were scored by Lieut. W. E. Palmes. The one exception was a long shot by Capt. St. George Cheape, the British back.

The Americans made their only score a few minutes before the end of play, when Alexander Brown of the Bryn Mawr team galloped off easily with a fine stroke by one of its team mates. This solitary goal was reduced a quarter of a point for a safety and another half point because Malcolm Stevenson crossed Captain Cheape too short to please the referee.

BIG CROWD FOR JAPANESE NINE.
CHICAGO—Advance sale of seats indicates that one of the largest crowds in Chicago's baseball history will attend this afternoon's game between the Washburn University and the University of Chicago.

DETAILS OF THE BOSTON SCHOOL OUTDOOR MEET

Annual Track and Field Games Scheduled for June 3—Events Divided Into Three Classes.

The third annual outdoor track and field meet of the Boston high schools will be held at Wood Island park, Saturday, June 3, at 3 p. m., according to an announcement just made public.

The events are divided into three classes, senior, intermediate and junior. The senior events are for boys 5 ft. 5 in. and over in height and from 17 to 19 years of age. They include a 100-yard dash, 220-yard run, 440-yard run, 880-yard run, mile run, running broad jump, running high jump, shotput (12 lbs.) and relay (1/2 lap).

The intermediate events are for boys from 5 ft. 1 in. to 5 ft. 5 in. in height and from 15 to 16 years of age. They include a 75-yard dash, 220-yard run, 440-yard run, running broad jump, running high jump, shotput (8 lbs.) and relay (1/2 lap).

The junior events are for boys under 5 ft. 1 in. in height and under 15 years of age. They are 50-yard dash, 220-yard run, running broad jump, running high jump, shotput (five pounds), and relay (one fourth lap).

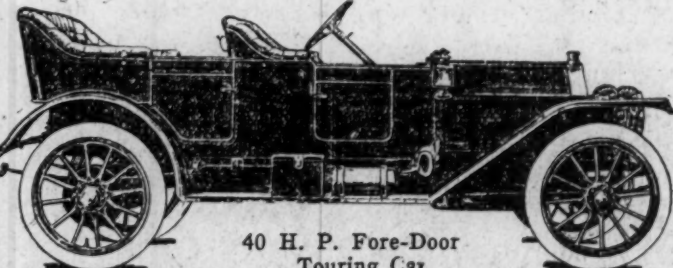
Individual prizes will be awarded to winners as follows: Medals to winners of first, second and third places; ribbons to fourth and fifth places. All entries close Friday, May 26. The meet will start at 2 o'clock sharp.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.
Montgomery 3, New Orleans 4.
Atlanta 7, Chattanooga 6.
Mobile 1, Birmingham 0.

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Holder of World's One Mile Stock Car Record



40 H. P. Fore-Door Touring Car

During 1910 the National "40" stock car won 68 firsts, 47 seconds, 37 thirds and 19 fourths in high-class speedway, road, and hill-climbing contests. In no instance that the National was ever entered did it fail to respond nobly. No other motor car, regardless of price, can approach this record. This kind and number of victories proves that in justice to yourself you should make your choice a National "40."

FORE-DOOR TOURING CAR AND TOY TONNEAU \$2600 ROADSTER AND OPEN FRONT CAR \$2500

Money can buy no more in a motor car than in this. The National represents the utmost in power, speed, reliability, comfort and design. The 1911 National "40" art catalogue—an illustrated story of National achievements—gladly sent upon request.

FREDERICK E. RANDALL
DISTRIBUTOR

Telephone B. B. 21888.

17 Ipswich St., Boston, Mass.

News of Interest to the Automobilists

INSPECT THE MOTOR BEFORE STARTING ON TRIP, SAYS EXPERT

William H. Stewart Tells How Much Easier It Is to Repair at Home Than on the Road.

TUNE CAR TO MOTOR

William H. Stewart, Jr., of the Stewart automobile school, says that real pleasure in motoring lies in having a responsive motor, with plenty of power. An experienced driver cannot enjoy riding behind an irregular engine. The untrained driver does not detect these irregularities, and quite often the motor is forced to do its work under abnormal conditions.

"Many efficient cars have been condemned," says Mr. Stewart, "simply because the power plant needed a little tuning up previous to a trip. Any one of a dozen small things may happen that will spoil the pleasure of a day, if not cause serious damage to the whole mechanism of the car."

"Before starting upon a journey of any length set aside a few moments for inspection of the motor. It is much easier to make a small repair in the garage than it is on the road. While the general mechanism of the car back of the motor may not need close observation, the engine does."

"It is not uncommon for a motor to lose its compression over night. While this loss of compression is not a difficult matter to remedy, it nevertheless is the basis of most engine troubles, and most certainly determines the efficiency of the motor. The compression of each cylinder may be tested as follows: If a four-cylinder type, release compression on cylinders 2, 3 and 4 and try compression of No. 1 by cranking. If good, then open Nos. 1, 3 and 4 and try No. 2. Likewise test the others. In this manner the faulty cylinder may be located."

"If the compression in any cylinder should be weak, then the leak must be traced. Quite often it may be a loose valve cap or a faulty spark plug, or it may be the compression cock. A leak about the external joints will readily be noticed when oil is placed on them and the motor cranked. If all are found to be tight, then the compression leak must be internal, probably the valves. Of the two valves—namely, the intake valve and the exhaust valve—the latter should be inspected first. The new gases when drawn into the cylinder have a tendency to keep the intake valve clean."

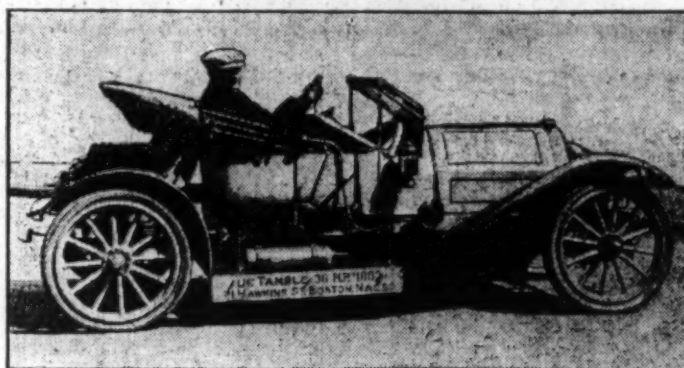
"Carbon deposit on the exhaust valve seat is a common trouble, but not the only one that causes loss of compression. A warped valve stem, especially in motors inclined to overheat, is very common. In such instances it is best to replace the valve with a new one. Then again the valve adjustment at the base of the valve stem proper should be noted. There is a certain clearance at this point to allow for the expansion of the valve stem when heated. At this point there should always be a clearance approximately the thickness of a calling card when the valve is seated."

BROWN HAS SIX TENNIS MATCHES

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Brown and Boston University tennis teams are engaged this afternoon in this city in the first dual tournament of the season. Brown is heavily handicapped. Three of the winners in the college tournament of last season are ineligible because of studies and it is doubtful if their places can be adequately filled in today's play. L. Gardner and R. Gardner, brothers from Portland, Me., who won the doubles championship last season, have been declared ineligible and so has W. F. Scholze, who last year won the singles championship. Some of the best men who are eligible this season are: P. H. Hood, F. H. Guild, H. E. Roelke, D. L. Brown, H. L. Thomas and C. F. Spinney. The Brown schedule contains the following matches:

May 6, Boston University at Providence; May 12, Trinity College at Hartford; May 13, Wesleyan at Middletown; May 17, Rhode Island State College at Providence; May 18, alumni at Providence; May 20, intercollegiate tournament at Longwood.

NEW CAR IN EASTERN CIRCLES



THE DETAMBLE 36-HORSEPOWER ROADSTER FOR 1911.

Recently introduced in Boston, this well-known western car is meeting with popular demand.

One of the recent New England agencies for a successful western car is the DeTamble Motor Sales Company under the management of Malcolm N. Fay, who is well known in banking circles in this city. With him are associated H. A. Locke and J. W. Burke, for many years connected with a prominent banking house, and J. Piper, formerly with the Oakland car.

The DeTamble line ranges from a long, low, racy looking roadster of 36 h. p., selling at \$1000, to a roomy, comfortable seven-passenger car of 40 h. p. at \$1675 and all the models possess an excellence of design, a carefulness of finish and an assembly of up-to-date features of construction that are usually associated with high-priced cars. How the DeTamble factory is able to offer so much in a moderate priced car is explained by Manager Fay.

"Realizing that the expense of marketing an automobile makes up a large percentage of the selling price, the DeTamble

people have endeavored to eliminate as much of this expense as possible and to create a demand for its product by an unusual value for the price asked."

"The DeTamble line illustrates the results of years of diligent thought and experiments in an endeavor to give the purchaser the nearest to a maximum value at a minimum cost. There is nothing absolutely new or untried in the DeTamble car. The makers have merged into one simple, well built, reliable unit all that years of careful watching have convinced them is the best automobile practice. They have not striven to be strictly original, but have adopted the best features of other manufacturers, and improved when and where they found it advisable so to do. As a result after you have studied the specifications and investigated the merits of the car, I believe that you find yourself a DeTamble convert, for the motto of the company's factory is 'the best possible value for the least possible investment.'"

WITH THE AUTOMOBILISTS

Reliable and efficient commercial vehicles are in demand; they are also difficult to produce. Hence there is a ready sale for the good kind.

George Veasey, formerly manager of the local Studebaker branch, is now with the wholesale department of the New England Welch-Detroit agency.

The Upper Westchester Automobile Club of Ossining, N. Y., will hold another hill-climbing contest on Sunset hill, Ossining, on June 17 next.

Great crowds gave the Stevens-Duryee pathfinder and the Glidden trail blazer a rousing reception before they left Ottawa to blaze a new return trail to New York.

Plans are being made at Bakersfield, Cal., to hold a sanctioned road race on July 4 on a 16-mile course around the Kern river oil fields and East Bakersfield, the route being almost circular.

W. J. Morgan says there is a chance of getting a Lozier entry for the Grand Prix race abroad. He talked with Harry Lozier, president of the company, several days ago in Detroit.

An easy way to locate a missing cylinder is to stop the motor and touch each cylinder with the head of a match. The cylinder that has been refusing to do its work will not ignite the match.

After sending a representative from Australia to this country to look over the field of American-made cars, the Commonwealth Storage & Supply Company of Melbourne has placed an order for 12 Sampson "35s."

The second annual reliability contest for the Purdington trophy will be held on May 10 and 21 over Long Island roads. The competing teams will be the Long Island Automobile Club and the Crescent Athletic Club. Teams are limited to 15 cars.

A new motor truck, which seems designed to create quite a sensation in the commercial vehicle world, has been announced. It is a light, high-powered delivery car in the low priced class and is made by the Lippard-Stewart Motor Truck Company of Buffalo.

A Columbia won first prize in the first of the reliability runs of the new contest season, that of the Quaker City Motor

Club of Philadelphia. The field numbered 32 entries, and L. I. Berger, president of the club, won the event handily with his new six-passenger Columbia.

A. M. Welch, who was recently appointed general sales manager of the Franklin Automobile Company, has been in town for the past few days and states that the Franklin factory is working to its fullest capacity in filling orders for both the pleasure and commercial cars.

A General Vehicle electric wagon operated in Dayton, Ohio, by an electric lighting company is provided with a swiveling searchlight for the purpose of locating trouble on the overhead lines at night and to afford a strong light by which the repair men can work to advantage at the top of a 50-foot pole.

President Newby has finally decided to send three Nations to France for the Grand Prix race, providing the French club will accept the entry after June 1, in order to give them time to try out the three new racing cars which are entered in the 300-mile race at the Indianapolis motor speedway May 30.

Three Lexington continues to give a good account of itself. "The car with the surplus" is making good in New England, and the Davis Automobile Sales Company report many cars sold. Mr. Davis has a good car, one that he can rest assured will back up very enthusiastic statements. Among popular priced cars the Rutemba 40 and 45-horsepower motors and neat appearance give the Lexington a popular place.

Automobile manufacturers of Indianapolis are arranging for one of the most unique and interesting trade trips ever proposed for motorists. Four of the prosperous Middle West states are to be upon the route of a contest of a non-competitive nature which has been given the hearty approbation of the 43 concerned building motor cars in the Hoosier commonwealth, and active plans are now under way for the event.

New York fires will be kept on the defensive a little more than ever from now on. The fire department of the metropolis has just ordered 10 Ford model T cars for the use of its division chiefs. The motor car has come into very popular favor with the heads of police and fire departments throughout the country, and this official recognition of the automobile has laid particular stress upon the efficiency to be derived from light cars.

There will be a new entry in the Glidden tour this year, the Warren "30." The laurels that have been won by the Warren recently in the shape of American records for three events—5-mile, 10-mile and 24-hour race—have given the Warren considerable popularity in all sections of the country. Its entry in the Glidden will be appreciated by the large number of Warren owners, who have taken keen delight in the recent Warren triumphs.

The first branch office of the Touring Club of America has been established in Washington, D. C. Rooms have been taken in the Colorado building with LeRoy Mark as manager. Mr. Mark is well known, not only to automobilists in Washington, but also through the surrounding territory, as he has toured extensively and is well acquainted with road conditions and touring facilities on the routes to all the important places outside of Washington.

CURTI AND BREED LEAD FENCERS IN NATIONAL BOUTS

Final Matches Are Contested This Evening in the Rooms of the New York Athletic Club.

NEW YORK — The annual fencing championships of the Amateur Fencing League of America will be finished at the N. Y. A. C. today. The preliminary bouts were held last night in the gymnasium of the New York Athletic Club. The bouts were, as usual, late in starting, the first pair showing up at 9:15. The series began with the rather unexpected defection of last year's champions, George K. Bainbridge, New York A. C., holder of the foil title, acted as judge, while Joseph C. Shaw, Fencers Club, and De Lapoe, Fencers Club, the respective champions at Sabre and dueling sword, were out of town on business.

Quite the most interesting bout of the early part of the foil bouts was that between Breed and Saur. The latter received a penalty, while Breed was awarded a point for form, which returned him a winner by 5 to 3 1/2.

George H. Breed, Fencers Club, and Victor P. Curti, New York Athletic Club, went through the series unscathed by defeat, each winning five bouts. Sherman Hall, Fencers Club, and Dr. J. E. Gignoux, New York A. C., each won three; L. M. Fleisher, Philadelphia, and Dr. F. W. Allen, Boston, each won two, and A. E. Sauer, Illinois A. C., one. Dr. J. H. Schlunkmann of Baltimore was unfortunate enough to lose every bout he competed in.

The first bout in the sabres called out Augie Anderson, New York A. C., champion in 1906 and 1909, and J. B. B. Parker, University of Pennsylvania. The former title holder scored eight points on the rappee, and finally won by 10 to 2. The summary:

Foils—Hall beat Schlunkmann, 6 to 4; Breed beat Fleisher, 5 to 3; Allen beat Gignoux, 8 to 4; Curti beat Saur, 6 to 4; Fleisher beat Hall, 12 to 11; Breed beat Allen, 4 to 3 1/2; Gignoux beat LeRoy, 12 to 9; Curti beat Schlunkmann, 9 to 5; Allen beat Hall, 13 to 8; Breed beat Saur, 5 to 3 1/2; Gignoux beat Schlunkmann, 7 to 5 1/2; Curti beat Fleisher, 13 to 4; Breed beat Schlunkmann, 12 to 6; Gignoux beat Fleisher, 8 to 5; Curti beat Allen, 9 to 6; Breed beat Hall, 9 to 8; Curti beat Gignoux, 2 to 2; Fleisher beat Schlunkmann, 6 to 5, and Sauer beat Allen, 5 1/2 to 2.

DARTMOUTH NINE WINS WITH EASE

ITHACA, N. Y.—Dartmouth's baseball nine defeated Cornell 8 to 1 Friday in the first of a two-game series here. The Cornell team used five pitchers. Eckstrom pitched the whole game for the visitors. The score:

Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R. H. E.
Dartmouth..... 10 0 0 1 0 1 3 2 8 13
Cornell..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 4 5

Batteries, Eckstrom and Steer; Higginson, Burkhardt, Czarajoh, Kropstiedt, Abbott and Butler. Umpire, Sternberg.

DORCHESTER CLUB WINS TITLE

LOWELL—Some good scores were made in the fourth day of the national duck, and candle pin tournament here Friday. The Columbus Club of Dorchester was declared the amateur champions of New England for candle pins, their total for three strings, five-man team, being 1394. The amateur championship for Boston pins, five-man team, was won by the Dalton Club of Newburyport, with a total of 1520.

COTTON STATES LEAGUE

Yazoo City 5, Jackson 0.
Vicksburg 3, Greenwood 2.
Hattiesburg 11, Meridian 5.

AMERICAN AUTOS INCREASE IN FAVOR AMONG FOREIGNERS

Competing and in Some Instances Displacing Standard French and English Cars.

250 PER CENT MORE

The American automobile is becoming increasingly popular in Europe as well as finding more and more favor in Canada, South America, Cuba and even in Australia. Not only is it competing with standard French and English cars, but in some instances appears to be displacing them.

During the eight months' period ending with February 28, 1910, cars valued at \$9,910,092, were sent out of the country, destined for nearly every quarter of the earth. Only as recently as 1909 cars sent to other countries, during a similar period, totaled but 1240, valued at \$2,297,110.

These figures, however, take no account of the immense business that is done with foreign countries in automobile accessories. Exports of automobile tires alone, which during 1909 and 1910 were almost negligible, amounted in the nine months' period ending February last to \$1,194,750.

If to the \$9,910,092 worth of automobiles be added the \$1,277,342 of automobile parts, and \$1,194,750 of tires, our foreign automobile business totaled \$12,382,184 during nine months up to March 1. This compares with a total export business for the corresponding period of 1908 of but \$2,663,355; an increase of \$9,718,829, or more than 250 per cent.

At present the United Kingdom and Canada are by far our best customers. During 1910 the former took \$2,656,000 worth of cars while the latter country purchased \$4,383,000 worth.

More than \$6,000,000 worth of automobiles were last year imported by Argentina, but almost all came from Europe. Practically the only American machines represented there were Ford taxicabs and Packard pleasure cars, largely because American manufacturers had failed to cultivate the market.

The following table shows the remarkable expansion in automobile exports of United States since 1908, and reflects the increasing popularity of the American car abroad:

	1911	1910	1909
Number	3,540	3,429	2,249
Value	\$9,910,092	\$4,508,274	\$2,297,110
Parts	1,277,342	808,610	368,245
Tires	1,194,750		
Total A.	\$12,382,184	\$5,316,884	\$2,665,355

CORINTHIAN IS PUT OVERBOARD

BRISTOL, R. I.—The first of two sloops designed by Nat Herreshoff to sail against the Cara Mia for the Man-hasset bay challenge cup, named Corinthian, was launched here Friday. She will probably be given a trial under sail tomorrow.

The Corinthian is a fine looking racer of the keel type. She will carry about 1400 feet of canvas and will be ready to be turned over to the Seawanhaka Yacht Club syndicate in another week, when she goes to Oyster bay to be tuned up and made ready for the tryout for the Manhasset trophy.

What One Cent Will Do

By depositing one cent and doubling your deposit each day for 18 days you can more than buy a new LENOX MOTOR CAR with full equipment, mohair top, Whirlwind wind shield, Hof-fecker speedometer, Presto tank, five lamps, etc.

This at first glance seems impossible.

Figure it out.

You will see how it can be done.

We have figured and thought and worked for years to build the automobile that would give the best value to the owner for the least money.

To-day the LENOX stands without a peer at \$1800. Completely equipped.

We have put honest value into the construction and equipment and will absolutely stand behind the car in every particular for one year (excepting tires).

Remember our car is a home product, built and designed by a home corporation, financed entirely by home capital; sold at a small factory profit.

What mistake can you make in dealing with a home factory whose first interest is Lenox cars and whose best advertisement is satisfied customers?

THE LENOX MOTOR CAR CO.

INCORPORATED
Factory, Boston SALES DEPT., Motor Mart, 222 Eliot St.
Phone OX 1434



One USEFUL Shaving Stick Box is worth a hundred that you throw away

THE L-S Shaving Stick Box holds the stick of soap while you rub the end of it against your face. As the soap wears down, slightly turn the bottom of the holder and the stick comes farther out. This keeps the soap firm, dry and clean, even when it has worn to a wafer. L-S Shaving Soap is free from caustic, as pure as whipped cream, and as harmless to the face. Yet it makes the toughest, wiriest beard cut as easily as the down from the chin of a youth.



L-S SPIRAL SHAVING STICK AND HOLDER

The L-S Holder, heavily silver plated, a handsome toilet article of permanent value, filled with two L-S sticks, 50 cents. In Nickel, filled with two sticks, 25 cents. Refilling sticks only 10 cents each.
For sale wherever shaving soap is sold.
The remarkable advantages of L-S Spiral Shaving Stick are explained in the making of L-S cream. Refilling sticks only 10 cents each.
Lighter Shave Co., New York

Glidden Route is Mapped Out

PLAN BIG AUTO MEET
AT DAYTONA BEACH
FOR JANUARY, 1912

El. A. Moross, the Promoter,
Wants a Three-Mile-a-
Minute Pace Set—Contest
for \$55,000.

BURMAN TO DRIVE

DAYTONA, Fla.—Daytona beach, the smooth Florida course over which Burman drove his car a mile in 25.40 seconds, is planning a great racing carnival for 1912. Prominent business men have taken up the matter of holding a big speed event, and details are now being formulated for the meeting, which will make it the greatest in the history of beach racing.

E. A. Moross, the race promoter, is anxious to have Burman become the first driver to establish the three-mile-a-minute speed. With this in view he is working up a competition for big cars. At the recent Daytona meeting all world's records from 20 to 300 miles were broken, and are now held by American cars.

Burman says Daytona beach is the only place to establish world's records of the two-mile-a-minute class, and he is also anxious to go to Brooklands, in England, to get the world's mark for speedways. Moross has a request from the management of the English racing concern to promote a big meeting there this year and bring Burman to that country, and it is likely that the new speed champion will meet the big men of Europe at Brooklands.

Plans are now being formed for a \$55,000 stake race at Daytona beach with an entry fee of \$500 for each car. Mr. Moross will launch this formally at Indianapolis at the race there, and it is thought that the greatest race meet in the history of the beach contest will be seen at Daytona in this derby. Plans will be announced later for the time and distance, but it is thought January will be the month selected.

AUTOS TO MARKET FARM PRODUCTS

That half of the farmers in Bullock county, Ga., bring their chickens and eggs to market in automobiles was learned by Richard H. Edmonds, editor of Manufacturers Record, in a trip from Baltimore to Daytona, Fla., in the interest of good roads. Business men in Statesboro, the principal town of Bullock county, say that most of the \$2,000,000 deposits in four banks is surplus money of the farmers, whose prosperous condition they attribute to the use of automobiles in the quick transportation of farm products.

All through the South Mr. Edmonds found a marked enthusiasm for the automobile and in most counties this has stimulated the building of good roads. Millions of dollars of bonds have been voted in Texas, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama and Florida for highway improvement. Mr. Edmonds says that between Daytona, Fla., and Jacksonville the best road is found by following the Diamond tire signs. Mr. Edmonds made the trip in a Packard car equipped with Diamond tires.

AUTO LAMPS MUST BE LIGHTED.
May 6.....From 7:15 p. m. to 4:01 a. m.
May 7.....From 7:15 p. m. to 4:01 a. m.
May 8.....From 7:20 p. m. to 4:00 a. m.
May 9.....From 7:25 p. m. to 3:50 a. m.
May 10.....From 7:30 p. m. to 3:38 a. m.
May 11.....From 7:35 p. m. to 3:36 a. m.
May 12.....From 7:40 p. m. to 3:35 a. m.
May 13.....From 7:45 p. m. to 3:34 a. m.

More for your money

More rubber—better
rubber—thicker treads—
tires that last longer—
puncture less easily—
stone bruise rarely—in

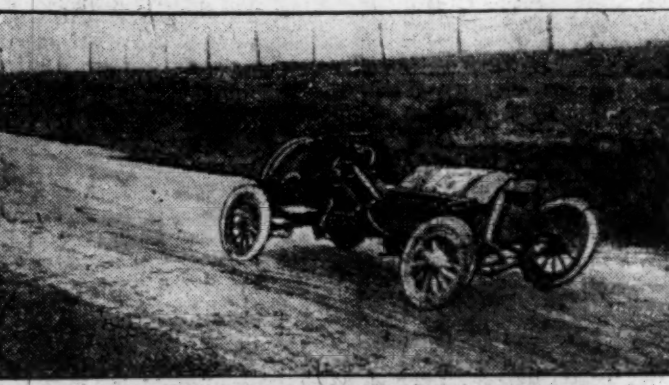
Diamond TIRES

Tangible Results!
Mileage Talks!
Diamond Service Sta-
tions in 54 cities of all
sections place complete
stocks constantly within
reach of your dealer—
and our own offices are
right at hand to give
prompt attention to your
every inquiry, require-
ment or complaint.

The Diamond Rubber Co.
Akron, Ohio

223 Columbus Ave., Boston
SPRINGFIELD PORTLAND
PROVIDENCE

BEATING A MILE A MINUTE



HARRY GRANT IN HIS FAMOUS ALCO.

Grant, winner of two successive Vanderbilt cup races, accompanied by G. M. Basford, an American Locomotive Company high official, is seen in his famous Alco making half-mile trial at Long Island motor parkway at which the unprecedented average speed of 107.45 miles per hour was accomplished.

BUICK SHOWING TWO ATTRACTIVE COMMERCIAL CARS

Are Designed in Panel Body
Type and Strikingly Fur-
nished and Painted—For
Long Service.

The commercial department of the Buick Motor Company is showing two very attractive closed-body light trucks at the Park square salesroom. They are of the panel body type and are furnished one in dark green with gold striping and the other in a strikingly attractive cream with chocolate colored stripe.

The panel body, which is but one of the various types furnished with the Buick truck chassis, is admirably adapted to the needs of florists, laundries, milk dealers and other lines of business requiring absolute protection from the weather.

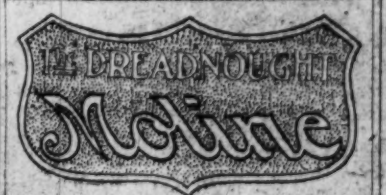
Another very practical body that is in great demand from business houses whose loads are bulk is the platform with removable stake sides. The Buick warehouse has had one of this type in use for some months and many complimentary comments have been made by those who have noticed its consistent work.

It is an interesting fact that there are registered in Massachusetts at the present time 140 Buick light trucks many of which have been in service for many months. The well-known reliability of the model F Buick, which was generally conceded to be one of the best two-cylinder cars ever purchased is, in a way, responsible for the popularity of Buick trucks, for the same type of power plant is used in each, with such improvements and refinements as have been found advisable to make it thoroughly efficient for commercial work.

15 NEW GOODYEAR BRANCHES OPEN

Fifteen branch houses in 12 different states have been opened by the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company within the last half year. The chief factor in creating the new demand which makes this extension necessary is directly traceable to the Goodyear "no-rim-cut" tire, which every day is adding to its popularity in the automobile field. During the year 1910 the demand for this tire doubled, and it may repeat this feat during the present year.

The new branches which have just been opened are in the following cities: Columbus, O., Dallas, Tex., Des Moines, Ia., Fort Worth, Tex., Indianapolis, Ind., Jacksonville, Fla., Memphis, Tenn., Oklahoma City, Ok., Portland, Ore., Seattle, Wash., San Antonio, Tex., Houston, Tex., Grand Rapids, Mich., Providence, R. I., Springfield, Mass. This brings the total number of Goodyear branches in the United States and Canada up to 130.



The keynote of satisfaction in any car lies in the service, utility and economy it will give.

The Moline for 1911 is a fool-proof car—easily operated and easy to care for. Anyone can learn to run it in a short time. It requires but little attention—eliminates delays—runs smoothly and constantly with little maintenance and efficiency.

In the grueling contest of the 1910 Glidden tour, covering 2882 miles in 16 days, three Moline in the Chicago Division finished one, three and four—this achievement not being a chance performance, but a repetition of last year.

That a car won out in so strenuous a test is not necessarily a reason why you should buy it, but it is a reason why you should want to see that car before buying any other, for such a performance stamps any car as a good car. It removes any possible doubt as to the car's ability to stand up and give reliable service.

Besides the advantage of its long stroke (4½) the Moline has such corresponding mechanical features as thermo-siphon cooling unit, power plant, precision oiling, double independent ignition system, large wheels, full elliptic springs, etc.

Look up the people who build this car, the time they have been in business, what they have accomplished and you will then understand their marvelous road records.

Ford door and open construction bodies ranging in price from \$1000 to \$1700.

Favorable Agents Proposition.
Eastern Moline Sales Agency
301 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON.

PATHFINDERS PICK ROUTE FOR GLIDDEN TOUR TO OTTAWA, CAN.

Information Board's Car
Reaches Canadian City—
Excellent Hotel Accommo-
dations Along the Way.

NO CUSTOMS DELAY

The Glidden reciprocity tour pathfinders have "found" the path from Washington, D. C., to Canada. The party in the A. A. A. touring information board's car reached Ottawa Thursday. The route for the contest which will leave Washington June 19 has now been picked.

While Chairman Butler of the A. A. A. contest board, Chairman Longstreth of the touring information bureau, who conducted the run; E. L. Ferguson, the veteran route marker, and the official photographer, state that they were glad when their work was finished, they nevertheless pronounced the trip "not so bad after all."

A number of prospective entrants have made inquiry in regard to getting their cars through the Canadian customs house when crossing the border. This will all be attended to by the contest board. There will be no delay in getting through. Excellent hotel service has been encountered by the pathfinders all along the route. Accommodations for between 300 and 400 persons can be obtained all along the line.

A hearty reception was accorded the pathfinding party in every town and city through which they passed. The Hartford (Conn.) Automobile Club met the pathfinders and escorted them into their city and at Springfield, Mass., the Springfield Automobile Club entertained the crew at luncheon. When the party reached Boston they were welcomed by the Bay State Automobile Club and by Mayor Fitzgerald and Charles J. Glidden, donor of the trophy that bears his name.

In a short speech Mr. Glidden said he believed that the 1911 contest, which will include a hill climb en route will be the best ever held, in that it will pass through the big eastern cities of America. Mr. Glidden thinks that it will help further the reciprocity movement and greatly assist in the building of good roads between the United States and Canada.

From Boston the pathfinders went to Fitchburg, Mass., thence over the boundary line of Massachusetts to Keene, N. H., up the Connecticut valley to Montpelier, Vt. From here the route continued on to Burlington and along Lake Champlain for several miles, swerving over a long bridge on to Grand Island.

Several bridges were crossed before the party reached Rouses Point, which is close to the boundary line of Canada and the United States. When the crew reached Montreal they were heartily welcomed by the Automobile Club of Canada. At Ottawa the reception given the pathfinders was most hearty.

ADVANTAGES OF LONG OVER THE SHORT STROKE

Makers of the Moline Car
Claim Economy, More
Power and Smoother Run-
ning Motor.

All engineers generally concede the fact that the long stroke motor has its advantage over the short stroke, especially when the bore is relatively small. For motors not over 4 inches in bore it is practical to use a 6-inch stroke, and possibly a longer one, and under these conditions the motor is more powerful and more economical of fuel than a motor of the same bore but short stroke.

In any long stroke motor, for a given power, the pressures caused by the explosion of gases are less, thereby subjecting connecting rods, crankshaft and all bearings to less stress, so prolonging the life of these parts. A long stroke motor benefits more by the expansion of gases, thereby reducing fuel consumption. Such a motor has greater ability to run smoothly at slow engine speeds. There is also greater power development on hills, for a long stroke motor gives its maximum efficiency when doing heavy duty.

To sum up: A car like the Moline, with its 4½ motor is said to produce a slower and smoother running motor, less vibration, less wear on all wearing parts, more powerful engine for a given horsepower, longer life, more flexible and quieter running car.

Results from this type abroad and in this country in contests of every description have conclusively proven its efficiency, reliability and economy.

SPANISH HEIRESS BUYS VELLE.

Senorita Anita Valdivieso, a wealthy Spanish heiress who has just completed a tour of the United States, has placed her order for a burnt orange Velle type roadster through Morton H. Luce of the Valle Boston branch. With her brother, Senor Pedro P. Valdivieso, the millionaire Porto Rican sugar planter, the Spanish senorita will tour Spain in their roadster.



The Lozier in Boston

The Lozier car is peculiarly suited to Boston. We know this because of the many representative Boston people who in the past three years have made it their choice.

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THE AUTOMOBILE BOARD OF TRADE IS ORGANIZED

At a meeting at which a constitution and by-laws were approved, the Automobile Board of Trade, recently incorporated and which will comprise the members of the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers, together with other prominent builders of motor cars, was fairly launched this week.

The new organization will work for those various things that make for improved trade conditions, both as a whole and, for the individual members and is expected to be just as prominent a factor in the motor car world as was the A. L. A. M., whose place it takes.

The report and recommendations of the new directors, consisting of the following: Charles C. Hanch, Charles Clifton, Hugh Chalmers, S. D. Waldon, Benjamin Briscoe, Thomas Henderson and S. T. Davis, Jr., were unanimously approved.

The following companies have all approved the plan of organization and the constitution and by-laws: Peerless Motor Car Company, United States Motor Company, the Locomobile Company of America, the Pope Manufacturing Company, the Buckeye Manufacturing Company, Metzger Motor Car Company, Selden Motor Vehicle Company, F. B. Stearns Company, the Autocar Company, Cadillac Motor Car Company, Stevens-Duryea Company, Mercer Automobile Company, Pullman Motor Car Company, the Corbin Motor Vehicle Corporation, Olds Motor Works, the White Company, Reo Motor Car Company, Moon Motor Car Company, Chalmers Motor Company, Packard Motor Car Company, Premier Motor Manufacturing Company, Oakland Motor Car Company, Moline Automobile Company, the Columbia Motor Car Company, the Willys-Overland Company, the Studebaker Automobile Company, Dayton Motor Car Company, Nordyke & Marmor Company, Knox Automobile Company and Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Company.

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RECORD BREAKING AUTO REGISTRY IN BAY STATE

Automobile registrations in Massachusetts are running at a record-breaking rate. From Jan. 1 to April 29, 24,881 automobile registrations were issued, by the Massachusetts highway commission, an increase of 4365, or 21 per cent, over the corresponding period of 1910. During the first six months of 1910, 25,531 registrations were issued, so that the figures for the first four months of this year are within 650 of the 1910 total for six months.

The use of automobiles has resulted in increased license fees paid into the state treasury. Total fees to April 29, 1910, amounted to \$250,842, as compared with \$313,718 from Jan. 1, 1911, to date. The appended compilation is of interest as showing the rapid strides witnessed in the increased use of automobiles in this state. The 1911 figures are for the first four months; other years for the first six months:

1911 (four months).....24,881
1910 (six months).....25,531
1909 (six months).....19,322
1908 (six months).....14,848
1907 (six months).....4,774
1906 (six months).....3,932

The automobile department of the Massachusetts highway commission has compiled the following interesting statistics, which are self explanatory:

Automobiles 24,881
Motor cycles 1,735
Dealers (auto) 734
Operators (reg'd) 2,664
Operators (unreg'd) 13,831
Chauffeurs 1,118
Chauffeurs (reg'd) 2,450
Fees \$313,718

Another 25%
Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires are made 10% oversize. The hookless base permits them to do that.

That means 10% more air—10% added-carrying capacity. It takes care of the extra—the top, glass front, gas tank, etc. It avoids the overloading which otherwise occurs with nine cars in ten.

Overloading is the main cause of blow-outs. This 10% oversize, with the average car, adds 25% to the tire mileage.

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London Sees New Play

News of Boston Theaters

"FANNY'S FIRST PLAY."

A New Dramatic Joke, Accredited to George Bernard Shaw.

(Special to the Monitor.)
LONDON—The Little Theater: "Fanny's First Play," an easy play for a little theater; anonymous.

The distinguished author of "Fanny's First Play," prefers to be anonymous; he sat at the back of the theater in a box and made no sign when the audience, who was mostly aware of the writer's identity, called with some persistence for "author." The "calls" were the logical outcome of spontaneous laughter, laughter that really seemed to shake the Little Theater, and also, as a contrast, of concentrated listening.

Our anonymous author has a great deal to say on all occasions, and there is nothing he touches but he rouses in some people's minds the sense that he is ridiculing that which should be regarded seriously, and in others that he is insisting on the seriousness of those things which the generality of mankind have neither the energy nor the innate seriousness to face.

Then our anonymous author has his idea of comedy, which is indeed as legitimate a one as Dante's or Cervantes'. Dante in his "Divine Comedy" filled the mouths of the morose with a foul slime, and Cervantes made his hero tilt at windmills. It need not be supposed that either of these writers wished their readers to take them literally, yet both were inspired by a distinctly serious purpose.

Our anonymous author has his farcical plots, his characters who do and say things which the characters themselves would be horrified at thinking, yet the things which are said are those that are profoundly consistent with the characters that are drawn, the people on the stage are in reality truer to themselves than they ever dare to be in what is called real life.

"Fanny's First Play" may be taken, if you please, as a riot of nonsense, but it is, nevertheless, a piece of serious comedy, with characters who speak consistently about serious things that pertain to life. It may possibly be said that the theme of the play is somewhat obscure, but the author has disarmed criticism by calling it an "easy play," with an ease that is not given to everybody he has presented a sort of cinematograph show of the ideas, opinions, prejudices, or what might perhaps be called the convictions of several people, and has given them in a form which is sometimes dramatic, always interesting, and often intensely amusing.

"Fanny's First Play" is divided into an induction, a play in three acts, and an epilogue. In the induction, a gentleman in knee breeches, a count of the holy Roman empire, makes his entrance before the curtain. Count O'Dowda, as he is called, represents the Byronic sentiment and the Italian opera. He lives

in Venice, talks of art, and loathes the nineteenth century, Wagner, and a good many other things that were not existent in the eighteenth century.

This gentleman has a daughter who has been educated at Cambridge and has written a play, and the critics, who also appear before the curtain, have been summoned to witness a private performance of this anonymous work, and give their opinion on the same. The talk, and there is a good deal of it, between O'Dowda, his daughter Fanny and a certain Mr. Trotter, who is made up like a well-known critic of a famous newspaper, is full of good things, but to enjoy the joke thoroughly one must be au fait with the "shop" of the dramatic world and its critics.

The action of the play takes place at Denmark Hill. Mr. and Mrs. Gilbey are in great distress, their only son has been missing for a fortnight. Then, a Miss Doris Delaney, a young person who looks as if she might be the member of a chorus, is shown up by the Gilbeys' very superior footman, and the respectable parents of a most respectable suburb learn that their son has been having a lark with the young person, and that both he and the young person have actually been in "quid."

The fact that the boy has been in prison is nothing to the possibility of it being known. Awful would be the result if it came to the ears of Mr. Knox and his pious wife, to whose daughter their son Bobby was engaged. Mr. Gilbey, who is very well played by Mr. Llewellyn, is exasperated with his wife, who is apparently more interested in Miss Delaney calling a concertina a "squiffer" than in the fate of her son; he is equally furious, too, with Miss Delaney, who has not only, as he thinks, got his son into trouble, but who adds insult to injury by calling him an "old dear." Both Mrs. Gilbey and Miss Delaney are admirably acted by Miss Galt and Miss Dorothy Minto.

The second act of the play is at Mr. and Mrs. Knox's house at Denmark Hill. Their daughter has also got into trouble with the police and been sent to prison. It happened this way: Margaret had gone with her aunt to a revival meeting and had enjoyed the hymns immensely. She had been put into a bus by the aunt, but had felt that life was too large and great to go back at once to her dull home, so she went off instead to a music hall. There she met a young Frenchman, and it being "boat race night," with a good deal of rowdiness, she and the Frenchman find themselves also in "quid" for having a lively row with the police.

In the last act all the characters meet and discern their several points of view. The Frenchman, who is very well acted by M. Lauzeite, is delighted with the freedom of English life where, unlike France, there is in fact no "home life" with its tyrannical restraints. Mrs. Knox discovers that religion is with most of them just "habit," a little catastrophe in their everyday life showing them they have in reality not got much

INFORMAL PICTURE OF NOTED SATIRIST



(Copyright photo by London News Agency)
George Bernard Shaw, who is regarded as the author of "Fanny's First Play," leaving the Little Theater with Miss Lillah McCarthy.

further than that. This interesting part was most charmingly played by Miss Cicely Hamilton.

Mr. Knox is amazed to find that his daughter's account of her life in prison far from scandalizing people is much more popular than her singing; while Margaret's little experience opens her eyes to the fact that life is a much more real thing than she ever knew it to be. The play concluded with Margaret Knox, who is excellently acted by Miss Lillah McCarthy, marrying the superior footman who turns out to be the brother of the duke, and Bobby finding consolation in the affections of Doris Delaney. Then the critics return to discuss the authorship of the play, which they do much to the delight of the audience. "Fanny's First Play" is a most stimulating piece of work. The characterization is excellent and the things that are said are good to hear, the one regret being that only a few of them can be remembered.

BOSTON THEATERS NEXT WEEK.
Boston—Second week of the return engagement of Montgomery and Stone

in "The Old Town," a musical comedy by George Agle and Gustave Luders. The stars play two stranded circus performers and have numerous opportunities for their quaint disguises and acrobatic fun.

Castle Square—John Craig Stock Company in "The Merchant of Venice." Mr. Craig as Shylock, and nearly all the popular members in the cast, with Miss Lillian Lawrence specially engaged to play Portia. An elaborate scenic and costume investiture is assured.

Colonial—Third week of the return en-

dard that can be made to conform to the lines of the figure and upon it can be placed any skirt, waist, coat or dress under construction. By means of its trimmings and drapery can be adjusted with ease. With an Empress woman have been able to undertake for themselves garments that have been previously out of the question, for they could "get at it" as they could not when it was tried on them. It also does away with the necessity for long standing which is so strongly objected to, making a new dress a lugger rather than a pleasure to many women.

The Empress is made by S. N. Ufford & Son, 144A Tremont street. This is a headquarters for many kinds of patent extensions and adjustable paper-mache forms. This firm was the official form-maker for the Boston national style show.

A mouth that is clean and sweet does as much as any other one thing in giving a self-respecting, well-groomed sense. Burrill's toothpowder preparation is carefully made with the finest ingredients so as to secure a perfect cleanser. It is delightfully aromatic, sweetening the breath and imparting a pleasant, cool and refreshing feeling to the tongue and mouth. It is manufactured and guaranteed by the New England Laboratory Company of Lynn, Mass., and is sold everywhere.

Both custom and ready-to-wear corsets of excellent quality are handled by Mrs. J. M. Morrison of 867 Boylston street. Almost any figure can be perfectly fitted with the corsets she carries, doing away with the long waits attendant upon the custom made. While a few figures necessitate a corset that is made to order others find it not necessary to order a corset but prefer to wishing one that varies in some way from the regular makes, to suit some fancy of the wearer. A woman wanting either kind will find much to please her at Mrs. Morrison's, and to meet the demands of all figures.

For wall decorations the fabric papers in grass, burlap and woven grounds are the popular things this spring. Other papers are in imitation of leather with panel border to match. Chintz, florals and shadow tapestries, damask, crash, canvas foliage and scenery, tokko, and cameo, are others of the new styles in papers that go to make the walls of a house appear as though they were hung in some rich texture, dainty muslin, fine cotton or other material. They express different degrees and kinds of loveliness and are the most artistic that have been shown in a long while. Shades of gray, tan and green are the most popular. One or another of the three colors is repeated in almost all the designs. Each is restful and pleasing to the eye and an excellent background for pictures. Two-toned effects also are liked as they are beautiful and durable, not showing soil, or marks, or fading so quickly as others. A large line of wall papers with all the new colorings and patterns is carried by the Jordan Marsh Company.

NEW COTTON BELT LINE HEAD.
ATLANTA, Ga.—W. N. Neff of Tyler, Tex., has been appointed general superintendent of the Cotton Belt railroad to succeed J. W. Maxwell. For the last seven years Mr. Neff has been superintendent of the Texas division of the Cotton Belt.

agement of "The Arcadians," a bright and tuneful musical comedy with the taking idea of sending people of a simple, truth-loving race into modern London. Miss Julia Sanderson, Percival Knight and Frank Moulton head a fine cast. The production is beautiful.

Globe—Returned for the summer to low-priced vaudeville and moving pictures.

Hollis—Dark next week, reopening May 15 with "Judy O'Hara."

B. F. Keith's vaudeville—Andrew Mack, the popular Irish comedian, in stories and songs; Jack Wilson and company in a darktown sketch; the Uffers in a sketch; Rivoli, character quick change artist; White and Perry, singing and dancing; Bertisch, strong man; Vissoci brothers, accomplished acrobatic players; Rawson and Jube, booming throwers.

Majestic—Last two weeks of "The Prince of Pilsen," musical comedy of established quality, with the prettiest music Gustav Luders has written and the humor of a Cincinnati alderman mistaken for a prince while touring Germany with his daughter. The production is handsome, the company excellent.

Park—Twelfth week of "The Commuters," James Forbes' bright comedy of the adventures of a Broadway bachelor in the environs of the married commuters, adventures which lead to amusing family complications which are only settled by the happy return of the bachelor to New York. Suburban customs and habits are most humorously set forth.

Shubert—Second week of "Ann Boyd," popular drama of rural life in Georgia as set down in a novel of the same name by Will Harben and prepared for the stage by Miss Lucille LaVerne, who takes the title role. The action shows the regeneration of a woman who has cherished for 20 years an enmity for a woman who has wronged her through scandal.

Tremont—Final week of the engagement of Richard Carle in "Jumping Jupiter," a characteristic Carle offering in which the star capers nimbly about and utters puns and quips and wise remarks in the character of a funny professor. Miss Edna Wallace Hopper and a lively company assist.

BOSTON ANNOUNCEMENTS.
Miss Aphie James heads the company that will give the first Boston performance of Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's

"Judy O'Hara" at the Hollis Monday evening, May 15. The play deals with a romantic period of the past in the Du-mas colorful style. The piece is favorably spoken of on tour.

"The Country Girl," the excellent English musical comedy to be revived at the Tremont May 18, is one of the best successes of the last years of the old Boston Museum. Among those who will sing in the revival are Melville Stewart, Miss Grace Freeman, Miss Genevieve Findlay and John Slavin.

Election pupils of Mrs. Antoinette E. Coppernath will give a recital next Wednesday evening in Lamson hall, Boston Young Women's Christian Association building, Berkeley street.

The program for next week's events in the commencement exercises of the Curry School of Expression: May 9, 8 p. m., senior recital, Jacob Sleeper hall; May 11, 2:30 p. m., commencement exercises, Jacob Sleeper hall; May 11, 4 to 7 p. m., reception of the trustees and teachers to the graduates; students and friends of the institution; May 12, 9:30 a. m., closing lesson, by President Curry; May 12, 11 a. m., annual meeting of the alumni association.

"The White Sister" is announced as the play at the Castle Square during the week beginning May 15.

Subscriptions are now being received at the Majestic theater box office for the summer season of stock performances to be given by the Lindsay Morrison stock company beginning May 15. "The Girl of the Golden West" is announced as the opening bill with Miss Eleanor Gordon and Wilson Melrose in the leading roles.

Buffalo Bill and Pawnee Bill will bring their combined wild-west shows to Boston for a week's engagement afternoons and evenings during the week of May 15. The tents will be pitched in the Fens near Simmons college.

THE GENEE MATINEE.

Mlle. Adeline Genée danced what is announced as her Boston farewell at the Colonial theater Friday afternoon. Besides her Empire dance and a number after the traditional manner of Taghioni and in the costume of the period of that famous dancer, Mlle. Genée presented "The Dryad," a pantomime play in one act and two scenes.

"The Dryad" has music by Dora Estelle Bright, music that is imaginative

and whimsically appealing in its air of fairyland. Miss Genée dances her part of the play and otherwise expresses wordlessly her emotions as a dryad who during a brief period of liberation from a tree falls in love with a passing shepherd, and he with her. They agree to meet again in 10 years, each to remain faithful to the other. The period passed, the little dryad, joyously comes forth to keep her trust. "At the shepherd is not there at the time."

The joy of the fairy gradually changes to anguish with the passing of the moments, until finally she is again raised to bliss by the sound of the shepherd's piping. She hides near a spring. The shepherd enters, a shepherdess leaning on her arm, while she sings his love song to her. The dryad flutters behind them like a broken butterfly. As they pass from her sight the lightness and gaiety pass finally from the dryad. She droops back into her tree and sinks down as into a chrysalis. The tree trunk closes around her and the curtain falls.

Mlle. Genée danced the little idyl with all the exquisite sprightliness and wistfulness that is the basis of the wonderful appeal of her art. There was, of course, the mastery technique that has become so refined that it hides all art, and only the effect of the tragedy of a fairy was left upon the memory of those who went away refreshed and rejoicing in having watched a thing perfect in its way.

Most touching was the dancer's indication of the fading of the happy sprightliness of the dryad, expressed in incomplete movements of the dance.

The other dances were performed with all the ease and perfection of grace that has made Mlle. Genée noted. They were practically the numbers in which she has often been applauded here. She received an ovation upon her first appearance, and at the close there was prolonged applause in farewell. Everywhere there was indication of quiet realization that this was probably the last time Mlle. Genée was to be seen on a Boston stage. It is good to think that she took her farewell in a medium worthy of her lovely art and fascinating personality.

The shepherd in "The Dryad" is called upon for considerable singing, which was admirably done by Gordon Cleather, an English tenor of high quality heard here for the first time. Mr. Cleather also rendered a group of songs in one of the intermissions to a hearty applause. A group of morris dancers presented a short divertissement that was amiably received by the audience.

\$50,000 BIBLE HAS ITS USE

Nathan Haskell Dole Says a Good Word for the Collector and Bibliophile.

By NATHAN HASKELL DOLE.

IF THE socialistic commonwealth ever comes into existence who will buy the \$50,000 Bibles and the folio Shakespeares? The habit of collecting will not be lost among men; it is with many too strong. The intrinsic value of a book plays a small part in its attractiveness to the person who has the habit of collecting; it is its rarity. A misprint in a title page, afterward corrected, an accidental insertion of an extra plate or even of an advertisement preserved for a century or two will make it eagerly sought after. The possession of the article is all that is required. It may be untouched for years.

The accumulation of first editions, of incunabula, of manuscripts goes on until it perhaps becomes known all over the world. Then the collector for some reason, or his family, receiving it as an inheritance and having no interest in it, except as an asset, determines to dispose of it. This becomes a new opportunity for other collectors and the prices mount. Some bibliophiles think it almost an equivalent of bad faith for a wealthy man to present his library to a public institution, as it removes from the field of competition some of the greatest incitements and deprives a few auctioneers of an intense pleasure.

Of course there are two sides to this question. When there are only two or three copies of a book, interesting from its antiquity or for beauty of type or binding or for historic association, there would seem to be good reason to deposit them in public institutions where the most good to the greatest number might be done. The British Museum, the Bodleian Library at Oxford, those at Petersburg, Berlin and Paris and indeed several of our American public libraries are repositories of inestimable value and within certain conditions free to all who seek them.

From the bibliophile point of view, the dispersal of the Hoe library is a beneficent act. Its treasures will enrich many rival collections, will undoubtedly stimulate the ambition of new competitors, and will give much extra work to future bibliographers whose duty it will be to follow the wanderings of every Odysseus volume.

Nevertheless, one cannot help regretting that the treasures accumulated by Mr. Hoe were not added in their entirety to the New York Public Library. It is undoubtedly to be the natural course for every famous book and for every famous picture to find its way ultimately into public ownership. At some time or other, through purchase or by gift, some public museum will secure the great painting, some public library will get the priceless volume and thus it will be to the advantage of the greater number.

Selfish bibliophiles have been known to get several copies of some rare volume and then deliberately to destroy all but one of them, so as to enhance the value of that henceforth unique example. Fortunately not all are this way in their acquisitiveness and it is probable that

the pleasure a man gets from bestowing his treasures on the public institution of his native or his adopted town is a thousand times purer and loftier than that which would be felt by the purchasers had he dispersed his collections in the auction room. It may be accepted as an axiom that a collector rejoices far more in his first purchase made at the expense of sacrifice, when he was poor and obliged to count every penny, than in his later years when vastly increased wealth enabled him practically to secure anything that he might want.

In the library of a gentleman in Chicago is a book bound in the most expensive manner possible. The binder was given orders to spare no time or trouble in putting the most elaborate and artistic casing on that volume; among all his thousands of costly volumes—his library is valued at more than \$1,000,000 and in his lifetime he has made a gift of it to the public—that one treasure was thus distinguished. It was the first book that he ever bought. He got it when he was a poor boy and in a way it cost him more than any other in his collection—more of sacrifice and hard work. He shows it with more pride than any other; it delights him to take off its fleecy case and its alken wrapper and expose the delicate tooling and the exquisite inlaying and the costly doublure. But after all the book itself is what interests him. It was a book which he bought to read and which had an influence on his life. It almost takes one's breath away to think of paying \$50,000—the income on \$1,000,000—for one single volume. From a merely utilitarian standpoint it seems unfair. But is it?

For a town to have such a book as that is in itself a distinction. It may be temporarily in one man's possession, but he can't eat it; it belongs to the world; it will in all probability find a resting place sooner or later in some public institution.

At the present time many of our public libraries are enabled through endowments to enter the markets and the auction rooms and often they prove doubtless rivals in the keen encounter over prices. This is as it should be. It interests the people to know that they are represented in such a contest; they grow to take greater pride in the collection of books which contains such treasures and makes the city notable as an intellectual center. The popular excitement about the Boston Public Library had it bought the Gutenberg Bible at a price of \$50,000 would have brought half the city to see it on exhibition and the cost of it would have been justified in this increase of interest and in the number of visitors who would be attracted from other parts of the world. A prominent jewelry firm in New York has a diamond for which it paid \$100,000. It could not probably find any purchaser for it and the gradual increase in the value would not equal the interest in the value paid for it. Yet as an advertisement this otherwise useless trinket justifies itself.

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BRITISH STORY IN AMERICAN OPERA

Sidelights on the Judges, the Winning Work and the Winner in Metropolitan Opera House Prize Contest.

TWENTY-FOUR new American operas lie in the treasure box of the Metropolitan opera house; twenty-four new operas with English text. Professor Parker's has the prize to be sure, but the mere fact that such a crop of musical drama has been garnered at a single sitting of the managerial sycophant is a happy augury for an American school of music.

Let us observe that the committee of award included three composers, any one of whom might have been expected to compete—indeed, Mr. Damrosch stands as the first composer of an American opera of serious import that had a distinctively American story as book. Alfred Hertz, clamored for by the Metropolitan audiences just now that he is resigning, is the conductor of the Wagner trilogy, of "Parsifal" and the rest. He was the fourth of the judges and with his irresistible slant toward Wagner, says he decided for Mr. Parker's work almost at sight.

Boston furnished two of the judges, he it remarked. And then these carefully chosen four, judging greatly and generously the anonymous scores, choose what?—the work of a Boston man.

Let us note the musical makeup of this committee. Mr. Conductor Hertz stands for the Wagnerian tradition, no possible doubt, so the new American opera must be big and broad and dramatically dignified. No "Girl of the Golden West" libretto could pass the challenge of the enthusiast for whom the symbolic figures of Teutonic legend loom large through the clouds of imagination. No realism of today would make an opera after Mr. Hertz's heart. And the music must be strong and splendid, solid, none of the invertebrate jelly of modern impressionism.

Next is Walter Damrosch, who chose the "Scarlet Letter" for his own opera story, and who tours the country with his orchestra playing Bach and Beethoven for Miss Dunham to dance—Walter Damrosch, who has discoursed to us so masterfully of Wagner and who later came as the advocate of Debussy, unfolding marvelous pictures of "Parsifal" and "Melland" as he sat under the softly mysterious tapestries with which the stage at Fenway Court was hung. This is an all-round eclecticism—French and German, old and new, European inheritance and American training and bent. Walter Damrosch might say that nothing musical and artistic is alien to him.

Then the two Boston men—Charles Martin Loeffler, who, as the long-time associate of Franz Kneisel, at the concertmaster's desk in the Symphony or-

chestra, won all Boston for his friend. When he withdrew to devote himself to composition of the modern French type, it seemed as much of a break in the orchestra as Mr. Kneisel's loss. Mr. Loeffler, is French, elusive, exquisite, dreaming not of heroes but of intimate breathings of the soul of things. Here is the advocate, one would say, of the "Pelleas and Melisande" school of opera.

Lastly, George W. Chadwick, director of the young idea in music, a school teacher, one may say, a practical man of affairs, an American composer. His composition tells what he is—musically, strong, straight and clean. He has taught the rules of harmony and he respects them. He is no visionary, yet a poet for all that. He knows how to compose a song that sets the popular heart pulsing in time to its straightforward rhythm—a good judge, Mr. Chadwick, of what the American thought is like and what it will like to hear sung in English.

Here we have the German, the French, the American musical predilection to satisfy and the experienced conductor of opera and symphony. Surely these men must have had more than one night in the jury room before they reached a unanimous choice.

But no—the selection is announced as if it had been the foregone conclusion of each of the critics from the first. However that may be we shall perhaps never know; but at any rate the choice of Mr. Parker's heroic British Mona of the Roman day is announced as unanimous.

We have noted how the German and French and American standards consented in the work, and now remind ourselves that the music itself must show a strong English influence. Not only is the story chosen purely British in milieu and spirit, but Professor Parker stands almost as an exponent of the English school of composition through his work in oratorio. He has been composed for English festivals, has been sung with acclaim in them, his long service of the Anglican church has shown hitherto in all his sacred composition. He loves churchly and dignified music, and his English bent, too, shows his pride in his forefathers.

Now then we shall hear what we shall hear, when the famous Metropolitan prize opera draws its eager crowds to the premiere next season.

Professor Parker's boyhood home was in Auburn, one of the beautiful New towns of "Greater Boston." All his training and influences were of the most char-

acteristic Bostonianism. Only 15 years old, he used to write, setting the Kate Greenaway song, "Under the Window," in two days. He was afterward a pupil of Mr. Chadwick, in composition, at the New England Conservatory, then in its old-time home on Franklin square, with the great organ from old Music hall piled up in the back yard. Mr. Parker went through the "Con," Stephen Emery teaching him harmony and John Orth pianoforte. Then he went to Munich and at the Hochschule fur Musik won the heart of Rheinberger, who perfected him in organ technique and laid the foundation for that fluent counterpoint that stamps all of the Horatio Parker composition.

Professor Parker was organist and professor of music at the Cathedral schools at Garden City, L. I., organist and choir-master at St. Andrews, Harlem, and at the Church of the Holy Trinity on Madison avenue. Then he came back to Boston and was organist at Trinity from 1893 to 1901. He was a strong influence here, through his contact with young singers and musicians. Slightly caustic, his criticism was always stamped by common sense, and for all the conservative bent of his thought in many ways he was typically American, straightforward, virtuous, sane, in all his thinking and doing. To say that Professor Parker impresses one as first of all a thoroughbred is to characterize him sufficiently. There was none of the traditional artistic carelessness or vagueness, nothing in short of the erratic Bohemian in him. Indeed as one comes to think of it nearly all the American composers of music, certainly those one knows so well in Boston, make this impression of being first of all dignified, dependable, honorable citizens.

In 1894 Professor Parker was called to Yale, where he was the first incumbent of a chair of music there. His work is in musical theory. In 1892 Yale gave him the degree of A. M. and in 1902 Cambridge University, England, gave him the degree of Mus. Doc. He is the first American to be so honored.

One recalls the suave courtesy of this gentleman when he conducted his "St. Christopher," sung by the Cecilia soon after its appearance in 1896. One evening at rehearsal he remarked to the sopranos that their voices sounded as beautiful as they themselves looked—which was to say the least a daring remark for a visiting conductor to make to that particular society. One recalls how the women glanced at each other, true Boston dignity lifting their chins at first and the a peep at the quizzical face of the young gentleman who held the baton resolved the incident into a laugh, and Professor Parker was thenceforth on the friendly terms with his sopranos which he had evidently desired to reach by a short cut. Writing to one of the singers afterward he said that he would rather have the chorus like his music than the audience. This shows again the conservative musician. He knew that the music which bears the test of study and repeated singing is the music that will last.

Professor Parker's compositions are chiefly vocal—with several cantatas and works for chorus and orchestra. His "Hera Novissima," a noble oratorio with Latin texts, was composed in 1893 and sung at the Worcester, Mass., festival in 1897. In 1899 it was sung by the great festival of the three choirs, Worcester, England, conducted by the composer. It has been sung at least twice by the Handel and Haydn Society in Boston. It is certainly not too much to say that it is the most beautiful and musically vocal work ever produced by an American, and it is probably the most splendid oratorio of its time built on the classic lines, and with an exquisite formal dignity throughout which is overflowed with loveliness. The translation of this work, by the way, was made by Isabella G. Parker, the composer's mother, who was the source of his musical inspiration from childhood.

Professor Parker is quoted as having modestly said that the success of his work has depended largely on the libretto. Mr. Hooker is only 31 years old and is well known among the writers of current fiction and verse. He has been assistant in English at Columbia and instructor in rhetoric at Yale. His home is in Farmington, Conn.

The story of the opera is briefly outlined as follows in the New York Sun: "Mona" is in three acts. It deals with the love of Quintus for Mona. Quintus is a son of the Roman governor of Britain by a British captive. To the British he is known as Gwynn. In Mona's veins runs the blood of Boadicea. A rebellion breaks out against the Romans and Mona becomes leader of her people. Quintus saves her life on several occasions. He wins her love and tells her of his plans for peace between the warring forces, but she suspects him of being a spy, leads her people in battle and they are crushed. Then Quintus tells her who he is and she takes him for a liar and slays him. Then comes the governor with his soldiers and Mona learns from him that by yielding up her high deeds for love's sake she might have accomplished all her endeavor.

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MONITORIALS

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PUBLICITY.

Little Boy Blue, come blow your horn, Or people won't know that you ever were born, For we'll be overlooked, say the ones who are wise, Unless we keep hustling and advertise.

WE hear a good deal these times regarding "everyday democracy." Naturally a good many are interested to the extent of wishing to know of what it consists and wherein "everyday" democracy differs from the other kinds. No doubt there is a true yet lofty type of democracy that may be somewhat too ethereal and idealistic for use on every and any commonplace occasion, whereas the "everyday" democracy is of a kind that "fits in" with whatever condition may arise. A genuine "everyday" democrat must be wholly without snobbishness. He must be just as good as every other man he meets, but no better so far as his inborn, inalienable rights are concerned. "Everyday democracy" means that we must give the other fellow, when we meet him in the highway, half the road. When the street car is crowded we must move up and make room for him if it can be done. If he stops us on the street and inquires the way somewhere we must do all we can to put him right. "Everyday democracy" means working together, elbow to elbow. There can be no class or caste there. The superior person can never be a true, everyday democrat. He does not wish to divide up half and half. He wants his vote to count for a little more than the votes of other men. In the great game of "give and take" he is more willing to take than he is to give. He may be willing to pull up those who are below him, but he does not like to boost those who are above him. One need not hesitate to ask a practitioner of everyday democracy the time of day or any other honest question that may present itself.

The everyday democrat lives in "the house by the side of the road and is a friend of man." He is hospitable to all men at all times. No grip or password is necessary to obtain admission to his place of abode. The latch string is out. He believes in his fellows and they believe in him. He asks for no special privilege or opportunities. His motto is "live and let live." In a neighborhood where the spirit of everyday democracy is in evidence the people get on pleasantly. No one wants anything he would not be glad for the neighbors to have. Everybody is on kindly speaking terms. A will loan his wheelbarrow to B and B will loan his garden tools to A. All for each and each for all. It is a fine spirit and one into which an aristocrat is constitutionally prohibited from entering. By shutting the world out he shuts himself in. In an everyday democracy everybody is ready to help everybody else and that makes it easy and pleasant for all.

SURELY all must agree that every man and every woman should have at least one chance to succeed in life. "If I had a good chance!" That is all

that the average person asks for in order to show the world that he or she could "make good." Since this thing called "a chance" is so essential in the winning of success, it is worth while to inquire of what does a "chance" consist? "To have any chance of success, I must be more steady than other men," Lord Campbell wrote to his father as an excuse for not visiting home; "I must be in chambers when they are at the theater; I must study when they are asleep; I must, above all, remain in town when they are in the country."

Abraham Lincoln, when a boy, had a chance to walk 40 miles to obtain a book he could not afford to buy. Lord Eldon, when a boy, too poor to buy books, had a chance to borrow and copy three folio volumes of precedents, and the whole of Coke on Littleton. "I began life with a sixpence," said Stephen Girard, "and believe that a man's best capital is his industry." How would you like a "chance" to begin like that? "How unfortunate it is for a boy to have rich parents," said James Gordon Bennett to George W. Childs. "If you and I had been born that way, we would never have done anything worth mentioning." Sir Walter Raleigh had a fine, quiet chance to compile his "History of the World" in his prison chamber of the Tower; while John Bunyan made the most of a similar opportunity to write his immortal allegory, "Pilgrim's Progress," while in Bedford jail.

History is full of the names of famous men who when youths had a "chance" to work their way through school and college, and to study after others had finished their work and gone to bed. George Whitefield had a "chance" to help pay his way by blacking the boots of the other students. Michael Angelo carried mortar up long ladders for the frescoers, in order that he might have a "chance" to catch some ideas from their words and work. Elihu Burritt had a "chance" to work in a blacksmith shop while he laid the foundation for acquiring his vast fund of learning which finally included a mastery of 18 languages and 32 dialects. The manner in which this determined youth secured his education prompted Edward Everett to say: "It is enough to make one who has good opportunities for education hang his head in shame."

If we had a chance? Honestly, now, haven't we a chance? Can we not as a farmer, clerk, bookkeeper, day laborer, bootblack, janitor, preacher, politician or poet make the most of our "chances" and thus get a chance to do still better things to come? Is not the "chance" always at hand for doing something a little better than others or we ourselves have been doing it, and thus paving the way to a bigger future? There is truth in the saying that if we will make the most of our chances "our chances will make the most of us."

EXPLAINED.

So many at table that he was not able To dine with the rest, that's why Little Jack Horner sat in a corner Eating a Christmas pie.

WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

MAY.

Sunlight and a dance the hours long, Rain and the mystic music of a song;

Sunlight and the wonder of the sheen, Rain and lo, worlds wear a deeper green;

Sunlight and the pulsing warmth of earth, Rain and the glad expectancy of birth;

Sunlight and rain, and rain and sunlight pass, And leave their whispered promise in the grass. —Louisville (Ky.) Herald.

DAD WAS DUMB. Tommy—How is it that the day breaks when it's the night that falls?

Then dad discovered it was Tommy's bedtime.—Comic Cuts.

BARGAIN DAY TACT. Blix—You say your wife popularized "300" in her club. How did she do it?

Phix—She marked it down to 498.—Ft. Worth Record.

STRAW HAT TIME. "Bout time fer your straw hat, Uncle Si."

"Yep, I s'pose so. But it's goin' to be a race 'twixt me an' Hezekiah's scarecrow to see which gits it fust."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

DISTINGUISHED IN A WAY. "That man across the room is Binniger."

"Binniger? I never heard of him. Is he distinguished for anything?"

"Well, yes, in a way. He claims that he never took part in an amateur minstrel performance."—Chicago Record-Herald.

MASTER HIT. Mrs. Newgold (in the picture gallery): This, Aunt Eunice, is a real old master.

Aunt Eunice: Well, I shouldn't care if it was; it's just as good as some of the new ones.—"Life."

WINNER SURE. Ambitious Author—Hurray! Five dollars for my latest story, "The Call of the Lure!"

Fast Friend—Who from?

Ambitious Author—The express company. They lost it.—Woman's Home Companion.

DETERMINATION. Two gentlemen left Catskill one summer afternoon to go up the mountain in

the old-fashioned stage. As the horses crawled along, one of the passengers ventured, "Do you think you'll get us up there by the time summer is over?"

"Well," drawled out the driver, "if I don't, I'll start at it again pretty early in the spring."—Harpers Bazar.

HAMLET PLAYERS. "Did you ever play in 'Hamlet'?"

Inquired a theatrical manager of a recent acquisition to his company.

"Ever!" exclaimed the newcomer. "Why, I've played in every hamlet of Great Britain!"—San Francisco Argonaut.

INDEPENDENCE. Give me a pole and a line and some bait, And a brook in a nice shady spot, With a pool where the "big uns" are lying in wait, And I don't care if school keeps or not.

—Lawrence (Mass.) Telegram.

FUEL ON TIME. "Nature always maintains a balance."

"That's right," assented the editor. "Spring poems begin coming in just as the coal runs short."—Washington Herald.

COURTROOM INCIDENT. The judge is instructing the jury and suddenly waxes indignant.

"I begin to think," he warmly remarks, "that the annoying and unseemly gabble in this courtroom will not cease until I stop talking."

Then the bailiff shrieks for order and the court resumes.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

CARNEGIE TRUST HEAD TESTIFIES

NEW YORK—Joseph T. Howell, president of the Carnegie Trust Company at the time of its failure, testified before the grand jury Friday, and it is believed he told the same story he has told others, to the effect that from the assurances he received from Andrew Carnegie and R. S. Franks, the latter's fiscal agent, he believed Mr. Carnegie would come to the aid of the institution.

SENATOR GOVERNING JERSEY. TRENTON, N. J.—Ernest H. Ackerman, president of the state Senate, was sworn in as acting Governor by Assistant Attorney-General Gaskill. He will serve until Governor Wilson returns from the West.

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This Advertisement is not intended as a bid for business; it is a friendly request to come to us and make our acquaintance and feel at home.

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MUSIC NOTES

"Carmen" will be the opera presented by the Aborn singers at the Boston opera house during the week of May 8. Miss Le Baron and Miss Shalek will share the title role; Angelo Secchi, new to Boston, and Eugene Battain will divide the work of interpreting the tenor role; Mr. Luckstone will sing the part of Escamillo, Mr. Schuster that of Don- cairo.

The opera of the last week of the Aborn engagement, beginning May 15, will be Offenbach's "Tales of Hoffmann," with Eily Barnato, Bertha Shalek, Louise Le Baron, Eugene Battain, George Champton, Homer Lind and William Schuster in the cast.

The third annual Fitchburg (Mass.) music festival will be given by the Fitchburg Choral Society of 200 voices, Nelson P. Coffin conductor, assisted by the Boston Opera House orchestra of 30 pieces Thursday and Friday, May 25 and 26. Rossini's "Stabat Mater" will be the principal work of the opening concert on the evening of May 25, in which the assisting artists will be Caroline Mahr-Hardy, soprano; Adelaide Griggs, contralto; Daniel Beddoe, tenor, and Willard Flint, bass. The "Stabat Mater" will be followed by a miscellaneous operatic program.

An orchestral matinee will be given on the afternoon of Friday, May 26, when the orchestra will be assisted by Gwilym Miles, baritone; the Friday Morning Club of ladies' voices, Mr. Coffin conductor, and a chorus of 200 school children.

The last concert of the festival will be on the evening of May 26, when Saint-Saens' "Samson and Delilah" will be given by the full chorus, assisted by Florence Mulford, contralto, and Lambert Murphy, tenor.

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MR. PRENDERGAST OPPOSES MAYOR GAYNOR'S CHARTER

NEW YORK—Comptroller Prendergast told the legislative committee on Friday that he could see no need for general charter revision at this time, as there was no public demand for it, and the present charter was providing good government. He said the proposed charter was a regular "Topsy" document, as it was repudiated by the mayor and was wandering alone.

"This charter," he said, "gives to the mayor political power and at the same time provides loopholes through which a mayor may escape the responsibility of the administration."

"It is so arranged that a mayor may shift the responsibility to commissions which he has the power to name. That is the whole purpose of the charter; that motive runs through every clause. If the mayor is willing to accept all the responsibility then let us have a centralized government but do not frame a charter giving political power and dividing responsibility."

OPPOSITION TO MR. GALLINGER

WASHINGTON—There is likely to be a deadlock, it is said today, in the Republican caucus on Monday to select a president pro tempore of the Senate because of the opposition of the progressives to Senator Gallinger.

This would make it impossible for Vice-President Sherman to leave Washington for more than a day at a time. He has authority to designate a presiding officer for only 24 hours.

If they enter the Republican caucus they will be bound by its verdict, which will be the nomination of Senator Gallinger to preside in the absence of the Vice-President. If they refuse to enter the caucus they will be endangering their status as Republicans.

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"No advertiser has a right to run advertising in any publication which carries dishonest, misleading or exaggerated advertising in its columns:

"Because—

"By so doing he is making it possible for that publication to exist, and—

"He is thereby furnishing the sinews of war for the production of a force which reduces the value of good advertising, therefore—

"He is adding to economic waste, and so far as advertising is concerned, is thereby increasing the cost of living, to say nothing of the peace, happiness and common decency of all the people.

"It's a pretty sharp knife and it cuts very deep, but—

"The world is moving forward."

Yes, the world is moving forward. The increasing use of the Monitor as an advertising medium by reputable business men of Boston is good evidence that they appreciate the merit and "pulling power" of a paper which makes confidence building its policy and real service its constant aim.

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1911

Efforts for Anglo-American Arbitration Pact Made Long Ago

LONDON—"Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war." So wrote Milton well over 200 years ago, yet even in his time, it was an old idea, and some writers think that the amphitryonic council meeting on the isthmus of Corinth, and counseling together for the safety of the Grecian states, was the forerunner of its practical acceptance.

The unsuccessful attempt of Henry IV. of France to insure peace by a congress of European powers is well known, and thinkers and writers of other days have put forward plans for securing peace by some permanent tribunal or agreement.

Grotius in his celebrated treatise, "The Law of War and Peace," adds as a corollary to Thucydides' great statement, "It is wrong to proceed against him as a wicked doer, who is ready to refer the question to an arbitrator," that "especially are Christian kings and states bound to try this way of avoiding war." But it was not until the second half of the nineteenth century that this great idea began to grow and bear good fruit in Anglo-American relations.

Looking through 50 years, that is, as far back as President Lincoln's inauguration in 1861, the good feeling now existing between England and America may be described as a transformation of public opinion, and it is attributable to the peaceful settlement of controversies whose solution has removed many causes of friction.

During the century, thinkers, statesmen and diplomats in both countries worked long and faithfully with "peaceful intent, but circumstances were sometimes stronger than their efforts, and the troubled days of the civil war awoke old memories of discord and engendered fresh suspicion. Individual endeavor, however, prevailed. The masterly diplomacy of Charles Francis Adams (American minister during the war) safeguarded his cause in London, and the influence of Queen Victoria and the prince consort was exerted in the interests of peace at the critical moment during the Trent affair.

President Lincoln's own views are best expressed in the following extract from his second inaugural address—words spoken directly to his own people, but since heard and acknowledged by humanity:

"With malice towards none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne



(Copyright by Russell & Sons, London.)
SIR EDWARD GREY.
British minister for foreign affairs.

the battle and for his widow and orphan—to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations."

The year 1871 is a most important date in Anglo-American history, for the treaty of Washington concluded in that year, not only adjusted four separate difficulties as between America and Great Britain and Canada, but it made certain the feasibility of settling disputes by arbitration; for the burning question of the Alabama claims was referred to arbitrators, who met at Geneva the following year, and awarded to America the sum of \$5,000,000, which the British government then paid without delay.

In 1885 the north Atlantic fisheries question became acute. This was a dispute of very long standing concerning the regulations for United States fishermen fishing off the coasts of Canada and Newfoundland and for the commercial intercourse between the United States and Canada.

The abrogation by the United States of the reciprocity treaty of 1854 and later of the fisheries articles of the

Transformation of Public Opinion Is Attributed in Large Measure to Peaceful Settlement of Causes of Friction, Thus Fostering Unity of Nations.

HAGUE COURT HAS PROVED TO BE USEFUL ALLY IN PREVENTING OUTBREAK OF WAR

treaty of Washington had brought the provisions of the treaty of 1818 again into operation. These were unsatisfactory and in 1885 relations were somewhat strained.

In 1887 the commission on which Mr. Bayard and Mr. Chamberlain served was appointed, and early the following year Mr. Chamberlain was able to inform Lord Salisbury of "an agreement accepted by all the plenipotentiaries as a just and honorable settlement of the difficult questions which have arisen in connection with the north Atlantic fisheries." He wrote further:

"This satisfactory result is largely due to the conciliatory spirit manifested on both sides and to the strong sense entertained by all the conferees of the importance of removing all cause of irritation, and of promoting good neighborhood and friendly intercourse between the United States and Canada and Newfoundland." Shortly after this occurred the regrettable incident which led to the British minister's recall.

A little later Sir Julian Pauncefote was appointed as Sir Lionel Sackville-West's successor, and the new British minister proceeded to Washington in 1889 to find a fresh political storm upon the horizon. This centered round the Bering sea controversy and arose out of the purchase of Alaska by the United States from Russia in 1867. The points at issue were the jurisdiction of the United States in Alaskan waters, and their action in forcibly protecting their interests in the fur-seal fisheries. Diplomatic correspondence had continued since 1885, but in 1890 an immediate settlement was deemed imperative.

Notwithstanding this, both countries firmly maintained their own ground and all agreement was exhausted. "The only alternative was arbitration." This course was finally decided upon, and a modus vivendi agreed to, pending the trial of the case.

This decision in favor of arbitration was a very important one, not alone on

its own merits, but as marking a great amelioration in public opinion. It proved that a pacific settlement even of a heated controversy was no longer stigmatized as weakness, and although the award (given in 1893) was adverse to the legal contentions of the United States, and the fishery regulations were unsatisfactory to the Americans as well as to the Canadian sealers, no official protest against the award was made.

Furthermore in 1890 Congress adopted a resolution requesting the President to invite negotiations with any government with whom he had diplomatic relations to the end that disputes not settled by diplomatic agency should be referred to arbitration. In 1893 the House of Commons passed a resolution approving of this step and declaring "the hope that her majesty's government will lend their ready cooperation" to this same end.

The sincerity of the two countries was put to a severe test in this regard in 1895, when the Venezuelan boundary dispute suddenly assumed gigantic proportions as affecting Anglo-American relations, by the intervention of the United States government, which asserted that the British position in Venezuela was in opposition to the Monroe doctrine. The British government contended that the Monroe doctrine could not be applied to the case in point. At once bitter feeling was aroused, and it is generally believed that never since the days of the civil war have the two nations been so near hostilities. Secretary Olney, however, was determined to find the solution, and with the joint labors of the British ambassador the storm was weathered and the Venezuela boundary question referred to arbitration. It was tried in Paris in 1899 and resulted in a verdict of a compromise nature.

The suddenness and peril of this crisis made it evident that some safeguard was desirable, and the Times last month recalled the fact that both governments signed an agreement for general arbitration, known as the Olney-Pauncefote

treaty, of which President Cleveland affirmed that it laid down the groundwork for future proceedings which should conduct differences between the two countries into the atmosphere of reason, justice and conciliation.

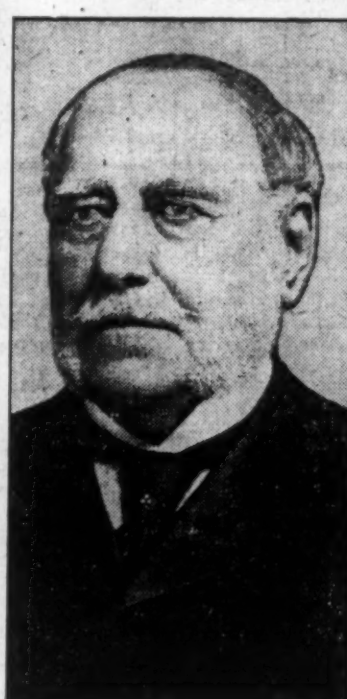
But the time was not ripe, and the treaty was rejected by the Senate. Mr. Bayard, then American ambassador in England, spoke of these aims as "things which may be delayed, but cannot possibly be defeated" and the march of events is rapidly justifying his prophecy.

The next landmark in the progress towards peace was the establishment of the permanent international tribunal at the Hague.

The Hon. John W. Foster has related that "when the Hague Peace Conference was called, the United States was from the beginning in favor of the creation of a permanent court . . . but the honor fell to the chairman of the British delegation, Lord Pauncefote, to become its special champion in the deliberations," and the short speech in which he introduced it at one of the early sessions of the conference, "it is recorded, struck the keynote of the subsequent discussions." The proposal was strongly supported by the American delegation, and in 1903 President Roosevelt was able to counsel its practical use on a very important occasion.

Still another question which strongly agitated Anglo-American relations during more than half the century is known as the inter-oceanic canal problem. The root of this difficulty was the non-enforcement of the Monroe doctrine by the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 1850, which also provides that neither country should have exclusive control over the proposed ship canal, and that both countries should mutually guarantee its neutrality.

This treaty was unpopular from the first, although the policy of neutralization was not in question till much later. In 1881 and 1882 opinion had developed in favor of "an American canal under



(Copyright by Elliott & Fry, London.)
LORD PAUNCEFOTE.
British minister and ambassador at Washington 1889-1902.

American control." Although serious efforts were made, England's consent to the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty could not be gained, one of her reasons being that no one influence should control a means of communication that would affect the whole civilized world.

In 1898 President McKinley was understood to be in favor of the immediate construction of a Nicaraguan canal and of its control by the American government; but it was not until 1900 that the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was confidently expected by the Hay-Pauncefote treaty then in process of drafting. But when its text was known it appeared to be the antithesis of public anticipation.

As a matter of history it is interesting to note that this convention, negotiated by one of the most brilliant and successful of American secretaries of state, was based on the broadest international lines, inviting the other powers to unite in guaranteeing the neutrality of the canal; prohibiting fortifications along the

route and providing rules calling for freedom from blockade, and freedom of transit to all vessels of all nations in times of war and peace.

The Senate would not ratify it as it stood, the proposed amendments were not to be accepted by the British government, and the treaty fell through. An agreement was concluded later from which the question of fortifications was omitted.

The first decade of the present century has been most propitious concerning Anglo-American relations. The Alaskan boundary difficulty was settled in London by a commission, and in 1903 President Roosevelt refused to be sole arbiter of the claims pressed by Great Britain, Germany and Italy against Venezuela, and thus referred them to the Hague court. By this action he fostered the cause of international arbitration an invaluable service.

Last year saw the final settlement of the north Atlantic fisheries question by the award of the Hague tribunal, and in this, the first year of the second decade, the two peoples are awaiting the fate of President Taft's further arbitration proposals, now being prepared by the secretary of state and the British ambassador. It is interesting to remember that some years since Mr. Bryce wrote that "Questions of national honor are often just the questions which most need to be referred to arbitration, inasmuch as they are those which a nation finds it hardest to recede from when it has once taken up a position, so that the friendly intervention of a third party is especially valuable."

Sir Rufus Isaacs said recently that the present condition of Anglo-American understanding is not the "work of one party, but the result of the work of all parties." It would be an ungrateful task to select by name a few from the many who have done so much in the cause of peace, nor is it easy to over-estimate the moral courage and skilled ability of all those who have educated public opinion before and after it reached an impressionable stage, thus bringing into being that spirit of conciliation which alone makes possible the removal of causes of friction.

Great tasks have been accomplished and great tasks still remain. What can be more encouraging than these words of Mr. Choate, spoken in England five years ago:

"I believe in cooperation in good work, in every good work possible, between the people of our two countries. Why should we not cooperate in all good work, we who have one God, one Bible, one language and one destiny?"

STORY OF PARENTS OF LAWRENCES OF THE PUNJAB IS NOW RECALLED

Pathway from Lieutenant to Colonel Shows Gallantry and Skill on Field.

"FORLORN HOPE" BRINGS REWARD

Wife and Mother Shared Soldier Husband's Trials With Rare Devotion.

It may be of interest to hear something of the parents of the Lawrences of the Punjab, the parents who gave five sons to the Empire, some of whom were known as "the Saviors of India."

John, Lord Lawrence, perhaps of all the sons was most like his father—his character has been called "heroically simple"—and like all the Lawrences he was nothing if not truthful. He was brave and strong, but tender as a woman and simple as a child. He had a grand and rugged character. His father was just such a man and lived just such a life as might have been expected of the father of such sons.

In 1783, at the early age of 17, Alexander Lawrence went out to India and served as a volunteer in his majesty's thirty-sixth regiment. (In those days youngsters were allowed to serve as volunteer officers with regiments in the field till they could either win a commission or get one by purchase. They did duty as officers, drew no pay and lived on their own resources.) In this instance Alexander Lawrence won his commission twice over but had to purchase it at last.

He was appointed soon afterwards an ensign in the one hundred and first regiment in which capacity he served through a long campaign, but owing to a mistake in the wording of the recommendation the commission was not confirmed. He still continued to serve with the army in the field and the commander-in-chief was pleased in consequence again to recommend him for a commission in the 36th regiment, but again the commission was diverted, and after four years being constantly in the field, he obtained a commission by purchase in the fifty-second regiment, and in 1788 was promoted to a lieutenancy in the seventy-seventh regiment.

He served through many campaigns and in one personally distinguished himself in a way that nowadays would have won him the Victoria Cross. He was

warmly thanked by his commanding officer and his conduct reported to the proper quarters.

During the whole of the second siege of Seringapatam he commanded the Grenadier company of the seventy-seventh regiment and twice distinguished himself; once repulsing a sortie of the enemy and still more conspicuously on May 4, 1799, when he was one of four lieutenants who volunteered for the forlorn hope at Seringapatam.

Alexander Lawrence was obliged to take the field again, owing to the paucity of officers, and in August, 1799, joined the siege and assault of the rock fortress of Jumalabad in South Canara. From thence his regiment was ordered to proceed along the Malabar coast to Cochin. The equinoctial gales came on and they were wrecked near Cannanore.

In May, 1800, he was promoted by the commander-in-chief in India to a captain-lieutenancy in the nineteenth foot and the adjutant-general in communicating this agreeable news said he was "further directed to add that the general has much satisfaction in thus testifying to you the sense he entertains of your distinguished gallantry and merit during the siege, and on the memorable assault of the capital of Mysore." It was something for an unfriended subaltern to win his "Company" in the front of two such armies, with David Baird and Arthur Wellesley looking on.

He returned to England in 1808 and was then introduced to the Duke of York, then commander-in-chief of the British army, who promoted him in 1809 to the next majority in the nineteenth foot. Three years later his royal highness, "convinced of the ample manner in which this promotion had been earned by long and faithful services" appointed Major Lawrence to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the fourth Garrison battalion at Guernsey, whence in 1815 the regiment was ordered to Ostend. Colonel Lawrence commanded the garrison there consisting of four regiments and artillery throughout the whole of the Waterloo campaign.

The stormer of Seringapatam chafed at being cooped up in this post and appealed to the Duke of Wellington for "Auld lang syne" to let him come to the front with a body of picked men from the garrison. The "Iron Duke" replied that he remembered him well, and believed he was too good a soldier to wish for any other post than the one which was given him.

This was his last service. He returned home with his regiment to Ireland in January, 1816. Later on Colonel Lawrence had the titular governorship of Upnor Castle (in the Medway, in Kent), conferred upon him which gave him an extra £150 a year.

And what of the mother of such sons?

John Lawrence says of her that she possessed much character and had great administrative qualities. She kept the family together and brought them all up on slender means. John relates that when he was going out to India his mother made him a speech to the following effect:

"I know you do not like advice, so I will not give you much. But pray recollect two things: Do not marry a woman who had not a good mother, and don't be too ready to speak your mind. It was the rock on which your father shipwrecked his prospects."

The mother who gave this advice was Letitia Catherine Knox, daughter of the Rev. C. Knox, one of the Knoxes of Prehen, in county Donegal, and collaterally descended, as she loved to tell, from John Knox, the reformer, of whose strong, God-fearing character she inherited no small share.

She married Alexander Lawrence when he was but a lieutenant on May 5, 1798, and no wife ever shared a soldier's fortunes from youth to age with more devotion.

GOVERNMENT FISH FOR LAKE ERIE

PORT CLINTON, O.—The government fish hatchery at Put-in-Bay are now busy with their work of planting fry and gathering spawn for the hatcheries. Several millions of the tiny fish have already this spring been placed in the waters of Lake Erie by the crew of the government tug Shearwater.

In one day's output as many as 30,000, 000 tiny fish are placed in the lake. These are from the whitefish spawn gathered last fall. Upward of 200,000, 000 whitefish alone will be planted this spring. This represents over 90 per cent of the eggs placed in the hatchery.

Fifty millions of herrings will also be placed in the waters. The work this spring has been one of the largest, in amount of fish distributed, in the history of the Put-in-Bay hatchery.

INCREASE PRIZES FOR FARM HORSES

ALBANY, N. Y.—In the prize list for 1911, which the state fair commission has just asked Secretary Shaver to have published, the same prizes as were offered in the different departments last year are again authorized, with the exception of the farm horse department, which is increased from \$3000 to \$4500. This will make the total amount of the premium list for the fair about \$48,000.

PLANS OF 110 CITIES ARE TO BE EXHIBITED AT NEXT CONFERENCE

PHILADELPHIA—One of the features of the third national conference on city planning, to be held in this city May 15-17, in the mayor's reception room in city hall, will be an exhibition of the comprehensive plans of 110 cities. These will be placed on exhibition in the corridors, the mayor's reception room and in the meeting room of the board of education.

Councils made an appropriation to Mayor Reyburn in order that the city might act as host of the delegates to the conference. A committee of city officials will have charge of the program of entertainment.

It will be assisted by representatives of the following organizations: Academy of the Fine Arts, American Academy of Political and Social Science, Art Club, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Board of Trade, Chamber of Commerce, City Club, City Parks Association, Civic Club, College Settlement, Colonial Dames of America, Drexel Institute, Engineers Club, Fairmount Park Art Association, Fairmount Park Commission, Franklin Institute, Free Library, Manufacturers Club, Maritime Exchange, Master Builders Exchange, New Century Club, Octavia Hill Association, Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, Pennsylvania railroad, Philadelphia chapter of the American Institute of Architects, Rapid Transit Company, Philadelphia & Reading railway, Playgrounds Association, Public Playgrounds Committee, T-Square Club, University of Pennsylvania.

In addition to the comprehensive plans of American cities, there will be plans from cities in South America, Canada, France, Germany and England. One of the most elaborate sets of plans is that prepared by D. H. Burnham and E. H. Bennett for the Commercial Club of Chicago.

These plans will occupy all the available space in the room of the board of education. Chicago will send lecturers to explain the plans to visitors.

CHICAGO SCOUTS ARE ENTHUSIASTIC

Reports from Chicago show that the organization of the Boy Scouts in that city is one of the most flourishing in the country. The boys are enthusiastic over the plans for the summer camps and various other activities and are eagerly enrolling.

GEOGRAPHY VISUALIZED IS USEFUL

Practical Men Should Carry in Memory General Contours, Crop Possibilities, Says H. J. Mackinder; Let Gazetteer Remember Names.

B RISTOL, England.—H. J. Mackinder, M. A., M. P., director of the London School of Economics, and at one time one of the most brilliant and successful lecturers for the Oxford University extension movement, has recently delivered in Bristol, under the auspices of the University of Bristol, a short course of lectures on economics or commercial geography, "especially addressed to men with important professional or business interests, and to teachers and student teachers in schools and colleges."

Mr. Mackinder possesses a most lucid method, and his views as to the breadth and scope of the study of geography are most enlightening and instructive to any one interested in the true education of the younger generation. He lays stress on the importance of a thorough acquaintance with the great contour lines, as well as the leading climatic conditions of the different continents of the world, in preference to the mere accumulation of names and figures. Above all he aims to show how these great "forces of control," as he terms them, have, especially in the earlier ages of the world's history, before the immense development of mechanical power, tended to shape the destinies of nations; how capital cities, manufacturing towns, ports and harbors are found in their present position largely because the race has followed "the line of least resistance." He earnestly contends that study in these directions, embracing the growth and distribution of population, the greater prevalence according to country and district of agricultural and urban employment, the availability of the main natural highways or waterways of the world, would help to produce the real "man of the world" in contradistinction to the one who is but a pedant, whose mass of useless impractical learning frequently conduces to bring the name of education "into utter and well deserved disrepute."

Mr. Mackinder urges that the pupil be encouraged to visualize for himself the places that he may be engaged in studying and said that if he were asked to tell what he knew about a certain village in India, the name of which he had not previously heard, he should proceed to look it up in the Gazetteer, and finding that it was situated say on the left bank of the river Ganges, between Cawnpore and Allahabad, he should immediately be able, from knowledge already gained of that part of the country, to describe its climate, its season of drought and rain, the general character of its inhabitants, and the employments



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H. J. MACKINDER, M. A., M. P.
Director of London school of economics takes study of earth's surface out of pedantic grooves.

they pursued, the nature of the land surrounding it and the crops that could be raised thereon, and many interesting details which would combine to form a perfect mental picture of the place, which would henceforth be a reality for him, and no longer a mere name.

The first two lectures were given to a leading analysis of part of North America, including the metropolitan areas of Canada and the eastern states, embracing the cities of New York and Chicago, Quebec and Montreal; the great natural waterway of the rivers St. Lawrence and Hudson, and the chain of Great lakes.

The third and fourth lectures were devoted to a study of Europe and the northern part of Africa, which continent Mr. Mackinder claims, is divided from Europe not by the Mediterranean sea, but by the Sahara desert. He mentions that it still takes three months for a camel caravan to cross from the northern edge of the Sahara to the fertile regions of the Sudan. In all of the lectures admirable maps were thrown upon the

screen, maps mainly without names, but showing by means of graded coloring the different altitudes of the land, or in some cases of the bed of the ocean. Maps illustrating temperature were also shown, as well as others indicative of density of population.

Could the subject be thus discussed and dealt with in the various high grade schools throughout the country, a far more alert and intelligent interest would be awakened in the minds of the pupils, and genuine delight would be taken in the unfolding of knowledge with the best results in mental training for future use.

FARM AT ZILLAH FOR GOVERNMENT

NORTH YAKIMA, Wash.—The department of agriculture is to have a full bearing tract of orchard land at Zillah for experimental work. The tract is the property of William Squire.

To facilitate the irrigation test, water will be carried to the orchard in pipes and a hydrant placed for each row of trees. A meter will be used to secure exact measurements. Variations in the amounts of water applied will be made, and the results on the growth of the trees noted.

A similar work will be carried on at Grandview, where a 40-acre tract has been secured.

The overseers of the experiment tracts will also study the cover crop method of fertilizing the soil.

COFFERDAM ABOUT MAINE FINISHED

WASHINGTON—The naval authorities have been informed by the army engineers charged with removing the wreck of the Maine from Havana harbor, that the construction of the steel cofferdam has been completed and the work of pumping it out will begin May 25.

The navy department will send a collier to Havana to take aboard any material of historic value that may be raised.

INVINCIBLE DAMAGED IN DOCK

LONDON—The dreadnought cruiser Invincible is reported to have been seriously damaged while being docked at Portsmouth for an overhauling. The steel frames strengthening the vessel's double bottom are said to have buckled, forcing the keel upward.

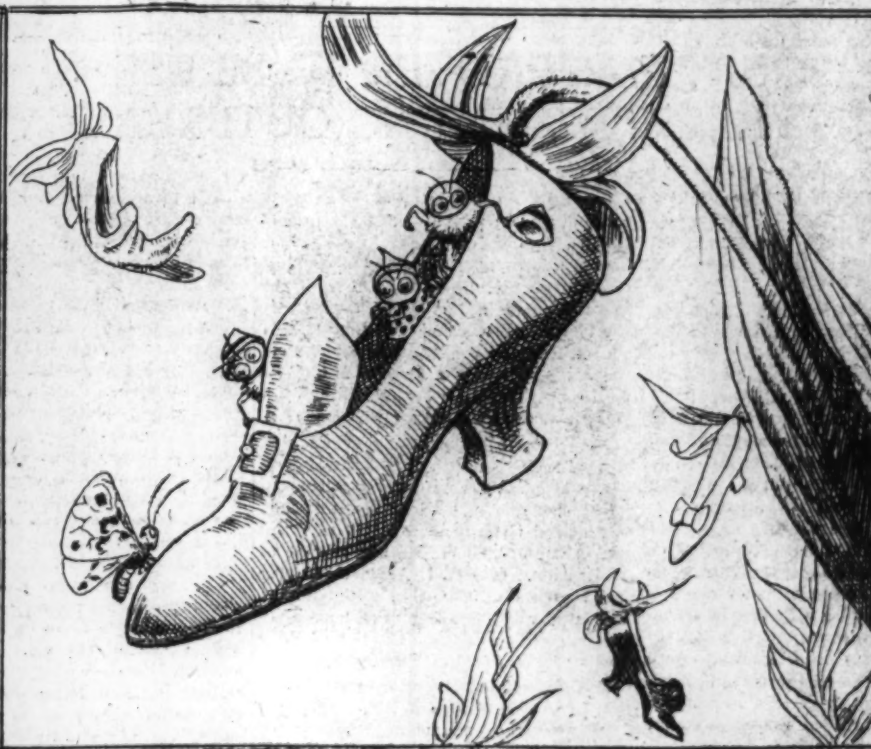
THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

DRAWINGS BY
FLOYD TRIGGS

THE BUSYVILLE BEES

RHYMES BY
M. L. BAUM

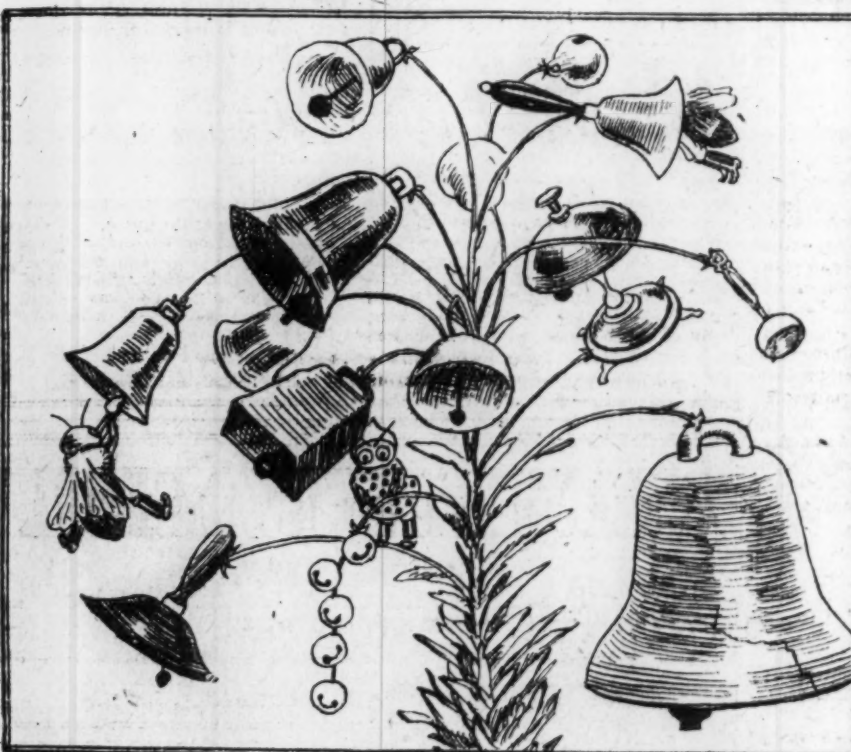
The botanizing bees now view
A strange and acrobatic crew;
These Cats in brown stand upside down
With Tails where heads are often grown.



There's Tab and Tortoise-shell, disguised,
(The tailless Manx cat's here despised);
There's soft Angora, like Aurora,
With rays all sticking grandly o'er her.



The Larkspur is a singing flower,
And charms each one who seeks his bower;
If mice came stealin' he'd make a bee-line—
Larks-pur, you see, and must be feline.



And here are Canterbury Bells,
From out each throat sweet music swells;
With church bells, cow bells, table, door bells,
And telephone and sleigh and store bells.



Snapdragon is a harmless flower,
He's never fierce or sad or sour;
Buzz from him begs some Butter-n-eggs
(His other name belies his legs.)



The telescope reveals to sight
The Moon-flow'r blooming in the night;
The man-in-the-Moon-flow'r smiles like a Noon-flow'r—
His tailor's Dutchman's pantaloon-flow'r.

Now fauna are a natural feature,
Not fawns, alone, but every creature;
Cats, dragons, glad, and larks we've had—
Zo-o-logy's our latest fad.

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BIRD WAS AN EMPEROR'S GUEST

THE Emperor of Spain, Charles, and his soldiers were in camp. The field looked like a little city with tents for houses.

The Emperor and his men had been away from home for a long time. They missed the blue sky and bright flowers and green hills of sunny Spain. But most of all they missed their little laughing boys and girls.

Back and forth, back and forth, in front of the tents walked the soldiers in their great boots of Spanish leather.

All at once they saw something that made them start. What do you think it was? There, on the top of the Emperor's tent, was a wee swallow, sitting on her nest. Wasn't that the queerest place in the world to build a nest? Such a carefully made little nest as that was! Mrs. Swallow had worked hard to build her nest. She had made it of clay and hair and feathers. Hour after hour she had worked, finding a bit of hair here or a soft feather there, and had woven them into her nest.

If she could have spoken to you, she would have told you what a good place the hedge had been to find hairs. They had blown and caught there from the horses' manes and tails during the battle.

"Look!" said one of the soldiers, in his gruff voice. "The swallow thinks our Emperor's tent is a shed!"

The Emperor, hearing his name, came out of his tent to see what the trouble was. "Let no one touch her," he said as he saw the little bird. "She is my guest." And he smiled. The soldiers

smiled too, and the day seemed to have grown brighter.

Not a bit afraid was Mrs. Swallow as she sat on her nest, for she knew that no one would harm her. Had not the great Emperor himself called her his guest?

Until the battle was ended she stayed; and even longer too, for, as the tents were being taken up for the army to move on, the Emperor said: "Leave mine standing."

"So it stood there alone, Loosely flapping, tattered and torn," until the little birds were ready to fly far, far away from home.—Pacific Baptist.

BOYS SHOULD LEARN TO COOK

APPARENTLY it occurs to few boys that it is important to know how to cook. But if a boy is going camping it is desirable that he understand the simpler methods, at least, of preparing food.

It is not enough to be able to fry fish and to boil eggs and potatoes. Some member of the party must have a wider knowledge; and in nine cases out of ten it is the boy who does have it that becomes the most successful woodsman.

The boy's mother or sister will be glad to give him the necessary lessons.

Bread making—especially corn bread—should be the subject of the first half dozen. The boy learns to wash and peel potatoes, and to superintend the baking or boiling of them.

The second course of lessons should have to do with preparing meats, baked, broiled and boiled, and the making of stews and soups. When a boy has become familiar with these processes, it will be but a short time before he is ready to get a meal without assistance.

The instruction, of which this is a bare outline, should be very different from that given to a girl, for it is not necessary—possibly not desirable—that a boy strive to be an expert in the culinary art.

There is a little fly called a saw-fly, because it has a saw to work with. The fly uses it to make places where the eggs will be safe. What is more strange, it has a sort of home-made glue which fastens them where they are laid.

Some insects have cutting instruments that work just as scissors do. The poppy-bee is one of them, whose work is wonderful. This bee has a boring-tool, too. Its nest is usually made in old wood. This borer cleans out the nest for use. When all is ready, the insect cuts out pieces of leaves to line the nest and to make the cells. These linings are cut in the shape of the cells. You would be surprised to see the care taken to have every piece just the right size.—The Watchman.

TREE BUILT HOUSE

The town of Elma, Wash., in the midst of the great fir-timber belt on the west slope of the Cascade mountains, presents a unique feature in the form of a two-story house, containing 14 rooms, built entirely of the timber from a single fir. This tree was a giant Douglas fir, and was felled west of Elma. It was wonderfully straight, and, when scaled, was found to contain 40,000 feet of serviceable timber. The tree was cut into six logs, the first, or butt, being 28 feet in length. Inside the bark the stump measured 7 feet and 9 inches in diameter. The distance to the first limb of this tree was 100 feet, and the total height of the tree was over 300 feet. At the standard price then prevailing—\$25 a thousand—the lumber in this tree was worth more than \$1000.—Harper's Weekly.

PEEP AT THE SPARROW FAMILY

IT IS said that "every page of the book of nature is educational"; and there is no more fascinating or instructive "page" than that which lies before us in the bird life about our homes. The more one knows about birds, the more fully does he realize how little he knows, and this is especially true when, upon being introduced to the sparrow family, he learns that it alone contains some 550 species. This, the largest of all bird families, has many famous and familiar members.

Among the latter may be counted the song sparrow, a bird whose wide range in many different climates renders him a true "citizen of the world." He breeds from Illinois and Virginia north to Quebec and Manitoba, and winters from Illinois and Massachusetts to the Gulf states. In Washington, D. C., he is more or less abundant the year round also in some parts of New York state while in New England he is a welcome summer resident, coming usually in March (rarely in February) and staying till November. His song is heard throughout the year.

There is no mistaking the song sparrow for any other of his kin, as his spotted breast and sides, with one heavy spot in the center of his breast, are sure means of identification. His back is mottled (black, brown and gray), his cap is reddish brown and he has an odd way of lifting it when excited. He has the stout, conical bill, suitable for seed cracking, which is one of the distinguishing marks of the family, and he is usually found near water.

A cousin of this, the beautiful fox sparrow, has not so wide a range, and is, therefore, not so well known, yet he is the "star" singer among sparrows. He breeds in the Magdalen Islands, Manitoba and Alaska and winters from Virginia southward. On his way to the northwest from his winter quarters and on his return trip in the fall he stops to feed here and there, and in damp woody spots we are liable to come upon large flocks of them, our attention be-

ing attracted by a loud rustling of dead leaves, for among them they are seeking the seeds which the wind has thrown down from trees and shrubs. The fox may be readily known by the reddish color of back and tail, the heavy reddish-brown streaks and spots on the under parts, the grayish wings edged with reddish brown and the slaty gray patches about the head. His song is a wild outpouring of notes, and when, on some early spring evening, the song of the fox sparrow rings out full and clear from the edge of the woods, we feel like joining in.

The white-throated sparrow breeds from northern Michigan (occasionally Massachusetts) northward to Labrador and winters from Massachusetts to Florida. It is always a red-letter day when one comes across a flock of them, for they are very friendly, therefore easily observed, and throughout New England in spring and fall their clear whistle is heard; a whistle comparatively easy to imitate, suggesting the words, "T-I-I—Peabody, Peabody, Peabody," from which it gets the name of "Peabodybird." He is a handsome fellow with rufous back streaked with black, yellow at the bend of the wing, grayish under parts (unstreaked), and at his throat is a square patch of clear white. His chief glory, however, is his five-striped crown—a white stripe in the center, with wider black stripes on either side, these in turn being bordered by whitish lines over the eyes, and just in front of the eyes is a touch of yellow. I have found them nesting in the Adirondacks and in northern Vermont. In Washington, D. C., they are common throughout the winter.

The white-crowned sparrow, which all bird authorities unite in calling "the aristocrat of the family," is more shy than the "Peabodybird." He is an occasional but rather uncommon spring and fall visitor in New England, and is said to be rather erratic in making his appearance throughout his entire pilgrimage. He breeds in the higher mountain ranges of western United States, Sierra Nevada, Rockies, and eastward, north of

the Great Lakes to Labrador. In winter these birds are "scattered over all the states and south into Mexico." Stray white-crowns are sometimes found in a flock of white-throats, and, while their caps are similar, the central white stripe separating the two black ones, is broader on the white-crown; he wears no white "bib" at his throat, and there is no yellow before the eye; the outer stripes of his crown, too, encircle the back of his head and his wings have no touch of yellow, being decorated with white wing-bars instead. He is larger, more shapely and sleek than the white-throat and carries himself with a conscious air of dignity. His song at its best is known only to dwellers of the far north.

FACE THE SUNSHINE

Keep your face always toward the sunshine, and the shadows will fall behind you.—M. B. Whitman.

HER NAME

Her parents named her "Marguerite," And friends and kinsfolk said, "How sweet!" But here I will relate to you What happened as she upward grew.

Her older sister called her "Meg"; Her teasing brother called her "Peg"; Her girlish chums to "Daisy" took; Plain "Maggie" satisfied the cook.

And "Madge" she was to her papa; And "Margie" to her fond mamma; And "Peggie" in her grandma's voice; And "Maggie" as her grandpa's choice.

With "Margery" her teacher's word, While "Rita" she herself preferred— Now, in this list with names replete, Pray, what became of "Marguerite"? —American Motherhood.

MONITOR BOOK OF GAMES

FLAG TAG.

AN active outdoor sport is flag tag. Here two good-sized flags (one preferably the British and one Old Glory) mounted on sticks are stuck in the ground about eight yards from each other. The company is divided into two bands, each of which possesses one of the flags. Opposing bands then attempt to carry away the enemy's flag which the players must be on the alert to prevent. The only way to prevent the opponent's approach is to tag the individual soldier as he rushes upon the standard. A soldier cannot be tagged until within two yards of the enemy's standard, the tagging line being marked by a chalk circle. If tagged he becomes a prisoner and takes no further part in the game. The side having most prisoners is considered to have won.—Exchange.

CAKE GAME.

There is a funny cake game which you can play with pencil and paper. The child who is the leader gives out the questions, and the other children try to guess the answers, writing them down in the order in which the leader gave them out. These are a few of the possible questions:

- A milkman?—Cream cake.
- A milliner?—Ribbon cake.
- A farmer?—Fruit cake.
- A geologist?—Layer cake.
- A carpenter?—Plain (plane) cake.
- A dog-catcher?—Pound cake.
- A baby?—Patty cake.

There are many kinds of cake, and a clever child will be able to think of a variety for every sort of person, so that the game will prove a jolly one; indeed—Little Folks.

TODAY'S PUZZLE

WORD SQUARE.

My first is a bony fish. My second is a swift animal. My third are parts of your body. My fourth is in every school-room.

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE.

Clog.

The Monitor prints one or two games each Saturday. Cut out and paste in Stamp book and you will have a good collection.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

CAMERA CONTEST



Pony owned by this boy and his sister, who live in the handsome Illinois city of Peoria.

WHAT a nice, fat pony, and what a comfortable, smooth seat there must be on his back for Edward Bacon, who is holding the strap attached to the pony's head. The little animal's name is Dewey, and he belongs to Edward and his sister, Louise. The latter sends the photograph and gets this week's camera contest award of \$1. It may be she will divide the dollar with her brother. If they buy any candy, let us hope they will give Dewey a nibble, for ponies like sweets. When photographed, Edward was taking the pony out to a vacant lot to let him eat grass.

Honorable mention: Louise, Miller, Wellfleet, Neb.; L. J. Loder, Waverly, Neb.; Ariel Bern, Schenectady, N. Y.; Roy A. Mitchell, Gillett, Col.; Susie Pratt, East Weymouth; G. E. Bowditch, Rumney, N. H.

In the Monitor's camera contest \$1 will be paid for the best photograph received each week. The subjects may be historic places, quaint houses, parks, picturesque landscapes, marine views, river views, old bridges, school gardens or playgrounds, or children at play. With the photograph should be sent a title and the location of the view.

If a suitable descriptive story of not over 200 words comes with the picture and is used it will be paid for. Write name and address plainly and enclose stamps if return of the picture is desired. Send to "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

HIS ODD TIME WAS WELL USED

WHEN he was 28 years old, Eliah Burritt, who was born at New Britain, Conn., just a century ago, wrote asking for an opportunity to earn money by translating, and in his letter occurs this illuminating paragraph:

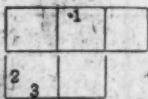
"I was the youngest of many brethren and my parents were poor. My means of education were limited to the advantages of the district school. While a blacksmith's apprentice, I suddenly conceived the idea of studying Latin. Through the assistance of an elder brother I completed my Virgil during the evenings of one winter. Twenty books of Homer measured my progress in Greek during the evenings of another winter. I commenced Hebrew and was enabled in a few weeks to read that language with such facility that I allotted it to myself as a task to read two chapters in the Hebrew Bible before breakfast each morning. I have been able to add so much to my previous acquaintance with the ancient, modern and Oriental languages as to be able to read upwards

of fifty of them with more or less facility."

Burritt was one of those rare mortals who force opportunities for themselves where none exists. He was a living example of what can be done by making judicious use of the odd moments, and sticking to the task. At the age of 37 he had made such a reputation by his book of essays, "Sparks from the Anvil," that he was able to abandon the forge and devote himself to the more congenial life of a student and writer.—Victoria Colonist.

PEN PROBLEM

With 15 matches build five complete pens, thus:



The trick is to pick up three matches and leave three complete pens all of the same size, with no extra matches lying round. After it has been tried, if failure results, the one proposing it picks up the matches marked 1, 2 and 3, thus leaving three pens.



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CORRECTED

"I jump up and down when I'm happy," declared the small girl from New York, and according to the Louisville Courier-Journal the Boston child looked at her gravely and replied:

"I can imagine your jumping up, but I think the law of gravitation must be responsible for the alternating descent."

WHY?

WHY does the sight of anything of a red color tend to incite the ox tribe to an attack?

Because red is the complementary color of green and the eyes of the oxen being long fixed on the green herbage while feeding, when they spy anything red it impresses their sight with a greatly increased intensity.

Naturalists say that the same effect is doubtless produced upon all grazing animals by a red color; but oxen, being more pugnacious than others, are more deeply aroused and often attack that which surprises them.

BOY MUST SWIM

When a city boy goes to Amherst College he is surprised to learn that he cannot hope to get his diploma until he has learned to swim. Swimming is made a branch of education. There is a spacious natatorium in which the art is taught under a competent instructor; and then there are added all the fancy frills, and every year there is a swimming contest with Williams to test comparative excellence in spurning and diving in the water. Swimming becomes a college discipline and also a college game. The prime purpose is education. Independent.

RAISING REINDEER IN ALASKA

AMONG the picturesque sights of Arctic America is a large herd of domesticated reindeer. The animals feed on the moss which grows in abundance on the Arctic prairies. The introduction and breeding of these hardy, useful and fleet-footed creatures from a nucleus herd obtained from across the neighboring shores of Siberia has proved a most successful venture by the government.

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The herder is given a certain number of deer free each year during the five years of apprenticeship required by the government. At the completion of his service he comes into possession of about 60 deer, which, with the increase of the herd, are sufficient to support himself, his wife and his children.

Already about one fourth of the entire Eskimo population have been provided with reindeer. A few industrious

WONDERS OF NATURE

XVIII.—OSTRICH TREE IN CALIFORNIA.

(Cut out these Saturday articles and make a Wonder Book.)



OSTRICH TREE. Cypress growth at Del Monte, Cal., which has taken a peculiar form.

WE HAVE today what appears to be the picture of an immense bird; but it is not a bird, it is a tree which has taken the form of an ostrich. This somewhat famous tree is a species of cypress on the shore of the Pacific ocean at Del Monte in California. By holding the illustration at some distance from the eyes, the resemblance to the ostrich is more noticeable than when closely observed.

There are several kinds of cypress in California, varying in height from shrubs of 6 to 8 feet to trees 100 feet tall. These evergreen aromatic growths are also indigenous to the south of Europe, the East Indies, China, Mexico and Guatemala. The leaves of the cypresses are scale-like, overlapping and generally in rows; the cones terminate in a curved point and open when the seeds are ripe; the seeds are numerous and winged. All the species exude resin, but no turpentine.

The timber of the cypress is hard, close-grained, of a fine reddish hue and very durable. Among the ancients it was in request for poles, rafters, joists and for the construction of presses, tables and musical instruments; and on that account was so valuable that a plantation of cypresses was considered a sufficient dowry for a daughter. A statue of Jupiter carved out of cypress is stated by Pliny to have existed 600 years without showing any signs of decay. The cypress doors of the ancient St. Peter's in Rome, when removed by Eugenius IV., were about 1100 years old, but nevertheless in a state of excellent preservation. Laws were engraved on cypress by the ancients.

CAVES IN AFRICA

A remarkable system of subterranean caves in German East Africa has been discovered by two explorers. The caves are situated in the Matumbi mountains and natives never ventured further than a small grotto, the first one encountered. The explorers discovered a hole at the end of this grotto which led to a great cavern 3300 feet in length, filled with deep pools in which strange eel-like fish lived. Stalactites and stalagmites 25 feet long were plentiful here.

Further searches resulted in the discovery of other huge caves at deeper levels. A second level lay 150 feet deeper, a third 60 feet below the second and a fourth 90 feet below the third. From this the explorers had to retreat, as thousands of bats attacked them and their lanterns were in danger of being extinguished by these creatures.—New York Sun.

PRETTY OR USEFUL

One bright summer day when I was a little girl my mother and I were in the garden cutting flowers and as we stooped in front of a bush covered with blossoms, a butterfly that rested for a moment on the flower flew up and away. "Was ever anything so beautiful!" I cried. "Mother, do look at its wings! Such lovely colors! I wish I was a butterfly!"

"Dear child," said mother, "with rather to be like this bee," pointing to a large bee just dipping its bill into a flower cup. "Heavy old thing!" I said, with a scowl.

"Heavy with the load of sweets it has gathered, my dear. But the bee is busy and useful, laying up in the summer stores for winter use and not for itself alone, but for you and me. I would rather be a busy bee than an idle butterfly."—Exchange.

QUICK WORK

In former years it used to take a cobbler and his helper a day and a half to make a pair of shoes. But now most shoes are made by machinery, and we are told that it takes just about four minutes to make a pair of boots.

Of course no one person does all the work. There are a hundred different men, who make the different parts of a shoe, and each one does the same kind of work over and over again, so that he learns to do his particular part both well and quickly.

A great many different machines are used in making shoes, and some shoe factories turn out 10,000 pairs of shoes in a single day.—Apples of Gold.

BOY WAS SLOW

He was a very quiet boy, of a studious turn, apprenticed to a naturalist. In his new sphere he was willing enough, but exceedingly slow. After giving seed to the canaries, a job that occupied two hours, he said: "What shall I do now?" "Well," replied his master, reflectively, "I think you may take the tortoise out for a run."—Argonaut.

UNDECIDED

A very small boy was trying to lead a big St. Bernard up the road. "Where are you going to take the dog, my little man?" inquired a passer-by. "I'm going to see where—where he wants to go, first," was the reply.—Universalist Leader.

FIND YOUR WORK

"Remember, my son," writes Robert J. Burdette, "you have to work. Whether you handle a pick or pen, a wheelbarrow or a set of books, digging ditches or editing a paper, ringing an auction bell or writing funny things, you must work."

"Work gives you an appetite for your meals; it lends solidity to your slumbers; it gives you a perfect and grateful appreciation of a holiday."

"There are young men who do not work, but the world is not proud of them. It does not even know their names. It simply speaks of them as 'So-and-so's boys.' Nobody likes them. The great, busy world does not know that they are there."

"So find out what you want to be and do, and take off your coat and do it. The busier you are, the less harm you will be apt to get into, the sweeter will be your sleep, the brighter and happier your holidays and the better satisfied will all the world be with you."—The Con-temper.

WATER ELEPHANT

Considerable interest has been aroused by an account given by Dr. E. Trouessart of the reported discovery of a new mammal in the Congo state, known to the natives as the "water-elephant." Monsieur Le Petit of the Paris Museum of Natural History reports that he saw five of these animals plunging into the water on the northern shore of Lake Leopold II. He estimated their height at six feet. They had shorter trunks, smaller ears and relatively longer necks than ordinary elephants, and apparently possessed no tusks. Dr. Chalmers Mitchell of England has expressed belief in the authenticity of the discovery, and advanced the idea that the new animal may present a primitive type of elephant. It is pointed out that the description of the water-elephant accords almost exactly with Doctor Andrews' restoration of the Palaeomastodon, a creature which dwelt in the Fayum in the lower Tertiary age.—Youths' Companion.

EDUCATIONAL

THE PRINCIPIA

PRINCIPIA PARK ST. LOUIS, MO.

An educational institution for boys and girls. Fully equipped in every department. Corps of sixteen efficient instructors. Large, well equipped gymnasium with stage, bowling alley, swimming pool, shower baths and recreation rooms. Athletic field with running track, tennis courts, etc. Military organization for the boys. Two large thoroughly modern dormitories, being built this year, will be ready for occupancy in September. Other extensive improvements being made will greatly increase the efficiency of the work. Children under twelve years of age not accepted in the boarding department. Kindergarten, Primary, Grammar grades and a six years High School course. Thirteen years' successful experience. Annual charge for boarding pupils \$600 and \$800. Write for prospectus.

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LOUIS D. MARRIOTT, M. A., Headmaster, Manor School, Stamford, Conn.

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OF THE SPOKEN WORD

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HENRY LAWRENCE SOUTHWICK, President.
Largest school of oratory in the United States. The demand for our graduates as teachers in colleges, normal and high schools is greater than we can fill. Courses in literature, oratory, pedagogy, physical culture, voice, dramatic art, etc. School opens Sept. 20. Special summer course. HARRY SEYMOUR ROSS, Dean, Chickering Hall, Huntington Ave., Boston.

The Hamlin School

A Boarding and Day School for Girls. Comprising a French School for Little Children, Primary, Intermediate, High School and Post Graduate Departments. Household Economics, Drawing, Painting and Education.
Accredited by the University of California, by Leland Stanford Junior University and by Eastern Colleges.
Courses in Singing, Instrumental Music (piano, violin, organ, harp, flute, etc.), Theory and Composition, Harmony, Sight Reading, Musical Dictation, Choral and Orchestral exercises, etc. are offered by the newly formed Music Department.
For particulars in regard to the School, please send for prospectus, and address: SARAH A. HAMLIN, A. M., 2330 Pacific Avenue, San Francisco.

LASELL SEMINARY

FOR YOUNG WOMEN
A high grade school for young women, offering regular college preparatory and special courses, including music, art and elocution. Home making in all its phases is thoroughly taught. The principles of hygiene and sanitation, the science of foods, marketing, cooking, the art of entertaining, house furnishing and management, sewing, dressmaking and millinery are studied in a practical way, under the supervision of competent teachers.
Tennis, boating, swimming, riding and other sports are encouraged. Beautiful suburban location. Address: MRS. C. L. WATSON, Principal, The Watson School, Berkeley, California.

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In The Monitor
School advertising brings pupils of a highly cultivated class, as 25% of its circulation is in families of financial ability. The cost is 10 cents per line per insertion; about six words to the line.



THE JUNIOR PHILATELIST

Bi-weekly department covering stamp-collecting interests.



AFTER condition, age is the most important quality of a postage stamp collection. An English collection, made at a cost of \$345, was sold for \$15,000 at the end of 37 years. Another, that of late Mr. Pauwels of Torquay, cost its owner \$1800, and was sold, after being put away for 27 years, for \$20,000.

There are exceptional cases, however. Most of the great collections represent the outlay of fortunes. The greatest collector in the world, M. Philippe La Reunier of Paris, whose stamps are said to be worth \$1,500,000, has spent more than \$1,000,000 since 1870, his annual expenditure with one firm alone averaging \$15,000 to \$20,000. The famous Tapping collection, presented to the British Museum, cost its owner thousands of pounds to get together, says the Youths' Companion.

Moreover, where one collection is being sold at a profit, a thousand incipient ones are being thrown on the stamp market at a loss. Every week collections are disposed for \$1 or \$5 or \$10 which cost their owners ten times as much.

If the desire to make money were the motive of all collectors, there would quickly be little or no market for stamps. Stamp-collecting needs a stronger foundation than that. Fortunately, along with the joy of acquiring, there is a deeper interest—the study of the stamps—the discovery of secret marks that indicate differences of printing; the detection of errors; the reasons for unusual shades, perforations, surcharges, watermarks and papers. The collector acquires through the scrutiny of many seemingly trivial details a knowledge of the evolution of the postal service, of the relation of men with affairs, of little-known facts of geography, history and politics. A whole library of romances, tragedies and comedies lies waiting within the covers of the stamp-books.

STAMP "HINGES."

All stamps should be placed in one's album only with specially prepared "stickers" or "hinges." These are to be had in several sizes and of different qual-

ities. A good grade of "peelable" hinge is best. The usual way of using these is to bend or crease the hinge into two unequal sections, representing roughly one-third and two-thirds of its length. The shorter section is moistened and attached to the stamp—the other end to the album. The hinge is made peelable usually by having two coats of mucilage; therefore moisten only slightly so as to soften only the first coat, says St. Nicholas. Attach the hinge close up to the top of the stamp so that the stamp can be easily and readily turned up, either for the purpose of inspection or for reading such notations as it may seem advisable to the individual collector to make on the album space covered by it. Many collectors use this concealed space underneath the stamp for noting the date purchased, price paid, from whom purchased, watermark, perforation, and other interesting data.

REMAINDERS.

Remainders are the stamps left on a government's hands after a set has gone out of issue. They may be destroyed or they may be offered for sale in one or more lots to the highest bidder or bidders. If they are sold unused the stamps are generally demoted—that is, not available for postage at any future date—but in the case of British Colonial stamps even then they are not sold below face value, says Maclellan's Weekly. When it is decided to sell them in a cancelled condition face value is of course a secondary consideration and the lot goes to the highest bidder.

Many remainders have been marked in so distinctive a manner that they stand quite apart from the ordinary used or unused stamps of the same series. For instance certain Mauritius stamps bearing the word "Cancelled" are remainders; the Spanish stamps overprinted with three or four black bars are remainders; the St. Helena stamps with a diamond-shaped cancellation in violet are remainders.

FRENCH CHANGES.

The 15 centimes value in the current

Sower type is to be issued with a solid instead of a lined background, thus bringing it into line with the other denominations of the same design, says Redfield. The 40 and 50 centimes stamps are to be discontinued, while the 30 centimes postage due has been obsolete for some little time.

LIECHTENSTEIN MAY JOIN.

The diminutive Austrian principality of Liechtenstein is likely to join the ranks of the stamp-issuing countries in the near future, a commission having recently been appointed with a view to terminating the present postal and currency agreement with the Austrian government. At present Austrian stamps are used and are cancelled with the name of the capital of Liechtenstein, Vaduz.

NEW ZEALAND PRINTINGS.

The Austrian Philatelist states that instructions have been issued, that all future printings of the current 4d King's Head stamp of the Dominion shall be made in orange, in order to avoid confusion with the 1s stamps.

GAINING MEMBERS.

The Collectors Club of New York, appears to be enjoying a new lease of life since its removal to downtown quarters in Park place. At the club's annual dinner, held recently, over seventy members were present.

QUEEN VICTORIA LED.

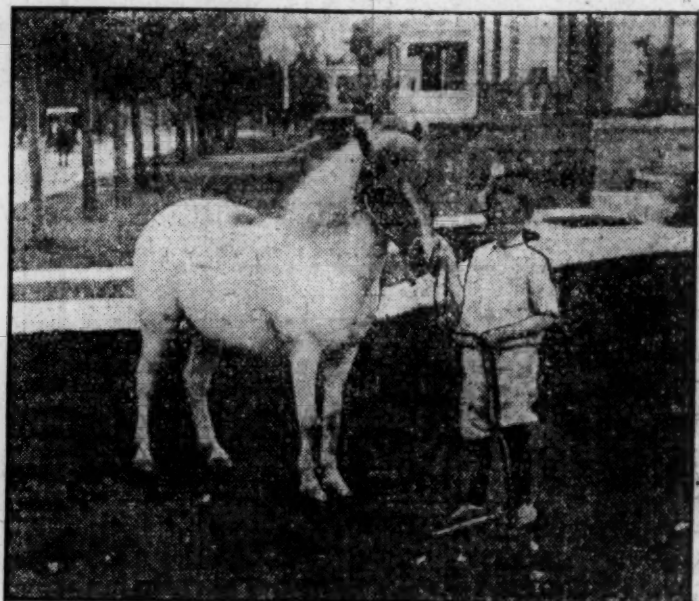
A French journal recently offered a prize for the most complete list of stamps bearing portraits. All lists were to be based upon stamps mentioned in the French catalogue. According to the list which won the prize the head of Victoria appears on 3193 stamps. Edward 1080, while in United States postage George Washington leads with 46 stamps bearing his likeness.

SWEDEN TO CELEBRATE.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the Philatelic Society of Sweden will be celebrated at Stockholm Sept. 15, 17 and 18.

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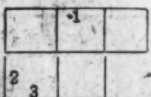
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OSTRICH TREE. Cypress growth at Del Monte, Cal., which has taken a peculiar form.

WE HAVE today what appears to be the picture of an immense bird; but it is not a bird, it is a tree which has taken the form of an ostrich. This somewhat famous tree is a species of cypress on the shore of the Pacific ocean at Del Monte in California. By holding the illustration at some distance from the eyes, the resemblance to the ostrich is more noticeable than when closely observed.

There are several kinds of cypress in California, varying in height from shrubs of 6 to 8 feet to trees 100 feet tall. These evergreen aromatic growths are also indigenous to the south of Europe, the East Indies, China, Mexico and Guatemala. The leaves of the cypresses are scale-like, overlapping and generally in rows; the cones terminate in a curved point and open when the seeds are ripe; the seeds are numerous and winged. All the species exude resin, but no turpentine.

The timber of the cypress is hard, close-grained, of a fine reddish hue and very durable. Among the ancients it was in request for poles, rafters, joists and for the construction of presses, tables and musical instruments; and on that account was so valuable that a plantation of cypresses was considered a sufficient dowry for a daughter. A statue of Jupiter carved out of cypress is stated by Pliny to have existed 800 years without showing any signs of decay. The cypress' doors of the ancient St. Peter's in Rome, when removed by Eugenius IV., were about 1100 years old, but nevertheless in a state of excellent preservation. Laws were engraved on cypress by the ancients.

CAVES IN AFRICA

A remarkable system of subterranean caves in German East Africa has been discovered by two explorers. The caves are situated in the Matumbi mountains and natives never ventured further than a small grotto, the first one encountered. The explorers discovered a hole at the end of this grotto which led to a great cavern 3300 feet in length, filled with deep pools in which strange eel-like fish lived. Stalactites and stalagmites 25 feet long were plentiful here.

Further searches resulted in the discovery of other huge caves at deeper levels. A second level lay 150 feet deeper, a third 60 feet below the second and a fourth 90 feet below the third. From this the explorers had to retreat, as thousands of bats attacked them and their lanterns were in danger of being extinguished by these creatures.—New York Sun.

PRETTY OR USEFUL

One bright summer day when I was a little girl my mother and I were in the garden cutting flowers and as we stooped in front of a bush covered with blossoms, a butterfly that rested for a moment on the flower flew up and away. "Was ever anything so beautiful!" I cried. "Mother, do look at its wings! Such lovely colors! I wish I was a butterfly!" "Dear child," said mother, "wish rather to be like this bee," pointing to a large bee just dipping its bill into a flower cup. "Heavy old thing!" I said, with a scowl.

"Heavy with the load of sweets it has gathered, my dear. But the bee is busy and useful, laying up in the summer stores for winter use and not for itself alone, but for you and me. I would rather be a busy bee than an idle beauty of a butterfly.—Exchange.

QUICK WORK

In former years it used to take a cobbler and his helper a day and a half to make a pair of shoes. But now most shoes are made by machinery, and we are told that it takes just about four minutes to make a pair of boots.

Of course no one person does all the work. There are a hundred different men, who make the different parts of a shoe, and each one does the same kind of work over and over again, so that he learns to do his particular part both well and quickly.

A great many different machines are used in making shoes, and some shoe factories turn out 10,000 pairs of shoes in a single day.—Apples of Gold.

BOY WAS SLOW

He was a very quiet boy, of a studious turn, apprenticed to a naturalist. In his new sphere he was willing enough, but exceedingly slow. After giving send to the canaries, a job that occupied two hours, he said: "What shall I do now?" "Well," replied his master, reflectively, "I think you may take the tortoise out for a run."—Argonaut.

UNDECIDED

A very small boy was trying to lead a big St. Bernard up the road. "Where are you going to take the dog, my little man?" inquired a passer-by. "I—I'm going to see where—where he wants to go, first," was the reply.—Universalist Leader.

FIND YOUR WORK

"Remember, my son," writes Robert J. Burdette, "you have to work. Whether you handle a pick or pen, a wheelbarrow or a set of books, digging ditches or editing a paper, ringing an auction bell or writing funny things, you must work."

"Work gives you an appetite for your meals; it lends solidity to your slumbers; it gives you a perfect and grateful appreciation of a holiday."

"There are young men who do not work, but the world is not proud of them. It does not even know their names. It simply speaks of them as 'So-and-so's boys.' Nobody likes them. The great, busy world does not know that they are there."

"So find out what you want to be and do, and take off your coat and do it. The busier you are, the less harm you will be apt to get into, the sweeter will be your sleep, the brighter and happier your holidays and the better satisfied will all the world be with you."—The Companion.

WATER ELEPHANT

Considerable interest has been aroused by an account given by Dr. E. Trouessart of the reported discovery of a new mammal in the Congo state, known to the natives as the "water-elephant." Monsieur Le Petit of the Paris Museum of Natural History reports that he saw five of these animals plunging into the water on the northern shore of Lake Leopold II. He estimated their height at six feet. They had shorter trunks, smaller ears and relatively longer necks than ordinary elephants, and apparently possessed no tusks. Dr. Chalmers Mitchell of England has expressed belief in the authenticity of the discovery, and advanced the idea that the new animal may present a primitive type of elephant. It is pointed out that the description of the water-elephant accords almost exactly with Doctor Andrews' restoration of the Palaeomastodon, a creature which dwelt in the Fayum in the lower Tertiary age.—Youths' Companion.

EDUCATIONAL

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PRINCIPIA PARK - - - ST. LOUIS, MO.

An educational institution for boys and girls. Fully equipped in every department. Corps of sixteen efficient instructors. Large, well equipped gymnasium with stage, bowling alley, swimming pool, shelter and recreation rooms. Athletic field with running track, tennis courts, etc. Military organization for the boys. Two large thoroughly modern dormitories, being built this year, will be ready for occupancy in September. Other extensive improvements being made will greatly increase the efficiency of the work. Children under twelve years of age not accepted in the boarding department. Kindergarten, Primary, Grammar grades and a six years High School course. Thirteen years' successful experience. Annual charge for boarding pupils \$500 and \$550. Write for prospectus.

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A boarding school for boys. Upper and Lower Schools comprise all grades from primary to college preparatory. Graduates now in all leading colleges. Work thorough, systematic and effective. Instructors college bred. Location, overlooking Long Island Sound, unsurpassed. Buildings modern; hot and cold water in every bedroom. Bowling alley, shower baths, large gymnasium, athletic field, tennis courts. Manual Training Department. Atmosphere homelike and wholesome. Careful and sympathetic attention given to the need of each individual boy along the lines of moral development.

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LOUIS D. MARRIOTT, M. A., Headmaster, Manor School, Stamford, Conn.

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HENRY LAWRENCE SOUTHWICK, President. Largest school of expression in the United States. The demand for our graduates as teachers in colleges, normal and high schools is greater than we can supply. Courses in literature, oratory, elocution, dramatic art, etc. School opens Sept. 26. Special summer course. HARRY SEYMOUR ROSS, Dean. Chickering Hall, Huntington Ave., Boston.

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Auburndale, Mass. 10 miles from Boston. A high grade school for young women, offering regular college preparatory and special courses, including music, art and elocution.

Home making in all its phases is thoroughly taught. The principles of hygiene and sanitation, the science of foods, marketing, cooking, the art of entertaining, house furnishing and management, sewing, dressmaking and millinery are studied in a practical way, under the supervision of competent teachers.

Tennis, boating, swimming, riding and other sports are encouraged. Beautiful suburban location. Address

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A boarding and day school for girls, among the Berkeley Hills. Elementary and high school courses, preparatory for college. Advantage taken of the educational opportunities offered in a college town. Boys admitted to the primary department. Out-of-door sports, horseback and pedestrian trips. For catalogue address MRS. C. L. WATSON, Berkeley, California.

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Established 1828

Prepares boys exclusively for Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Other and scientific schools. Every teacher

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Secures new pupils. If it begets confidence and reaches families able to send their children away to school.

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School advertising brings pupils of a highly desirable class, as 99% of its circulation is in families of financial ability. The cost is 10 cents per line per insertion; about six words to the line.

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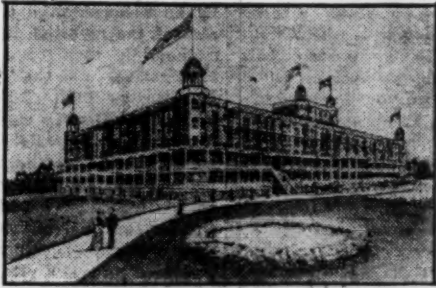
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STEAM HEAT OPEN FIRES IN BEDROOMS

On the Automobile Highway to Bretton Woods.

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Beautiful situation overlooking Atlantic Ocean. Superb bathing. One hour's sail from Boston. Cool dining room. Capacity 200. Open in June.

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Opens June 25. Always cool, invigorating climate; pure spring water; beautiful scenery; country and seashore combined; all amenities. For booklet, rates, etc., address

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ST. FRANCIS HOTEL
LARGEST IN WEST

Facing the beautiful park in the heart of the city, which is the theater of the principal events of all the famous festivals of San Francisco, the St. Francis hotel, in environment and atmosphere, expresses most pleasantly the comfortable spirit of old California. The royalty and nobility of the old world and the far east and the men of high achievement in America who assemble here contribute to the cosmopolitan atmosphere of an institution which represents the hospitality and individuality of San Francisco to the traveler.

The building, which marks the farthest advance in service, has the largest capacity of any hotel structure in the West, and upon completion of the Post street annex will be the largest caravansary in the world.

MR. TAFT HAS HUNGARIAN MEAL.

The Hungarian Club of New York gave a dinner to President Taft at the Cafe Boulevard in that city last Saturday. The President's ability to translate the menu is uncertain, but if Massachusetts' former governor, Curtis Guild, had been there, it would have been an easy matter for him. Following is the menu of the dinner:

MENU
Magyar Etlaggyzeletek
Urigomba Leves
Zeller Olajbogyo Sos Mandula
Fogas Roston, Vajas Martassal
Uj Burgonya
Paprikas Csirke Rizssal
Fistal Baranyborda Zoldhersoival
Sorbet
Sult Kaesa Befotelt
Boulevard Salata
Fagyalt
Dobos Torta
Sajt Fekete Kave

HOTEL BEACONSFIELD POPULAR.

Hotel Beaconsfield, the aristocratic home of many of Boston's best people,

is situated on the boulevard in Brookline and just far enough away from the city to avoid the noise and confusion of its busy streets. The high standard of excellence in all departments of this beautiful hotel has been maintained from the start, as it was the projector's idea to have the hotel conducted on a plan that would be appreciated by the class of people to which it caters. The Hon. Henry M. Whitney built this hotel just a few years ago, sparing neither pains nor expense to have it the best possible, and under the successful management of Arthur W. Paine the Beaconsfield is in, even better condition today than when it was started.

It is generally understood that an extensive addition is contemplated in order to care for the increased number of applications for suites.

HOTEL LOUISBURG LEASED.

The Louisburg at Bar Harbor, Me., probably the best hotel on the island, has been leased by J. A. Sherrard, who is also proprietor of Hotel Preston at Beach Bluff.

Mr. Sherrard will spare no pains to make the Louisburg more popular than ever. Its location is superior. It has in addition everything that one could wish, including elevator service, suites with private bath and long distance telephone, while its own gardens furnish vegetables during the season for the table.

David S. Austin will be the resident manager and may be found at his Boston office, 405 Colonial building, until just previous to the opening of the hotel.

HOTEL VERMONT NEARLY READY.

It is expected that the Hotel Vermont will be open sometime this month to the public and the city of Burlington is to be congratulated on having such a fine addition to its public buildings. Senator Max Powell is president of the Hotel Vermont Company, and has given his personal attention to equipping his hotel with every modern convenience, even to a beautiful roof garden where

NEW OCEAN HOUSE
SWAMPSCOTT, MASS.

OPEN JUNE 15 TO SEPTEMBER 11

Delightfully situated on the famous North Shore, fifteen miles from Boston. Overlooks the sea and directly located upon the Ocean Boulevard. Accommodations for 215 people. Private suites with bath. Rates \$5 per day and up.

E. R. GRABOW COMPANY

678 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.



Hotel Sweetwater

Bedford Springs, Mass.

The most restful place in all New England.

In 400-acre park, surrounded by pines and oaks. Three separate and distinct springs on the grounds. Boating, tennis, bowling and billiards. Magnificent ballroom. Modern garage with 101 equipment and service. Open April 15.

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Formerly Hotel Britannia, Muskoka, Can.

Lovers of Good Fishing

Take Notice. This House Opens May 15.

THE MT. VERNON HOTEL,

Mt. Vernon, Maine.

Salmon, bass, trout, perch; beautiful situation on Lake Umbagog; an ideal place for families, pleasure, rest, comfort; new, modern; excellent table; circulars.

The Goodall

OLD ORCHARD, ME.

Room and board by day or week at reasonable rates. House LOCATED ON SEA WALL. For rates apply to the manager, N. D. McKENNEY.

THE NANEPASHMET

Marblehead Neck, Mass. Opens June 15.

Finest location on North Shore. Every room ocean view. Circular, E. G. BROWN.

guests of the hotel may enjoy their meals and have a magnificent view over Lake Champlain.

The manager, Abraham Burbank, who was lately connected with the W. E. Woods system as manager of the Whitcomb house at Rochester, is well known to the traveling public and will make a good manager for this latest acquisition to modern hotels.

ASSOCIATION HAS MEETING.

The Association of Railroad and Steamboat Agencies of Boston is holding an informal luncheon today at the American house. The reception is from 12 to 12:30, and the guarantee is made that the luncheon and speeches will be over in time for the ball game. After lunch, George W. Pennington will speak on "Impressions of a Much Solicited Man."

The executive committee of the association is arranging an outing for members and ladies to leave Boston, Friday, June 16, and return Sunday evening, June 18.

AROUND THE WORLD CRUISES.

Two delightful cruises have been arranged by the Hamburg-American line, whose Boston office is at 607 Boylston street. The first cruise leaves New York, Nov. 1, 1911, and will include Madeira, Spain, Italy, Egypt (Suez canal), India, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Java, Philippines, China, Japan, Hawaiian Islands and overland American tour.

The 17,000-ton transatlantic steamship Cleveland has been chosen to make these trips, which will take about 110 days. The rate of \$650, including all necessary expenses aboard and ashore, is very low considering what is offered in return.

FIRM WELL LIKED.

The Morandi Proctor Company is a popular firm known by hotel men almost from one end of the country to the other. It is New England's foremost firm of manufacturers and dealers in hotel, club and institution cooking apparatus. Both members of the firm are also members of the Hotel Men's Mutual Benefit Association. Their reputation for square dealing and up-to-date methods in furnishing small or large kitchens is so well known that comment is hardly necessary. This firm has the distinction of landing several contracts for equipping the kitchens of some of the largest hotels and their work is recognized by the United States government as excellent in all respects.

FIRM IS PROGRESSIVE.

Arthur E. Dorr & Co., corner of North and Union streets, have recently secured a lease of the entire building and have had a force of men employed in putting the five floors of their establishment in condition properly to care for the many

"THE MARDEN"

BYE BEACH, N. H.

An attractive house, spacious piazzas and grounds, table the best. Seashore and country combined. Booklets.

G. A. DENNISON, Prop.

Address 105 Huntington Ave., Boston, until May 20.

Beverly Inn

BEVERLY, MASS.

Formerly Hotel Palace, will open May 15 under new management. Open Wed. and Sat. for selection of rooms. Address, 514 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

NOW OPEN—ORCHARD VIEW FARM.

Boards wanted: old-fashioned farmhouse, large rooms, built for comfort, plenty of Jersey milk and cream, fresh eggs, vegetables, berries and fruit in season; maple and pine groves, shady nook, situated on high ground, good view; \$7 per week; children half price. BOSCAWEN, N. H., R. F. D. 15, box 108. Phone 15-2.

ST. PAUL HAS ROOF GARDEN.

The roof garden of the St. Paul Hotel, St. Paul, Minn., has been remodeled by the manager, Charles G. Roth, and its opening will occur about May 15. Mr. Roth has had a large range installed here and will be prepared to serve table d'hote dinners and luncheons if there shall be a demand for them. Last summer only cold luncheons were served in the roof garden and the food for these repasts had to be brought up from the kitchen, 13 stories below. The St. Paul roof garden is a very attractive feature of this new and charming hotel, since it affords the most magnificent views of the river, valley and surrounding country to be obtained anywhere in that section.—Chicago Hotel Reporter.

UNION TICKET OFFICES.

One of the best known ticket agencies in the country is that conducted by Frank E. Scott of the Union Ticket Office in Chicago. These offices are operated in the Blackstone, Congress, Great Northern, Auditorium, La Salle, Sherman and Stratford hotels and are most complete in their equipment for handling all kinds of tourist business. They represent the best in transatlantic and transcontinental lines and no one is better qualified to arrange a tour of any extent than the trained employees in Mr. Scott's offices. It would be well for readers of the Monitor who contemplate journeys with Chicago as a starting point to send a letter of inquiry to any of the above offices and they will receive a prompt and courteous acknowledgment.

RESORT IS BOWER.

No resort in California is more interesting than Aetna Springs. This charming place is situated in the famous Napa valley, one of the wonder valleys of the great state of California. It is noted for its wonderful waters, and under the management of its present owner, this resort has developed into a bower of beauty. Cottages and the resort's main buildings have been constructed on lines that make the whole one magnificent sight. The massive gate at the entrance to the grounds is an interesting feature.

Hotel Bartol

Cor. Huntington Ave. and Gainsboro St. (Older, new management).

Near Conservatory of Music
Boston Opera House
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Rooms single or en suite at special rates

Cottage Park Hotel

A SOCIAL HOME for refined people, an ideal place for spring or summer recreation; the sun parlor, billiard hall and public rooms have open fireplaces and steam heat, and it is delightfully situated, being on the North Shore, with wooded grounds, acres of lawns, groves of grand old trees, with all the indoor and outdoor amusements usually found at a first-class resort; 2 yacht clubs, good drives, the best salt water swimming pool on the coast, with fresh water shower baths; croquet and tennis courts; also garage; picnics and all disturbing elements excluded; the patronage of nationalities objectionable to people of refinement is not solicited; rates moderate considering high character of accommodations offered; booklet.

Hotel open about June 10.

O. F. BELCHER.

Cottage Park, Winthrop Center, Mass.

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Monhegan Island, two miles long, one mile wide, ten miles off the central coast of Maine.

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ROUND TRIP FARE FROM BOSTON \$4.75

The Albee House, enlarged and rebuilt, is excellent in every particular. Fresh and salt water baths. Send for illustrated circular.

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OPEN JUNE 15.

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Something new. Open May 15. YERRASO GARDEN, 25 ROOMS. Only a 15-minute ride from Cape Cod.

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Booklets at this office.

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BEACH BLUFF, MASS.

Will Open for the Season June 1st

A. B. OLCOTT, 21 Chestnut St., Boston.

NORCROSS HOUSE

MONUMENT BEACH, MASS.

In sight of the work on Cape Cod Canal, Monument Bay, Cape Cod.

OPEN JUNE 15.

For terms and booklets address

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12 MOUNTFORT ST., Junction Beacon St.

Desirable apartments of one to six rooms with bath, furnished or unfurnished. All outside rooms and very cool in summer. Reduction of 25% for summer months until Sept. 1. Cafe in connection. Open all summer. Take Beacon street car to Mountfort st. Telephone Hooker 21705.

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Colonial Hotel for family and tourists. Center of city. All historical places nearby. Cars pass the door. For all points North Shore, address D. V. OSGOOD, Prop.

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Half hour from Boston.

Open from June 1st to October 1st.

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Made in various sizes, washing from 50 to 600 pieces.

Write for Circulars and Prices

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Its quiet and refined surroundings make it a home of comfort and luxury. Complete equipment for Balls, Banquets and social events of all kinds.

TRANSIENT RATE

Rooms, \$1.50 per day and up

Room with Bath, \$3.00 and up

Parlor Bedroom and Bath, \$5.00 and up

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TO PERMANENT GUESTS

FRANK C. HALL, Manager.

HOTEL Woodland Park

Auburndale

HARRY T. MILLER, Prop.

A refined home for the country. Lying on the edge of the city.

Auburndale features Wood Park St. Subway pass our corner. Numerous trains daily from South Station. Twenty-five minutes ride.

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Open June 1st—Not the largest but the BEST. Noted for its fine rooms, swimming and air of refinement. Booklets and information cheerfully given. Special inducements for June.

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LENOX, MASS.

OPENS MAY 26TH, 1911.

New York Office with Town & Country.

O. D. REAY, Mgr.

Magnificent Scenery, Beautiful Drive.

Invigorating Climate, Pure Water.

Finely Equipped Garage and Stables.

Choice Villa Sites for Sale.

FINEST RESORT IN THE FAMOUS

BERKSHIRE HILLS

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Very desirable 2-room suite to sublet, with privilege of removal.

ARTHUR J. RACE, Proprietor.

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SWAMPSCOTT, MASS.

Will open for the season of 1911 on Wednesday, June 21.

FOWLER SEYMOUR SEASON.

ROBERT H. WARDWELL, Manager.

The New Mitchell House and COTTAGES

A select family hotel, right on the ocean, 24 miles from Boston, opens its sixth season June 2. Bathing, boating, fishing, beautiful drives. For terms and details write for booklet. Address THE NEW MITCHELL HOUSE, Mabel P. O., North Scituate Beach, Mass.

COTUIT Cape Cod

MASS.

Delightful location and climate; golf, boating, bathing, fishing. No better automobile roads in the country. Booklets at office of this paper.

SANTUIT HOUSE & Cottages

Jas WEBB

Prop.

Delightful location and climate; golf, boating, bathing, fishing. No better automobile roads in the country. Booklets at office of this paper.

Samoset House

PLYMOUTH, MASS.

Chicken and Lobster Dinners Served Every Sunday.

Hotel Westminster

Copley Square - BOSTON

C. A. GLEASON

THE STANDISH HOTEL

WORCESTER, MASS.

A select family and transient hotel. Good table, American plan. Rates \$2.00 to \$5.00 per day. Special rates for permanent guests.

Residential Section—767 Main St.

Hotel Brunswick

Boston

H. H. BARNES, Proprietor

Copley Square Hotel

Huntington Avenue, Corner and Braden Streets, BOSTON.

Containing 50 rooms—20 with private baths.

AMOS H. WHIFFLE, Owner & Prop.

CROW'S NEST An ideal resort in the heart of the Berkshire Hills, 1200 feet elevation, bracing mountain air, pure spring water, good home table, bath and telephone. Address N. D. KELLIGAN, SOUTH LEE, MASS.

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Commonwealth Ave., BOSTON

A Distinctive Boston House

For Transient and Permanent Guests. A Booklet with Guide to Boston and vicinity mailed on request.

C. P. COSTELLO, Manager.

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HULL, Mass.

PAGE & PHINNEY, Proprietors. SELECT FAMILY HOTEL. Rooms may be seen any afternoon by appointment. Tel. Tremont 4163.

HOTEL OPENS JUNE 22

THE NEW WESLEY

ISLAND OF MARTHA VINEYARD

Oak Bluffs, Mass.

Opens Middle June. Long distance phone in every room. Lobster and Fish Dinner, specialty. HERBERT M. CHASE, Prop. 84 State St., Boston, Tel. F. H. 1139.

The Colonial Inn

Concord, Mass.

A delightful place to spend the summer or a vacation amid the historic and literary surroundings of Old Concord. Attractive rooms—some with private baths and fireplaces; electric lights, etc.; canoeing on the Concord River; golf and tennis near; excellent table. Special accommodations for autoists, tourists, house parties, clubs and banquets. Afternoon Tea from 3 to 5 week days. Booklet. Tel. 8165.

COMMONWEALTH HOTEL, INC.

BEACON HILL—Rooms, with hot and cold water, \$1.00 per day and up; with private bath, \$1.50 per day and up. Temperance hotel.

Are You to Travel?

The Monitor's Hotel and Travel Department is organized to serve the interests of Monitor readers. Its acquaintance with hotels and transportation lines is extensive and its facilities complete. It will gladly supply information concerning hotels, resorts and lines of travel in any part of the world. If contemplating a journey the Department will gladly send you, free of charge, such information as you desire. If you desire information about summer

FOR MONITOR READERS WHO TRAVEL

Leading Hotels and Summer Resorts

WESTERN.

WESTERN.

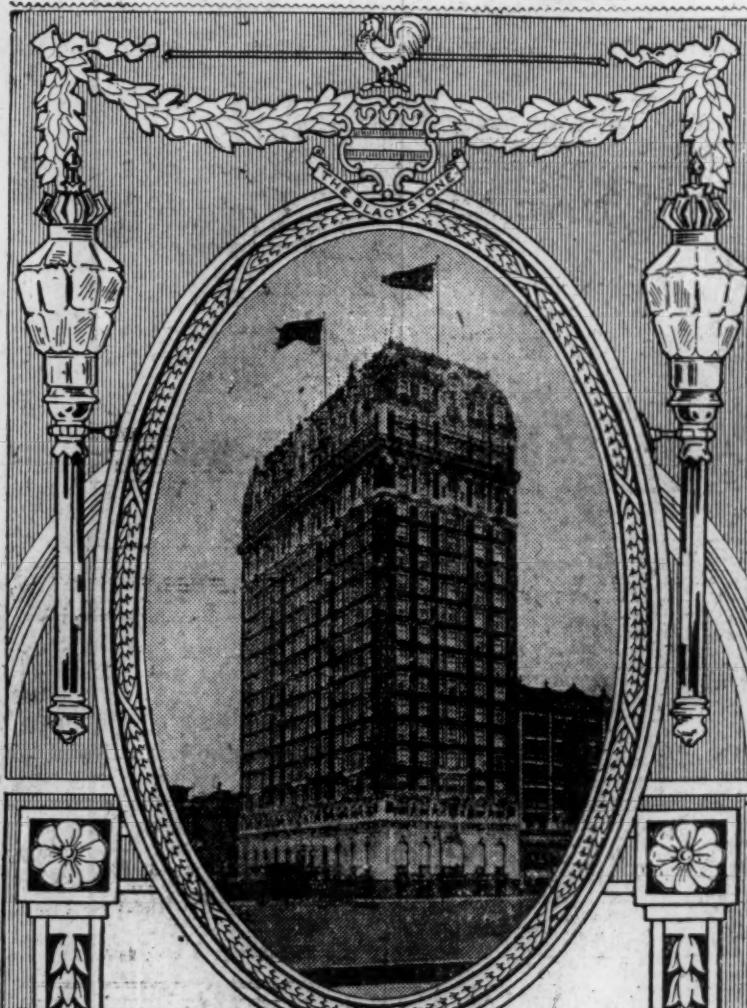
WESTERN.

WESTERN.

WESTERN.

NEW YORK AND EASTERN.

NEW YORK AND EASTERN.



THE BLACKSTONE CHICAGO

Stop at THE BLACKSTONE in Chicago. The appointments of themselves make it the accepted place for the best people. The quiet dignity and elegance which characterize THE BLACKSTONE create an atmosphere different from that of any other hotel in the United States.

World-wide travelers say that THE BLACKSTONE is the best equipped and managed hotel in the world. The service is perfection.

The accommodations for men are unequalled. There are rooms designed especially for business conferences. The grill room is the mid-day meeting place of the representative men of Chicago.

Women will find at THE BLACKSTONE the refined atmosphere of a well appointed home. At luncheon, dinner and during the tea hours from four to six o'clock, especially after the matinee, THE BLACKSTONE is the most delightful spot in Chicago.

Located on Michigan Avenue, at Hubbard Place, facing the lake front, THE BLACKSTONE is within walking distance of all the theatres, retail stores, the banks and the business district.

And the prices charged at THE BLACKSTONE are no more than you would expect to pay at any first class hotel.

Single rooms with lavatory, \$2.50 and up.
Single rooms with bath, 3.50 and up.
Large, double rooms with bath, 5.00 and up.
Parlor, reception hall, bedroom and bath, 10.00 and up.
(Each bathroom has an outside window)

The Drake Hotel Co.
Owners and Managers



The Saint Paul IN SAINT PAUL, THE NEW HOTEL

40 rooms with baths,
single, \$2.00 per day
80 rooms with baths,
single, \$2.50 per day
60 rooms with baths,
single, \$3.00 per day
50 rooms with baths,
single, \$3.50 per day
30 rooms with baths,
single, \$4.00 per day
Suites with bath, \$5.00
per day and upward

No court rooms in this hotel.

Write for booklet.
CHAS. G. ROTH,
Resident Manager.

HOTEL RADISSON MINNEAPOLIS

OPENED TO THE PUBLIC IN 1910



EQUIPPED WITH EVERYTHING DESIRABLE IN A 20th CENTURY HOTEL.

LOCATION—QUIET AND RESTFUL.

350 ROOMS—ALL DESIRABLE. 95 PER CENT WITH PRIVATE BATH.

TELEGRAPH AT OUR EXPENSE FOR RESERVATION.

TARIFF.

One Person. Two Persons.

Rooms with lavatory, \$1.50 \$2.50 per day

Room with lavatory and toilet, 2.00 3.00 "

(Detached bath free.)

2.50 4.00 "

3.50 5.00 "

Rooms with bath, 4.00 5.50 "

Lavatory and toilet, 4.50 6.00 "

5.00 6.50 "

Under management of H. J. TREMAIN



The West Hotel MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Corner Hennepin Avenue and Fifth Street

Most Prominent Corner in the City.

Largest and best known European hotel in the Great Northwest. Finest lobby in the world.

Thoroughly modern and fireproof. On all our lines. 400 rooms. 200 rooms with bath. Sample rooms unequalled. Running artesian water to all rooms. Music every evening. RATES \$1.00 PER DAY AND UP.

Saturday Evening and Sunday \$1.00

TABLE D'HOTE DINNER

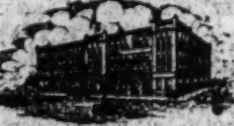


Denver Colorado The Brown Palace Hotel

ABSOLUTELY FIRE PROOF.

Strictly First Class. Moderate Prices.

C. H. NORSE, MANAGER.



Alta Vista Hotel COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

RATES, \$1 AND UP.

Popular price restaurant with cuisine and table service that has no superior. First-class garage adjoining.

EUROPEAN PLAN



HOTEL TOURS

Denver, Colorado.

Strictly first class. All outside rooms. 30 suites with bath. Public bath on each floor. Scenic view of city and mountains from roof garden. Opposite the State Capitol. Write for descriptive booklet.

F. D. MOON, Proprietor.



GRANADA HOTEL SAN FRANCISCO

Absolutely fireproof.

Amplest of breakfast plan. Catering to family and tourist trade. Situated in the heart of the city. Close to theatres and stores.

Most excellent service and cuisine. Write for booklet and all desired information.

E. W. WOLFE, Manager.



Hotel Carmel

Carmel-by-the-Sea, near Monterey, CALIFORNIA.

Home-like, clean, comfortable. Liberal table. Carefully prepared food. Reasonable rates. A delightful place for rest and quiet. For further information write AGNES D. MONROE, Proprietress.

THE MONITOR HOTEL ADVERTISEMENTS REACH A LARGE NUMBER OF TRAVELERS.

Chicago Beach Hotel

(American or European Plan)

An ideal resort delightfully situated on Lake Michigan, 10 minutes' ride from Chicago's business, shopping and business district. It combines the restful quiet of the country and seashore with all the many attractions of a great city. Here, surrounded by beautiful lawns and flower beds, you can obtain every hot weather comfort; you can sleep in cool, airy rooms; refresh yourself in the surf of the smooth, sandy beach; and find the best of food temptingly served in the cafe. The grounds of this

Finest Hotel on Great Lakes adjoin the great South Parks, famous for their golf links, tennis courts, lawns, lakes, flower beds, drives, etc. Those wishing quiet and secluded nooks they seek, while others enjoy all the summer gaieties. The hotel, transient or summer guest finds always a hearty welcome.

Illustrated booklet on request to Manager, 51st St. and Lake Shore, Chicago

HOTEL LANKERSHIM

Broadway at Seventh
Los Angeles, California

EUROPEAN PLAN

A modern downtown hotel equipped with every convenience known for the comfort of its guests. Located in the center of the theatre and shopping district.

EXCELLENT CAFES. Noted for their unsurpassed Service and Cuisine.

Three hundred and twenty rooms, luxuriously furnished. Two hundred and fifty with private bath.

Automobile bus service from all trains. Under the management of COOPER & DAVIS, Lessees.

ElmsHotel

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF

53d and Cornell Av., CHICAGO

This high-class transient and residential hotel, located near Jackson Park, away from the dust and noise of the city, offers resident guests or the traveler every modern convenience. Permanent and transient guests. Neatly furnished apartments at reasonable rates. Private baths and telephone in every room. Tennis and croquet grounds. Cuisine the very best. One block only from I. C. station, 10 minutes to city. Telephone H. P. 2026.

The Audley Hotel

Family Hotel Transients and Accommodated

Popular Prices

ST. LOUIS.

American or European Plan—30 minutes from downtown

HOTEL GRAYSTONE

60 GEARY STREET, IN THE HEART OF

San Francisco, Cal.

Rates \$1.00 Family trade solicited per day and up. Special rates for time guests.

INGRAM B. SLOCUM, Manager.

CAFES--RESTAURANTS

Cann's Sea Food 228 Mass. Av.

TEL. 1967-A B.B.

Making a specialty serving cooked Sea Food, including Oysters, Clams, Scallops, Fish in many varieties. Live and Baked Lobsters, Live Lobster Meat, cooked Lobster Meat. Special attention to orders put up to take out.

"Telephone us and we will reserve you a table."

Broiled Live Lobster, Drawn Butter; French Fried Potatoes, Dry Toast, etc.

Bakery, Lunch Room and Restaurant

A. J. Piatt Bakery Co.

415 Washington Ave. ST. LOUIS

Phone Bell Main 312

Acorn Lunch Room

144 TREMONT ST., (Over St. Clair's)

Luncheon, 11 to 3. Prompt service.

Reasonable prices.

The NEW MERIDIAN

821 Locust St., St. Louis

Noted for its Unexcelled

Strawberry Shortcake

Home Cooking, Cleanliness and Prompt Service.

WHEN IN SEATTLE VISIT

MARYLAND DAIRY LUNCHEON

109 Columbia St. and 303 Third Avenue, SEATTLE, WASH.

SHOOSHAN'S

LARGEST RESTAURANT IN BACK BAY

AN UP-TO-DATE PLACE TO DINE

Quick service, excellent food, at reasonable prices. Prepared for extra business.

241-243 HUNTINGTON AVENUE, BOSTON.

Chickering Hall Bldg., adjoining Horticultural Hall

The Summit Luncheon

19 TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON.

ALL HOME COOKING. PROMPT SERVICE, 11 to 3.

The Kimball Cafe

143 MONROE ST. CHICAGO.

Reasonable Prices. Excellent Quality. Established 1894.

Everett Lunch Club

529 So. WABASH AV., CHICAGO

Luncheon, 11 to 2:30. Supper, 4:30 to 7:30.

Prince George Hotel

GEORGE H. NEWTON, Manager

Formerly of PARKER HOUSE, Boston, and FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, New York

5th Avenue and 28th Street, New York

One of the Most Beautifully Appointed Hotels in New York

600 ROOMS Every bedroom equipped with bath and shower. All modern conveniences. Cuisine Unexcelled. Prices Un- equalled. In the Center of shopping and Theater Dis- trict. Elevated and Subway Station one block distant.

Room and Bath, One Person, \$2 and up. Room and Bath, Two Persons, \$3 and up. Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, \$5 and up.

The Christian Science Monitor can be obtained at the newsstand or can be found in the reading room.

Take the Subway to 28th St. to hotel.

Martha Washington

New York's Exclusive Woman's Hotel

29 East 29th Street. Near 5th Ave.

Restaurant and Tea Room for men and women.

Rates, \$1.50 and Up

Convenient to sub- way and cross town car lines. Center of Theater and Shop- ping District.

A. W. BAGLEY.

THE COLONIA

535 W. 112th St., New York City.

Under new management. Strictly first-class in every particular. Reasonable rates. Permanent and transient guests. Ne. River- side Drive and Cathedral Parkway. Take Broadway Subway to 110th St. Phone 584 Morningside.

NEW CLARION

Atlantic City, N. J.—Kentucky ave., 2d house from beach. Elevator to street level. Special weekly rates. Booklet. Open all year. S. K. BONIFACE.

NEW HOTEL MERION

Atlantic City, N. J.—Yermont ave., near beach. Newly built; open all year; capacity 300; cuisine unsurpassed.

JACK LATZ & CO.

SOUTHERN.



Belleclaire Hotel

77th Street and Broadway, N. Y.

Subway Station at 79th Street

Home-like Facilities. Excellent Cuisine. Attentive Service. Write for our Book- let "Belleclaire by Doing."

Elmer F. Woodbury, Manager.

AMERICA'S HOTEL and RESORT BUREAU

Fifth Ave.—Broadway and 25th St. NEW YORK CITY

I will help you plan your summer outing. I have information ac- quired by recent personal visits to all resorts and points of interest throughout the United States and Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Address

BERTHA RUFFNER, Prop.

HOTEL OSTEND

Whole Block, Boardwalk Front, Atlantic City, N. J.

Cap. 500. Special inviting moderate rates. Hot and cold sea water baths. Booklet and calendar. Select location. D. F. RANTER

SOUTHERN.

THE SHOREHAM

WASHINGTON, D. C.

European Plan

Absolutely Fireproof

Within five minutes' walk of the White House, Treasury, State, War and Navy Departments.

JOHN T. DEVINE, Proprietor

"The City Care Forgot."

Quaint Historic NEW ORLEANS

America's Convention and Carnival City.

St. Charles Hotel

Completely rehabilitated and under new management.

European Plan. Modern. Fireproof. A well ordered hotel for a dis- tinctive public traveling either for business or pleasure.

Special for booklet.

ALFRED S. AMER, V.P. and Gen. Mgr. (Late Asst. Mgr. Waldorf-Astoria.)

THE HAMILTON

14th and K sts., N. W., Washington, D. C.

A HOME-LIKE HOTEL fronting beau- tiful Franklin Park. Five minutes to White House. Quiet, refined; first-class table; modern appointments. Room and board \$2.50 per day. Special rates for pro- longed stay. Booklet.

IRVING O. BALL, Proprietor.

FOREIGN.

FOREIGN.

Richelieu & Ontario Nav. Co.'s Hotels

Season June 28th to September 4th

MURRAY BAY

F. Q. CANADA

MANOIR RICHELIEU

F. B. Hall, Mgr.

Orchestra, Dancing, Golf, Riding, Driving, Bowling, Billiards.

Fishing Camp, Guides and Canoes at Tadoussac.

Salt Water Swimming Pool and Instructor at Murray Bay.

Address, Until June 15, Care Richelieu & Ont. Nav. Co., Montreal

TADOUSSAC

F. Q. Can. (Month Saguenay River)

TADOUSSAC HOTEL

F. B. Bowen, Mgr.

Orchestra, Dancing, Golf, Riding, Driving, Bowling, Billiards.

Fishing Camp, Guides and Canoes at Tadoussac.

Salt Water Swimming Pool and Instructor at Murray Bay.

Address, Until June 15, Care Richelieu & Ont. Nav. Co., Montreal

Opposite the British Museum.

THACKERAY HOTEL

Great Russell Street, London.

This large and well-appointed hotel has passenger lift, electric light throughout, spacious dining, drawing, writing and read- ing rooms. Fireproof floors.

Bedroom, Attendance and Table d'Hote

Breakfast, Single, from \$1.36 to \$2.

LOCARNO (Switzerland). Pension

Stella, Orsellina, Locarno: beautiful situation on Lake Maggiore; quiet and homelike; pension from \$1.25.

CAFES

Home Made Dainties

SERVED AND ON SALE AT THE CONSIGNORS UNION, INC.

44 WINTER STREET.

Luncheon, 11-3. Afternoon Tea, 3-5. Food Shop open 9-5.

SCENIC NEW ENGLAND

TOUR BOOK \$2

AUTOMOBILE

ROAD MAPS

Catalogue free.

WALKER, 400 NEWBURY ST., BOSTON.

CAFES

CAFE DE PARIS

Beautiful Dining Room

Fine Service, Excellent Location.

Cambodian Breakfast, 10-12. Lunch, 12-2. Dinner, 7-10. 11 HAVLAND ST., near North St. transfer station. LOUIS COLIN.

RATES

One insertion 12c a line; three or more insertions, 10c a line. No advertisement taken for less than three lines

Classified Advertisements

Answers may be sent to New York Office, 2092-2093 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 750 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

TELEPHONE

Your advertisement to 4880 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising

APARTMENTS TO LET

J. W. COOK & SON CO.

Practical Movers of Piano-Fortes and Furniture
Piano-Fortes and Furniture Packed in the Best Manner for Transportation
and Moved in and Out of the City.

OFFICE 2 1/2 PARK SQ., BOSTON

APARTMENTS TO LET

J. W. COOK & SON CO.

Practical Movers of Piano-Fortes and Furniture
Piano-Fortes and Furniture Packed in the Best Manner for Transportation
and Moved in and Out of the City.

OFFICE 2 1/2 PARK SQ., BOSTON

Telephone 3756 Oxford

BROOKLINE APARTMENTS

Our lists include all of the desirable suites and apartments to let in Brookline—housekeeping, non-housekeeping or light housekeeping.

FRANK A. RUSSELL

113 Devonshire Street, Boston
1321 Beacon Street (Coolidge Corner)
519 Washington Street (Brookline Village)
Carriage service at Brookline offices.

The Alhambra

38 Westland Avenue
The latest and best appointed apartments in Boston. Suites of two and three rooms, tiled baths, ventilated kitchens, refrigerators, fresh air food lockers, steam heat, vacuum cleaning, and safety electric elevator; 1-3 room furnished suite. Moderate rentals. References and leases required. TRUSTEE, 101 Tremont St., Room 405.

WHAT'S DOING IN SCHOOL

Little Sidelights Gathered to Show the Activities of the Future Citizens of Boston.

FURNITURE designed by girls of the High School of Practical Arts for the club and reception room of their housekeeping suite, is being made by boys of the Washington Allston school. After delay by the non-arrival of the wood, work on the pieces has begun. It is the conviction of the master of the school, William C. Crawford, that all the work of the school should have as practical and immediate a bearing as possible, in order to arouse the interest and give the most to the pupil, and thereby get the most out of him. In the manual training, which is under the direction of Miss Sarah M. Aldrich, the boys begin at once to make something they can use, and work up to more difficult forms. A great deal of work is done for other schools and not infrequently the boys design and make articles for their homes.

At present some of the pupils are engaged upon a device for one of the old buildings put up in the days when little regard was paid to the real needs of the children and everything was made according to an inflexible rule. The blackboards in these were built at a uniform height and the smallest children cannot reach higher than a few inches above the sill. Two steps are to be placed all about the rooms, that the children can have free sweep of the boards.

An unused corner of the basement at the Washington Allston is filled with some 45 cane-seated chairs in various stages of dilapidation. They were brought from home and are being caned and glued and put into condition. It is much more sensible to work on such things than it is to work on new material, the instructors believe, and the children take great interest in this rehabilitation. Caring has an educational as well as an economic. It teaches the use of the fingers, pattern, form, uniformity and perfection of work, for each strand must be drawn equally taut or the work will sag, be uneven and ragged, of no beauty and little use.

The room where these chairs are stored the boys are to turn into a regular work room for painting, gluing and general work of this character. The iron gratings they will take from the windows so as to admit more light, benches will be built around the sides and other things done to make it convenient.

"Johnnie," said Miss Mary F. McAuliffe of the Andrews school to one of her third-grade pupils, one day, "go stand in the corner and hide your face." Johnnie was not at all displeased with the idea. He did not need a second bidding, neither did he drag along. On the contrary, his face became wreathed with smiles, he hurried to his place in the corner and buried his face in his hands so there was no possible hope of his seeing anything at all but dense darkness. All the other shot their hands up in the air. Miss McAuliffe selected five little pupils, who went very carefully and arranged themselves behind Johnnie. "Who is it?" he asked. "It is I," said Abraham. Johnnie thought, "Is it Abraham?" he asked. "Yes, it is," said Abraham. Johnnie was delighted at his good guess and all but Abraham took their seats. Again the hands waved and Miss McAuliffe selected several more to come and stand behind Abraham.

This is the "I" game. There are several forms of it. One is to have the children make sentences with the "I." This they do standing at their seats. When they have thought of one they can say it. They run something like this: "George and Annie and I are learning to skate." "He and I played marbles at recess." "Shall you or I go to the store?" The emphasis always placed on the I. This is to familiarize the children with the use of the pronoun. They enjoy the game and learn the word quickly, applying it more readily in

SUITE TO LET

Hotel Grenoble
Unexpectedly vacated, one beautiful apartment of 8 sunny rooms, overlooking the Back Bay Fens. All modern improvements, such as the tile bath, continuous hot water, etc. Rent moderate. Apply to

ALBERT GEIGER, JR.

87 Milk Street, Boston

SMALL SUITE

TWO-ROOM SUITE, kitchenette and bath, furnished or unfurnished; electric light, steam heat, janitor and elevator service. 46 Westland Ave. Suite 26.

ROXBURY

7 Wabon St.—To let 10-room house, open plumbing, hard wood floors, neighborhood first class. Key next door, No. 9.

REAL ESTATE

NEWTON

150 Hunnewell Avenue
FOR SALE—A modern Colonial house with 13 rooms and 3 bathrooms, finished in quartered oak and white enamel, hardwood floors, 5 fireplaces, electric light, billiard room, slate roof, 15,000 sq. ft. land, very attractive surroundings. House built 8 years ago and just put into perfect condition. L. D. TOWLE, 16 State St.

APARTMENTS TO LET

TO LET—CAMBRIDGE

UPSTAIRS APARTMENT, in two-family house, 7 desirable rooms, hot-water heat and continuous hot water, conveniently located near Cambridge station and electric car line, large front piazza, also back piazza. Apply to DR. A. N. MARECHIE, 14 Upland Road, Cambridge. Telephone 211.

TO SUBLET

A most attractive apartment, furnished, elegant rooms and bath, for the period of 10 months from June 1. Ideal location, large back veranda suitable for sleeping, surrounded by beautiful grounds, swimming pool, tennis court, etc. Also back piazza. Apply to H. SPOFFORD, 107 Upland Place, Brookline.

TWO OR THREE-ROOM SUITE—FURNISHED

Two or three-room suite, furnished, bath, continuous hot water, also free use of large dining room, kitchen, laundry, refrigerator; dishes and silver furnished; exceptionally cool in summer; open to 4 exposures; near Fenway; roof can be made attractive for summer evenings. Call Suite 3, 115 Gainsboro St., or telephone Back Bay 5051-L.

SMALL SUITES

ESPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE—2 rooms and bath, janitor and elevator service, electric light, steam heat. Apply to janitor, 383 Mass. Ave., or WILLIAMS & BANGS, 18 Tremont St., Boston.

APARTMENT TO SUBLET

To American family until September, 1911; very desirable suite on Corey road, near Commonwealth Ave., Beacon St. and Beaconfield station; apartment has 7 rooms, reception hall and bath; reduction from regular rent of \$22.50 will be made to reliable person. Tel. Brookline 896, also 647-2.

WINTHROP HIGHLANDS

The Granville, 100 Quincy Ave. Desirable families adults can lease 5-room steam heated suite; c. n. w.; ocean view. See janitor or apply to owner. F. G. GIBBS, 23 Central St., Boston.

In Cambridge for July and August

Small fully furnished apartment near R.R. station, stores, P. O., 5 lines of cars; short walk to Harvard College; piano; every window out front of house; southern exposure; references required and given. Address K 558, Monitor Office.

FOR RENT IN BACK BAY

Six-room suite with maid's room; steam heat, continuous hot water, janitor service, excellent repair; rent \$20 to \$25 per month. HOSFORD & WILLIAMS, 35 Devonshire St., Boston.

In West Roxbury, Highland Station

Six-room suite, all improvements, hardwood floor; rent \$24 per month. HOSFORD & WILLIAMS, 35 Devonshire St., Boston.

BOARD AND ROOMS WANTED

TWO ROOMS and board wanted in Boston suburbs by family with two small children. Address P 383, Monitor Office.

ARTS

PICTURES

(Unskipped Subjects) for Homes, Public Buildings, Schools.
Genuine Photographs in Many Sizes.
Class Memorials a Specialty.

THE EMERY SCHOOL ART COMPANY

372 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

They further reply to all telephone inquiries relative to the sounding of the signal. After notifying the telephone company the superintendent calls up the fire-hydrant and asks that the various stations. In so far as possible the bells on the fire engine houses are then sounded by hand.

Following this notice a special operator is assigned to the superintendent, who immediately calls each of the places of private business that have volunteered aid in giving the signal. Some of the schools not within reasonable distance of an available whistle or bell are notified directly by telephone, and these schools display signals.

The signal for an all-day closing is three long blasts on whistles, or three strokes on bells, at the places that have been indicated. The various telephone exchanges have been instructed if they do not receive word that school will be suspended by 7:40 a. m. to inform inquirers that school will be in session. The special high schools do not close on account of the weather.

The Boston seed distribution, which is conducted under the auspices of the Boston Social Union, is making the rounds of the schools for the purpose of inducing the children in raising flowers or vegetables in their own homes. Seed envelopes have been left with them. On the outside of these are printed lists of seeds which they can get for a penny a package. It tells what the flowers are to be used for, whether as vines, tall flowers or dwarf ones for beds and borders and whether they need the sun or shade.

These envelopes are to be marked and the pennies put inside. They will be returned with the seeds ordered. One flower is to be raised in a crock or something of the kind, and brought to the school in the fall, when prizes will be awarded. Those not knowing how to take care of their plants have but to request it and a visitor will come to them from time to time to give needed instruction.

FAILS FOR \$1,298,455.

HARTFORD, Conn.—In the United States court here Friday John W. Kight, a New York broker who lived in Shippan avenue, in Stamford, filed a petition in bankruptcy. He acknowledged no assets and says that of his total liabilities of \$1,298,455.82, \$1,230,010.43 is secured.

SAFES

THE MOSLER SAFE CO.

51 SUDBURY STREET
MANUFACTURERS OF
Office, House and Bank Safes

Catalogue and Prices Upon Application

AUCTIONS

LEVY, DIERD & CO., Auctioneers,
31 Bromfield St., Boston.
By order of the Election Commissioners of Boston.

32 VOTING BOOTHS

ON WEDNESDAY, May 10, at 3 P. M., at our salesroom, 32 Bromfield St. They are all numbered and will be sold separately. Nos. 1 to 4 inclusive are on lot Chelsea St., East Boston, near the old works; Nos. 5 to 19 inclusive are on lot Lexington St., near Bunker Hill St., Charlestown; Nos. 20 and 21 are on lot rear of 382 Dorchester Ave., So. Boston; Nos. 22 to 23 inclusive are on lot Emerson St., near Fourth St., So. Boston; Nos. 24 to 32 inclusive are on lot Riehl St., near Columbus Ave., Roxbury. They are built of iron, sheathed inside, 25 feet long, 10 feet wide without the extensions and each booth contains a stove; they will be sold for cash or certified check and must be removed on or before June 10. They can be seen at the above lots May 8 and May 9 between 10 A. M. and 12 noon.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

PIANOS

Never before have I had so many beautiful square pianos, including Chickering, Steiway, Miller, Knabe and Emerson.

To make room for others will accept any reasonable offer. Easy terms. Full line of new and second-hand uprights, including Lester, Capen, Schaff, Whitney, and others. Keep store open Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings.

C. C. MOIR

X. M. C. A. BUILDING
830 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge.

PLATFORM FURNITURE

MADE BY
L. E. KIMBALL & CO.

49 WARREN ST., BOSTON.

ROOMS

A LADY having pleasant home in delightful suburb will rent furnished room or 2 connecting to gentleman. Address K, 33 Prospect Ave., Wollaston, Mass.

BACK BAY, 177 St. Botolph St.—Several desirable rooms which have been occupied by students during winter; house newly decorated and furnished; summer rates; tourists accommodated. Tel. Back Bay 269 J.

BEACON HILL, 64 Mt. Vernon St., 2d floor—2 large, sunny rooms; home cooking; summer rates; tourists accommodated.

BROOKLINE, 62 Cypress St.—Furnished room convenient to cars; splendid board; best home; tourists accom. Tel. 3373 M.

BROOKLINE—Suite 4, 1378 Beacon St.—Pleasant furnished room; private family; Brookline apartment; all improvements; telephone.

COLUMBUS AVE., 231 Suite 21—Sunny well furnished room; steam heat, bath; business people preferred.

COPLEY SQUARE.
Large, airy, fully furnished rooms with good heat, private family; C. SHERMAN'S 17 Bluebird St.

GAINSBOROUGH ST., 78.
Pleasant furnished room. Telephone Back Bay 5087-L.

GAINSBOROUGH ST., 31, Suite 3—Furnished room, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$5.50. Tel. 5036 M.

HENNINGWAY ST., 12, Suite 1—Furnished room, all conveniences; continuous hot water; tel. private family; references.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 230, 2d floor from Norway—Furnished 2, 3 and 5-room suites; also single rooms; suite for four. Tel. M. 12, E. F. RABY, Boston.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 181—Two rooms furnished for light housekeeping, bath, c. n. w. and gas furnished, elevator; June 1 to Oct. 1. Address A 572 Monitor.

Small Suite for Summer

Two-room suite, c. n. w. water, elevator. The Copley, 15 Huntington Ave., suite 23, Boston. Tel. 5036 M.

SUNNY COMFORTABLE ROOMS. TEL. MEALS IF DESIRED. SUITE 2; 1 CUMBERLAND ST.

TO LET—In a small private family, two newly furnished rooms with private bath, all on bathroom floor; tel. 2 min. from Winthrop Centre station; excellent train service; board optional. Address O 554, Monitor office.

WELLINGTON ST., 23, Suite 6—Pleasant furnished room, modern improvements, private family, gentleman preferred.

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Third floor: 3 chambers, front chamber with large open fireplace, bath and open plumbing; large billiard room, 20x25, thoroughly heated by steam and hot air.

Large piazzas, the rear having a stone wall 12 ft. high, covered with clematis, and ivy; the elevated location commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country.

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An attractive 7-room cottage with all modern improvements, on large lot of land, at the end of the Lynn shore Drive. Address 141 Humphrey St., Swampscott, Mass.

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House 10 rooms, modern imp., nearly 13,000 ft. land, near churches, schools, trolley and steam lines. Inquire MARY CLARK, 31 W. Central St., Natick, Mass.

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On Harvard Ave., near Commonwealth, desirable single dwelling of 8 rooms and bath, furnace heat; price reasonable; terms. Apply to MILTON C. ROGERS, 420 Tremont Bldg., Boston.

MISSES BURKS & PATTON, Real Estate Dealers,

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FOR SALE, IN WARD 23, Mt. Vernon St.

\$2,431 feet of land, location; no restrictions. Inquire of J. J. COADY, 6 Beacon St., Boston.

WINTHROP HOUSES FOR SALE.

Prices from \$17,000. FLOYD & TUCKER, 34 School St., Boston.

MODERN ST., BRIGHTON.

Two-family house in good condition, rented \$400 per month; 160 fruit trees; colonial house 9 rooms, open fireplace; barn 40x100, clapboarded, 20 stalls, icehouse and 3 horse sheds, 20 pigs, 35 head 10 vehicles, 25 hothed shed, machinery and tools. CHAPIN FARM AGENCY, 294 Washington St.

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A large house with all improvements; will let for one month; also nice cottage with all improvements; will let for the season. FRANK N. RAND, 27 State St., Room 41, Boston. Tel. For 3294.

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By a mere pressure of the hand you unlock the upper leaf, then remove it entirely—as easily as you take the cover off a dish. No turning or flipping.

By notched standards you back the leaves together at any width you want, for thin food or thick. No ring to slip down and strike your hand.

THE HANDY ANN
BROILER AND TOASTER

There is a rail on each side of the lower leaf, to prevent the toast or chops from slipping off while you are carrying them from fire to table.

The new HANDY ANN BROILER AND TOASTER is made of nickel steel wire—easy to keep clean.

You could read hundreds of enthusiastic letters of recommendation. But better still, actually try the Toaster and Broiler—you will write a recommendation yourself.

Send 30c. for sample Toaster and Broiler. Address
Specialty Manufacturing & Distributing Co.
Room 744 Old South Building, Boston, Mass.

Agents and Dealers
Write for Terms

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

BURN YOUR GARBAGE

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RICKETTS & BIRMINGHAM, INC.

522 TREMONT BUILDING, BOSTON.

BUILT FOR INSTALLATION IN
HOTELS, INSTITUTIONS
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15 AND 16 FANEUIL HALL SQUARE

WHERE THEY CAN BE

SEEN AND EXPLAINED

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PLEASE MENTION THE MONITOR.



HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

EXACT SIZE.



SOLD EVERYWHERE

Electric Flat Iron
a Household Necessity

There are so many electric heating and cooking devices, such as Radiators, Heating Pads, Toasters, etc., that we should like an opportunity to tell you about them.

SETH W. FULLER CO.
100 REDFORD ST.

PROTECT YOUR HOME

Fire Extinguishers

For Homes and Summer Cottages; also Churches and Institutions.

AMERICAN LA FRANCE
Fire Engine Co. B

114 High St., Boston, Mass.
Write or call for Prices and Circulars.

UDNIT

The Shoe Polish POWDER and gent's black leather and kids' WONT SHUT (app. No. paste to use. Package makes ten 10c. bottles. Consider the time between applications, and so many, many more shoes to the package. Isn't it a saver? Satisfaction or money back.

CHARLES FRENCH FERRY,
Box 51 H., BANGOR, MAINE.

WATER SUPPLY

No elevated tank to freeze or leak. Tank located in cellar. 60 pounds pressure. Fitted with Hand, Gasoline, Windmill or Electric Pump. Ideal Fire Protection. Electric Lighting Plants at prices within the reach of all. Write for Catalogue 37.

L. W. MOSE CO., 42 So. Market St., Boston.
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Awning, Tents, Bed Hammocks, Flags

High-grade material and workmanship at "rock bottom" prices. Estimates furnished without charge. Send for our price list of tents.

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American Furnaces

For perfect heating, ventilation and comfort. The best obtainable. Estimates furnished free.

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Wall Papers and Awning.
700 WASHINGTON ST., Cor. Beacon St.
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Windows, Floors, Paint, Etc.
57 Cornhill, Boston. Tel. May. 714-L.

WESTFIELD NORMAL ALUMNI.

David Snedden, commissioner of education; Frederick P. Fish, school visitor for Westfield; and Clarence A. Brodeur, principal of the Westfield Normal school, will speak at the sixth annual meeting of the Westfield Normal School Alumni Association of Eastern Massachusetts at the Hotel Nottingham this evening.

TRANSFERS IN WINCHESTER.

The Hon. James J. Myers of Boston

(Continued on Page 27, Column 6.)

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Men and Women Can Make \$25 to \$35 Weekly

SELLING THIS NEW HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY,

"THE HAMILTON"

Cream Whipper, Egg Beater and Ice Cream Freezer Combined

PRICES

35c pint 60c quart \$1.00 2-quart

No kitchen complete without one. All housekeepers appreciate its usefulness the moment they see it. Pressure and suction action, coupled with a little effort on the part of operator, produce remarkably fine results in cake preparations, custards, omelets, dressings, etc.—in fact, anything that requires mixing, stirring, whipping or churning.

For samples and commission basis call on or write to
AGENTS' DEPT. NO. 10

GEORGE G. VENESS MFG. CO.

153 MILK STREET (INCORPORATED), BOSTON, MASS.

Effective
Interior Decorating and
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Competent workmen under the personal supervision of Mr. George Dietz. Estimates, designs and colored sketches submitted.

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Oriental and Domestic
Rugs and Carpets
Cleaned and Repaired
By active and experienced workmen

Why Help to Make
The Plumber Rich?

Price \$4.00

Stoppage in waste pipes causes 50 per cent of trouble with plumbing. The

Little Giant Household Pump

is guaranteed to remove the most obstinate obstructions from and thoroughly clean all pipes leading from Kitchen Sinks, Wash Basins, Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Refrigerators, Hotel and Store Wash Boxes, Soda Fountains, etc. No bucket or hose or skill required. Made of brass. Lasts indefinitely. 30 days' free trial offer. Money back. No questions asked. Booklet free. New offer to AGENTS. Price \$4.00, express prepaid.

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WILEY'S WAXENE

Waxene has no equal for kitchen or any other wood floors. It is perfect in itself to put on over Varnish, Shellac, Varnish, etc. No bucket or hose or skill required. Made of brass. Lasts indefinitely. 30 days' free trial offer. Money back. No questions asked. Booklet free. New offer to AGENTS. Price \$4.00, express prepaid.

CHABEL

Stop defacing your furniture with poor polishes and oils. Use CHABEL and remove all gum and dirt. Cleans and restores brilliancy to varnished, enameled, painted and metal surfaces. Leaves no coating. Suitable for churches, banks, homes and automobiles.

Money back guarantee. Free demonstration. Salesrooms.

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Boston Cleaning Co.

Windows, Floors, Paint, Etc.

36 LaGrange St. Telephone 9750 Oxford.

SPRING IS HERE—Before the painter calls, have your chimney cleaned by the chimney expert of 35 yrs. exp. who covers the United States. It is OLEAG-ROER, 35 Beattie St. Tel. Box 7-2.

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W. E. TAYLOR, JEWELER

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Special attention given to repairs, special orders and reconstructing jewelry.

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FURS REPAIRED

AT SUMMER PRICES

COLD STORAGE FOR FURS AT 2% of Year Valuation

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41 West St., Boston. Tel. Oxford 113.

HETZGER BROS.

Repairing, Redyeing, Remodelling at Summer prices

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DRESSMAKER—ENGLAND

VISIORS to London, England—Good French Dressmaking at reasonable charges.

MADAME FATEAU, 120 Queen's Road, Baywater.

FOOD PRODUCTS

ORANGE-GRAPES FRUIT MARMALADE, home-made, English recipe, very choice.

50c. 1 lb. 15 jars: keeps for years. MRS. FOX, 121 Union St., Rockland, Mass.

MAGIC COVERS

For Rolling Pin and Bread Board. Price 60 cents, postpaid



MAGIC COVERS. What are they? The greatest invention of the age! A great saving of time, work and material. Neat, durable and effective. Every housekeeper should have one. By their use the softest dough can be handled without the slightest possibility of sticking to moulding board or rolling pin. They are guaranteed to be absolutely as represented. One set will last for years. They will save many times their cost in material alone. They are highly recommended by leading cooks and teachers of cooking.

Dough Cannot Stick to Magic Covers.

B. F. MACY

Formerly of F. A. Walker & Co.

Kitchen Furnishings and Etc. Place

110 BOSTON ST., near Berkeley, BOSTON, MASS.

Our New Styles for 1911
WICKES
REFRIGERATORS

Have arrived. Oak and Tile Exteriors. Food compartments lined with Opal Glass—better than marble.

Beautiful Catalogue Free.

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COLLENDER CO.

86 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

Every Woman Who Does Her Own Ironing Needs Quick Catch Clips—Do You?

Of course it was a woman who invented QUICK CATCH CLIPS. Like every other woman, she dreaded the task of changing her ironing board covers. So she thought out a simple way to do away with sewing or tacking. Now hundreds of thousands of women use her idea. Quick Catch Clips cost only 25 cents—they save many a precious five minutes. Last indefinitely. Can be attached to any board by any woman.

Send 25c. to-day (coin preferred)—You'll never miss the quarter, but you can't afford to miss the Clips.

THE IRONING BOARD CLIP CO.

An opportunity for a few good agents.

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Supplies for Women and the Home

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

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WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

C.G. HOWES COMPANY



WHY
DO THESE MEN APPEAR ON THIS PAGE
DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO WOMEN?
So many eager, earnest men
Are crowding in this store
Because their "women folks" at home
Have all been there before.
Their dainty gowns were so well cleaned
And made to look like new.
The "men folks" straightway brought their clothes
To have them fixed up too.

Men's Garments Cleaned

Modern Methods Under Sanitary Conditions

Highest Grade Work at Short Notice
BACK BAY OFFICE, 64 Huntington Avenue, Tel. Back Bay 1281.
Brookline Village, 10 Harvard St., Tel. Brookline 1366-L.
MAIN OFFICE AND WORKS, 84 Brimfield St., Allston, Tel. Brighton 720.
Telephone, call or write for Price List.

Bakes Six at a Time



Handi-Kuick Potato Baker

"NOTHING like it in the world." Thousands are using it. Every housewife wants one. "THE ONLY WAY" to produce a perfect baked potato is with a Handi-Kuick Potato Baker. Potatoes need no turning, bake evenly, and quickly, without a thick crust burning on the bottom. Saves burning your arms and hands. For sale at 5c and 10c stores, department and housefurnishing stores. Sent POST PAID 15 CENTS, cash preferred.

SPRINGFIELD SPECIALTY COMPANY, Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.



FRANK WISTUBA
Practical Furrier
521 Washington St.
Telephone 1073-1 OXFORD BOSTON

Miss M. F. FISK Red Glove Shop

322 Boylston Street
Has most interesting showing of Ladies' Gloves, Waists, Neckwear and Vests. They are to be just what one who enjoys the beautiful in dress would appreciate. The selection is based on good taste—quality—and, we feel, reasonably priced.

Hatters for Ladies
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Telephone 830 OXFORD

Foot Comfort For Women

A customer writes, "You could not have fitted me better. For the first time in years my feet are comfortable. The soft glove-like feel of..."

PILLOW SHOES
is simply charming. Soft, easy, durable, neat, stylish, genuine had-tired shoes of Vic Kid. No lining to trouble and tear, no breaking in necessary. Absolute comfort and fit guaranteed. Money refunded. Price includes rubber sole. All styles. Write for free catalog and self-measure blank. Customers everywhere.

PILLOW SHOE COMPANY,
84 Summer St., Dept. 2, Boston, Mass.

SPECIAL MRS. B. E. WILSON

687 BOYLSTON ST.
Suits made to order with one fitting \$35. Inspection invited.

Order This Unique Combination
SANITARY HAIR PUFFERS
MAKER AND CURLER
Makes puffs on the head with your own hair. Formed over roller, clasp applied, rollers removed, leaving light wire clasp visible inside each puff. Roller with 6 clasps, sent postpaid, 25c.
F. E. HILLS, 48 Winter St., Boston, Mass.

LADIES' French Process you can do at home with best satisfaction. This is the only process in the market that will do the work so well. 25 cents per package. Send for one today and see the effect. Nothing like it.
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ELIZABETH LEE Suite 804,
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Eight years writer for woman's page New York Evening Telegram, gives expert advice on matters interesting to woman. Shopping, home help. Booklet free.
FRIEND IN NEED BUREAU.

RUGS Thoroughly washed, repaired and stretched.
ORIENTAL AFRICAN RUG RENOVATING CO.,
125 Tremont St., Boston, Phone OXFORD 1524-1.

Holdeez Baby Guard



For Children from 4 mos. to 6 years of age. The "HOLDEEZ" Baby Guard is made of broad, soft material, as comfortable as a baby's shirt, allowing free movement of limbs and body, but prevents baby from climbing from or falling out of crib, couch or bed.



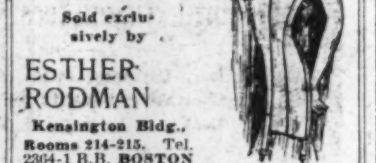
Bed Clothes Clamps on bed-strap hold fasten bed clothes and prevent exposure, etc.
The bed-strap across the bed is separate from the little waist and need never be removed from the bed or crib, except for turning the mattress. The outside waist-band runs through swivel pulleys on each side of bed-strap at edges of bed, couch or crib, and allows free movement to the edge of mattress. But the child cannot climb or fall out or get tangled. He is absolutely safe-guarded in every way. Simple and comfortable.

FREE TRIAL.
To Monitor Readers: No mother should be without this wonderful attachment. Send us your address and we will send the "HOLDEEZ" to you for three days' free trial.
Regular style, \$1.00. Finer quality, \$2.00. Give age, 4 months to 6 years, of your baby to get correct size and state quality desired. After trial, if PLEASED, send us the money.
Booklet on application. Agents wanted.

The HOLDEEZ MFG. CO.
73 Waverly Bldg.,
HARTFORD, CONN.

The Goodwin

made in styles to fit all figures. The ideal Corset for the graceful willow figure so popular at present.
Models particularly adapted to meet the requirements of large figures.
Sold exclusively by:
ESTHER RODMAN
Kensington Bldg.,
Rooms 214-215, Tel. 2364-1 B.B. BOSTON



Hats and Toques

In Simple, Practical Designs for general wear.
These are greatly appreciated by refined people.

GÖRING, 6 Park Street
ENTIRE THIRD FLOOR
New Location

Milady's Shop

Room 61, 551 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
We have an unusual line of
Foulardes, Linen and Voile Tub Dresses

GOWNS
La Maison Turcotte
SUMMER PRICES
Gowns from your material...\$20.00
Wash gowns...\$15.00
Linen suits, material furnished...\$20.00
Street costumes...\$20.00
Broadcloth suits...\$25.00
486 Boylston St.

SPECIAL MAY AND JUNE SUITS COMPLETE \$35.00
FITTING GUARANTEED
MICHAEL MAYERS
LADIES' TAILOR
AND HAT MAKER
462 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
2054 Stuart Building
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Ostrich Feathers

Dyed, Curled and Cleaned.
Also Willow Work.
SCHWITZER'S,
48 Winter St.,
Room 44, BOSTON.

ORDERS TAKEN ON MILLINERY, Infants' and Children's Apparel. Auto Bonnets with speciality. Work done promptly. **MISS WOODWARD,** 84 Montgomery St., Boston. Phone 2504-M Tremont.

THREAD AND NEEDLE SHOP, 389 BOYLSTON ST., Under East India House.
Small Wars, Toys, Children's Books, Closures, Knitting, Valentines, Sewing Cards, etc.

LADIES' HATS made and trimmed; your materials used if desired; hats for sale, \$5 upward. **CHRISTIAN,** 105 Tremont St., opp. Boylston St. subway. Tel. OXFORD 2108-M.

A. M. DOWSLEY



Due to the continued cool weather
ALL HATS WILL BE GREATLY REDUCED

Three weeks earlier than usual.
Inspection invited.
Attractive prices.

Berkeley Building
418 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON

"Pure and Good," that's our motto. This trade-mark on Chocolates assures quality.

Have You Tried Them?
The Royal Chocolate Company
BOSTON



"B" Rose Chocolates

"PARAGON OF PURITY"
Only choice ingredients, purest fruit flavors and superior chocolates are used to make this perfect confection. Compare with other chocolates. Send 15c. (coin preferred) for sample box. Ask your confectioner or on sale at:
HUGGAN DRUG CO., Mass. Ave. and Boylston St., Boston.
THE ROYAL CHOCOLATE CO., John W. Crooks, President, 59 North Street, Boston.

H. Stepper & Co.
LADIES' TAILORS
159A Tremont St., Boston.
Tel. OXFORD 4323-L.
Special Low Prices for Summer Season

THE MONITOR'S CLEAN ADVERTISING IS READ BY AN APPRECIATIVE PUBLIC.

PLANS FOR EUROPEAN TOUR

Counsel Concisely Given for Traveler About to Cross Atlantic for First Time.

A SHORT time ago it was considered a great undertaking and something very much out of the ordinary to make a vacation trip to Europe, but now the great tourist companies have brought the cost of a tour to Europe within the means of nearly every one. The prospective tourist can find all sorts of tours, and out of the great variety offered is sure to find one which suits his desires and pocketbook.

Each year brings its special attractions. Last season every one was drawn toward Oberammergau with its world-renowned "Passion Play." This year the coronation and the international exhibitions at Rome and Turin are the chief drawing cards. In addition to these some travelers will be interested in the musical festival at Beyrouth or the Scottish national exhibition in Glasgow.

After one has decided that his next vacation is to be spent in foreign lands, he must arrange for his ocean steamship passage to and from Europe. The return date, although it may seem far off, is even more important than the outward, especially if one has to be back the first week in September as many do. Many have been obliged to wait days and often times weeks for a steamer on which accommodation could be secured.

Before doing anything it is a good plan to consult an accredited tourist or steamship agent, and trust your arrangements to him. He can always furnish information, not only regarding all lines of steamers, but also on European travel in general. There is no increase in the cost of tickets bought through him, and the traveler is spared a good deal of unnecessary shopping from one office to another. The agent can tell you at once what can be secured on any steamer from any port; he is also prepared to furnish rates, sailings and cabin plans of all lines. After you have told him what you wish to do he will tell you the best way to do it.

After your tickets are arranged for you must begin to prepare yourself for the trip by reading about the countries you intend to visit. Don't confine your preparatory reading to guide books, save them for reference on the trip. Read the literature of travel and history, a general knowledge of architecture and of paintings and painters will be found valuable, con-

dense information in regard to foreign travel can be obtained at any book store or at public libraries.

As the day of your departure draws near the question of what to take arises. The best answer to this is, take as little as possible—travel light. The beginner makes a great mistake by taking too much. The facilities for handling baggage in Europe are not what they are in this country, and if one must travel with a trunk try and confine it to the "steamer type."

Another question which arises before sailing is, Do I need a passport? In general the answer is yes. While they are not required in some countries, they often serve as an identification at banks and offices. For persons visiting Turkey, Greece or Russia, passports are required and should be secured before leaving America.

The monetary systems of the various European countries are rather confusing to the "first tripper"; he no sooner becomes familiar with one system when it is necessary to learn another. It is always a good plan to carry as little actual coin as possible. The safest and most convenient method of carrying surplus funds is in the form of travelers checks, which are really money orders issued by express companies, steamship companies and banks, and are cashed without any difficulty at hotels and the larger stores. These checks are issued in denominations of \$10, \$20, \$50 and \$100 and have printed upon their face their equivalent value in the money of the various European countries. The rate of exchange is low and the nominal fee of one half of one per cent is the only charge for issuing them.

DEFENDS BOSTON MILK SITUATION
Stanley H. Abbott, president of the Boston Cooperative Milk Producers Company, believes too great a disturbance has been made regarding Boston's milk supply and has written Dr. P. H. Mulowney to the effect that the situation is not nearly as acute as the public has been led to believe.
President Abbott declared the recent arraignment of the milk would frighten the public and diminish the sale of milk, to the injury of both the producer and the consumer.

SPRING OPENING
L. BLANCHE DE WOLFE
DESIGNER AND IMPORTER
MILLINERY
47 WINTER ST., BOSTON.

CARPET CLEANING
NORFOLK BLANKET CLEANSING CO.
COMPRESSED AIR CARPET CLEANING
Naptha and Steam Sterilizing
BEDDING WORKS—UPHOLSTERERS
113-115 Brookside Ave., Telephone 265 Jamaica, Jamaica Plain, Mass.
May we send you a price list? Goods called for and delivered FREE within Greater Boston.

Hotel Work Our Specialty Prompt Work—Special Prices

REAL ESTATE NEWS

(Continued from Page Twenty-Six.)

has sold the lot of land in Wedgemere park numbered 57, located on the north-west corner of Calumet road and Yale street, having a frontage of 139 feet on Calumet road and 120 feet on Yale street, and containing about 16,000 square feet of land. The purchaser was Mahala F. Nickerson of Newton, who has purchased with the intention of improvement.
Edward F. Jones of Syracuse, N. Y., has sold to Nathaniel F. Hill of Winchester lots 11 and 12, corner Cabot and Warren streets, Winchester, with a frontage of 160 feet on Cabot and 72 feet on Warren street, and containing 11,500 square feet.

Mary L. Sanborn of Winchester has sold to Elizabeth J. Collamore her estate at 12 Wildwood street, Winchester, consisting of a nine-room house and 12,000 square feet of land, assessed on a valuation of \$6175. Miss Collamore recently sold her estate on Fletcher street, Winchester, to Dr. Hildreth.

All of the above transactions were made through the office of Edward T. Harrington Company.
OTHER HARRINGTON SALES.
The lot at the southwest corner of Main and Bellingham streets, Belmont park, Everett, has been sold to W. P. George. The lot has a frontage of 60 feet, a depth of 88 feet and contains 4470 square feet.
On the same tract lot 18 on the northerly side of Bellingham street, with a frontage of 40 feet and containing 3795 square feet, has been sold to G. W. Campbell. The grantor was Edna N. Pope. Edward T. Harrington Company were the brokers.

Florian J. Anshelm of Boston has sold his estate 15 Nevada street, Winthrop, comprising modern ten-room house and 3500 square feet of land, assessed on a valuation of \$4000. The purchaser is Mary C. Drummey who buys for a home and will occupy immediately.
The sale is reported for Hannah H. Goodale of her farm in Morse street, Westboro, containing seven acres of land, upon which is an attractive set of buildings with very tastefully laid out grounds. The purchaser was F. H. Archibald. Edward T. Harrington Company were the brokers.

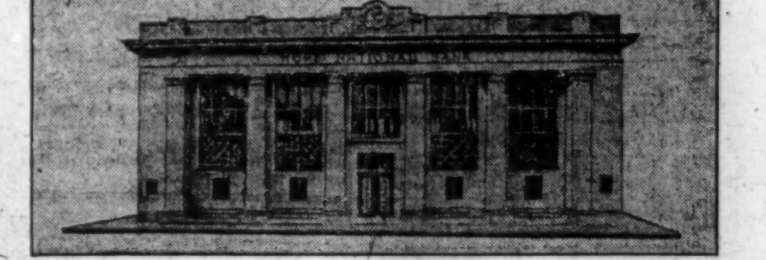
Gen. Frank L. Hoyt of Lewiston, Me., has purchased the William Parker farm in Bedford, one of the most valuable farms in the west part of the town. The land runs to the West Bedford station on Concord road and contains 25 acres, every foot of which is arable. There are two excellent houses, barns

READING CHANGES.
Wendell Bancroft has sold to Annie B. Sias a new seven-room frame house with all improvements and 13,500 square feet of land, located on High street. The purchaser is already occupying.
Benjamin Bowditch of Charlestown, executor of the estate of John Bowditch, has sold to M. E. Brande an eight-room house and about 15,000 square feet of land on Woburn street. Arthur W. Temple was the broker in both transactions.

DOVER TRACT SOLD.
Final papers have gone to record in the sale of a wooded tract of land on Center and Haven streets, Dover, Mass., comprising about 35 acres of land in all, located near the center of the town. The grantor is James F. Leland, and the grantee James B. Coughlin, who purchases for investment. The transaction was made through the office of Walter Channing, Jr., 50 Congress street.

HOME NATIONAL BANK AT BROCKTON

Building constructed at cost of \$100,000 which now is ready for occupancy by the institution.



BROCKTON BANK'S NEW BUILDING IS READY FOR USE

BROCKTON, Mass.—The new building of the Home National Bank on School street, which will be occupied by the bank on Monday, is of Indiana limestone and was erected at a cost exceeding \$100,000 more than a year having been required in the construction. There is a frontage of 80 feet in School street and a depth of 40 feet. It is one story high. The vault measures 15 by 8 feet and 93 tons of armor plate were used in its construction. There are safe deposit boxes for the use of patrons.

LACONIA, N. H., STABLE BURNS.
LACONIA, N. H.—In a fire which destroyed the livery and boarding stable of Charles French today 20 horses were burned. Mr. French places his loss at \$4000. The loss on the building owned by Charles H. Rowe is about \$3000.

HUNDRED ESCAPE IN NEW YORK FIRE
NEW YORK—Fire today in the basement of the hotel Churchill, the old Morton house, at Broadway and Fourteenth street, filled the building with smoke and caused upward of 100 guests to make a hurried exit. The damage is estimated at \$25,000.

LAWRENCE PAVING REPORT IN WEEK
LAWRENCE—A report from the grand jury hearing the paving block charges is not expected until the last of next week. The jury is considering routine cases here today and will go to Newburyport Monday for the May sitting, after which the report will be made.

SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY EVERYWHERE

Buyers' Guide to Shops of Quality

Boston

ACCOUNT BOOKS

BARRY, BEALE & CO., 108-110 Washington st., Boston—Requisites demanded by the penman of the office or in the home may be found at the BARRY BOOK CORNER. Phone Richmond 1492.

ACTIVE SHOEHING

ACTIVE SHOEHING—By our new process of shoe making we make the feet fit. SMALL, 383 Boylston st., Boston.

ANDIRONS

Fire Place Goods, Gas Fixtures, refinished, lacquered. Fire Extinguishers, BOSTON BRASS ANDIRON CO., 108 Utica st.

ANDIRONS, Kitchen Furnishings, B. F. MACY, formerly of F. A. Walker & Co., 410 Boylston st., Tel. B. 3293.

GEORGE N. WOOD & CO., 30-41 Cornhill, Boston, for durable androons, fire sets and screens in original designs.

ART

JOHN H. TEARLE, 305 Berkeley bldg., Boston. Motives, Works of Art, large line of Cabinet Frames, Pictures, Etc. 25c. Catalogue free on request.

REID PUBLISHING CO., 420 Boylston st., room 316, Boston. Best literature and pictures on religious subjects. Send for catalogue. Circulating library.

ART—(FLORENTINE)

O. CUSUMANO, Importer of Florentine Specialties, 222 Boylston st., Boston.

ART EMBROIDERY AND PLAITINGS CASLER'S, 372 Boylston st.—Braiding, cording, plaitings and buttons made to order; skirts plaited.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS

CHILDREN'S NOVELTIES, Kindergarten Goods, Souvenir Post Cards, Albums, MRS. J. C. WHITE, 19 Bromfield st.

ARTIFICIAL PLANTS

NATURAL PRESERVED PALMS AND GRASSES, artificial flowers and plants for theaters, stores, halls and homes. BOSTON DECORATIVE PLANT CO., 65 and 67 Summer st., Boston.

AWNINGS AND WINDOW SHADES

W. H. McLELLAN, 12 Canal st., Boston—Awnings, Tent Flags, Window Shades, Boat Covers, Wedding Canopies.

BIBLES

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

BUYER-Position wanted as-buyer
want, buyer in a wholesale shop or run
by a woman. ERNEST W. YOUNG, 14 O
tton St., Needham Heights, Mass.

CABINET MAKER and woodworker, liv
in Dorchester, married. Mention No. 47
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to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. O
xford 2960.

CARETAKER on estate, or chauffeur
lives in Newtonville; age 41; married;
references. F. J. WATSON, 108-22 41
42nd St., New York 18, N. Y. Tel. BR
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vice free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston
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Concord Junction (54), married, good r
ferences. F. J. WATSON, 108-22 41
42nd St., New York 18, N. Y. Tel. BR
4924. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (serv
vice free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. O
xford 2960.

CARPENTER (28); experienced on ge
neral repairs in mill or catate, both wo
ods and machinery; lives in Medford; m
arried; references. F. J. WATSON, 108-22
41 42nd St., New York 18, N. Y. Tel. BR
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vice free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. O
xford 2960.

CARPENTER, boat builder or care
of property; lives in Medford; age 35;
married; references. F. J. WATSON, 108-22
41 42nd St., New York 18, N. Y. Tel. BR
4924. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (serv
vice free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. O
xford 2960.

CARPENTER or millwright, lives
Boston; age 38; single; good refs. Men
tion 4988. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE
(service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Bos
ton; Tel. Oxford 2960.

CARPENTER OR DRAFTSMAN (38)
lives in Boston; age 38; married; refer
ences; instruments; understands calculating
m-chines and slide rule; steam turbines;
lives in Boston; age 38; married; refer
ences. F. J. WATSON, 108-22 41 42nd St.,
New York 18, N. Y. Tel. BR 4924. STATE
FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all),
8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960.

CASHIER, married, good references.
like position as caretaker of gentel low
rent house or private residence; best ref
erences. M. J. VAUGHAN, 150 Warren st.,
Cambridge 24, Boston. Tel. BR 4924.

CHAUFFEUR-Position wanted as c
lives in West Acton (20), single, 41-43
years of age, married, references. Men
tion 4901. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE
(service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Bos
ton. Tel. Oxford 2960.

CHAUFFEUR, or caretaker on esta
lives in Newtonville; age 41, married; h
igh school graduate; references. F. J. WAT
SON, 108-22 41 42nd St., New York 18, N.
Y. Tel. BR 4924. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE
(service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Bos
ton; Tel. Oxford 2960.

CHAUFFEUR, also telephone opera
lives in Charlestown; age 20; single; go
od references. F. J. WATSON, 108-22 41
42nd St., New York 18, N. Y. Tel. BR 4924.
STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to
all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. Oxford
2960.

CHAUFFEUR-Young married m
wishes to work as chauffeur or caretaker;
references. E. F. DONAHUE, 103 Clapp
St., Malden, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR AND GENERAL MA
desires position with private family; u
nmarried; references. PATRICK HAIN, 312 Cambridge
St., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR wants position with priv
family; Y. M. C. A. graduate, JOHN
M. J. BARNETT st., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR, strictly temperate,
desires position with private family; c
an marry; references. M. J. VAUGHAN, 150
Warren St., Cambridge 24, Boston. Tel. BR
4924.

CHAUFFEUR, lives in Boston; age 2
single; good references. F. J. WATSON, 108-22
41 42nd St., New York 18, N. Y. Tel. BR
4924. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (serv
vice free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.
Tel. Oxford 2960.

CHAUFFEUR (36), married, well
recommended, able to speak French, German,
Spanish and English, desires position,
references. H. R. DUNCAN, 5 Church St.,
Boston.

CHAUFFEUR, also Heese buttahole m
chine adjuster; lives in Atlantic; age 41;
single; good references; \$20 weekly. Men
tion 4901. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (serv
vice free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.
Tel. Oxford 2960.

CHAUFFEUR (American) desires po
sition as chauffeur, reliable, careful driver,
willing and handy around place, will
be anywhere, best of references. OSCAR
M. MORGAN, 37 Mount Vernon St., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR wants position with p
vate family; good driver and can make
repairs; references. M. J. VAUGHAN, 150
Warren St., Cambridge 24, Boston. Tel. BR
4924.

CHAUFFEUR (37), single, Swede, te
perate, reliable, desires position; be
refers; good references. J. JOHNSON, 23 Capitol
Ave., Hartford, Conn.

CHAUFFEUR desires position with p
vate family; good driver; make of
repairs; strictly temperate; good wo
rman; well recommended. WILLIAM
M. MORGAN, 37 Mount Vernon St., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR, colored (25), temper
ate, careful operator, mechanic, desires po
sition as chauffeur; references. F. J. WATSON,
108-22 41 42nd St., New York 18, N. Y. Tel. BR
4924. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (serv
vice free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.
Tel. Oxford 2960.

CHAUFFEUR, colored (25), temper
ate, careful operator, mechanic, desires po
sition as chauffeur; references. F. J. WATSON,
108-22 41 42nd St., New York 18, N. Y. Tel. BR
4924. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (serv
vice free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.
Tel. Oxford 2960.

CHAUFFEUR (37), five years' ex
perience as chauffeur; references. GEORGE
GOODRICH, 18 Sunset st., Roxbury.

CHAUFFEUR, 7 years' experience, wa
nt position for the summer; thorough ex
perience with foreign and American cars.
M. J. VAUGHAN, 150 Warren St., Cambridge
24, Boston. Tel. BR 4924.

CHAUFFEUR, car or truck (33); liv
in Brighton; married; references. Men
tion 4901. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (serv
vice free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.
Tel. Oxford 2960.

CHAUFFEUR, reliable and experience
desires position as chauffeur; references.
JAMES GARZA, 27 South St., Back Bay, Boston.

CHAUFFEUR, reliable, desires position
driving automobile or motor boat for the
summer; references and experience; w
ell recommended. J. JOHNSON, 23 Capitol
Ave., Hartford, Conn.

CHEMIST, lives in East Boston (23)
single, good references, fair salary. Men
tion 4901. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (serv
vice free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.
Tel. Oxford 2960.

CHEMIST or laboratory assistant
desires position as chemist; references.
JAMES GARZA, 27 South St., Back Bay, Boston.

STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (serv
vice free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.
Tel. Oxford 2960.

CHESEMAKER, or farm hand (33)
lives in Brighton; married; references.
JAMES GARZA, 27 South St., Back Bay, Boston.

STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (serv
vice free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. O
xford 2960.

CHIEF ENGINEER, lives in Hudson
also building superintendent; age 35; m
arried; 35-40 weekly; excellent refer
ences. F. J. WATSON, 108-22 41 42nd St.,
New York 18, N. Y. Tel. BR 4924. STATE
FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8
Kneeland St., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960.

CIVIL ENGINEER (assistant), unde
rstands mechanical drawing; desires po
sition as civil engineer; references. Men
tion No. 4918. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE
(service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Bos
ton. Tel. Oxford 2960.

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UPHOLSTERER on furniture, lives in home; single; good refs.; references \$15-\$18 weekly. Mention 4987, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

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WATCHMAN, janitor or first class night watchman; living in home; single; no good references. Mention 4987, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

WATCHMAN, understands low pressure boilers; lives in Roxbury; single; also knows how to change tires. References. Mention No. 4984, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

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WIREMAN, electrical, phone, install and repair wiring; single; good references; \$2.50 per day. Mention No. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

WOODWORKER and cabinet maker; lives in Dorchester, married. Mention No. 4747, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

YOUNG MAN (34), temperate and industrious, would like place on gentleman's estate; good driver, milker and some knowledge of horse raising; references. R. SIEGEL, 20 N. Bennet St., Boston.

YOUNG MAN (21), strictly temperate, would like position in stable. JAMES M. DONN, 8 Bennett St., Boston.

YOUNG MAN (21) from country desires position as clerk, stenographer or assistant; B. A.; ition H. S. grad.; best refs. CHAS. E. KENISTON, 6 Allston st., Boston.

YOUNG MAN (21), temperate and industrious, would like place on gentleman's estate; good driver, milker and some knowledge of horse raising; references. R. SIEGEL, 20 N. Bennet St., Boston.

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YOUNG MAN (21) from country desires position as clerk, stenographer or assistant; B. A.; ition H. S. grad.; best refs. CHAS. E. KENISTON, 6 Allston st., Boston.

YOUNG MAN (21), temperate and industrious, would like place on gentleman's estate; good driver, milker and some knowledge of horse raising; references. R. SIEGEL, 20 N. Bennet St., Boston.

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ADDRESSING: lives in Boston. Mention 4715, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

ASSISTANT-Refined, well educated colored girl would like office, errand, light housekeeping or laundry and washings. VIVIAN CARLISLE, 15 Greenwich st., Roxbury, Mass.

ATTENDANT-Single woman, wanted by elderly American lady to do plain sewing assistance in taking care of an infant; permanent home desired. Address please. Mail address reference letter to MISS SARAH F. SMITH, 413 Main st., Malden, Mass.

COMPANION HOUSEKEEPER and companion (25), single, pleasant, intelligent, middle-aged, desires position in refinement; references. MRS. D. D. FREEMAN, 25 Essex st., Cambridge, Mass.

ATTENDANT worked by capital girl, care of elderly people or housekeeper with one or two children. MERCANTILE, 100 State st., Boston, Mass.

ATTENDANT-Experienced infant attendant, capable of taking full charge of child. Address reference letter to MISS E. A. DANSKIN, 144 Magazine st., Cambridge, Mass.

ATTENDANT, competent American woman, desires position; would like to go mountains or seaside. CLARA A. WILLIAMS, 100 State st., Boston, Mass.

ATTENDANT-Young lady with months institution experience desires position as attendant-companion to the invalid. MISS ELISE PIERCE, 9 Blackstone st., Boston.

ATTENDANT (trained) desires position in institution or private family; country preferred. Address reference letter to MISS ROXBURY, Mass. Tel. Rox. 983-L.

ATTENDANT-Young woman wants position with elderly person. Protestant, with 10 years' experience. Address reference letter to MISS C. B. TOWER, 482 Miss. ave., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER and cashier, lives in Quincy, Mass.; single; 40 years' experience. Mention 4932, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

BOOKKEEPER AND CLERK, lives in Cambridge; age 47; single; \$3-\$10 weekly. Mention 4932, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER, single, clerical work, lives in Roxbury; age 42; single; \$15 weekly; years' exp. as bookkeeper and cashier. Mention 4932, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

BOOKKEEPER and typist; lives in Boston; single; 40 years' experience in leather business; weekly. Mention 4728, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

BOOKKEEPER and entry clerk; lives in Dorchester; age 22; single; \$12 weekly; years' experience; references. Mention 4932, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

BOOKKEEPER desires position; excellent references; taking typing charges at books and office. J. FURNISH, 100 Carter, 41 Alpha road, Dorchester.

BOOKKEEPER-Should like to find position for my bookkeeper and office assistant. Address reference letter to G. E. ROWE, 146 Court st., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER, good worker, single, clerical work, lives in Weston, Mass.

CARTERS-Mother and daughter who are away for the summer; reference. A. W. WOODMAN, 51 Norfolk st., Boston.

CARTAKER-Neat, efficient colored woman would like care of apartments, studio or transient's quarters; references. MR. DUNDUE, 41 Dundue st., Boston.

CASHIER and bookkeeper, lives in Quincy; age 31; single; good refs.; \$11 per day. Mention 4932, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

CASHIER, will do office work; lives in Boston (20); single; references; \$8 per week. Mention 4932, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

CHILDLIST desires position for the summer. Address reference letter to MISS BURRY st., Boston.

Help Those Looking for Work



The Monitor Free Want Ads.

Help Those
Looking
for Work

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

CHAMBERMAID in hotel, lives in Brookline (25), single, good references, \$15 per month, room and board. Mention No. 4984. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2600.

CHAMBERMAID, lives in Marlboro (25), single, fair wages, good references. Mention No. 4985. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2600.

CARETAKER, responsible party wanted position to care for residence while its family is absent for the summer. M. F. GILL, 29 St. John st., Boston, Tel. 2-1033.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEWING: situation wanted by competent girl. MISS McKEHAN, 126 Mass. ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston.

CHAMBER WORK AND SEWING wanted by capable young woman. Apply to MISS McKEHAN, 126 Mass. ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston.

CHAPLAIN in institution school or Y. W. C. A.; age 40; references; long experience. Apply to MISS McKEHAN, 126 Mass. ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2600.

CHECKER or clerk on hotel news stand, lives in Roxbury; age 23; single; good references. Apply to MISS McKEHAN, 126 Mass. ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston.

FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2600.

CERIAL-Young lady desires position, office assistant, secretary, or stenographer, one year at high school, accurate at figures, good references. Apply to MISS McKEHAN, 126 Mass. ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston.

BELL ROBERTS, 29 Merald ave., Winthrop, Mass.

CHILDREN'S ATTENDANT or companion would give services from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. to Victoria, B. C., in exchange for traveling expenses; good references. MISS McKEHAN, 126 Mass. ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston.

CERIAL position desired in office; have had experience in filing work, typing, and shorthand; good references. MISS McKEHAN, 126 Mass. ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston.

CERIAL-Young ladies desire secretarial and clerical positions at summer hotel; mountains preferred; experience and references. DONNA E. LUCE, 33 Allen st., Allston, Mass.

CERIAL position wanted by young lady, 25 years, exp. in office work, filing and shorthand; good references. MISS McKEHAN, 126 Mass. ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston.

COMPANION-American woman desires position as lady's traveling companion. MISS L. A. ANNIS, 7 James ave., Boston.

CERIAL-Young lady desires position as office assistant, telephone girl, etc.; high references. MISS McKEHAN, 126 Mass. ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston.

CERIAL-Refined young lady would like position in office; writing. MISS J. O. HUFFIN, 33 Middle st., East Weymouth, Mass.

CERIAL-SEAMSTRESS-Experienced young Protestant girl would like position as seamstress; good references. MISS McKEHAN, 126 Mass. ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston.

COLLEGE STUDENT desires employment during summer in family at shore; has had experience in care of children; also as housekeeper. MISS McKEHAN, 126 Mass. ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston.

COMPANION-Lady of experience wishes position as attendant and traveling companion; teacher of French, able singer; willing to act as daughter of the house; good references. MISS McKEHAN, 126 Mass. ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston.

COMPANION-Contralto singer, experienced, desires position to exchange tuition with board with family at shore; good references. MISS McKEHAN, 126 Mass. ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston.

COMPANION-HELPER-An English lady, refined, home and adaptable, desires position with lady of similar tastes where maid is kept; out of town preferred. MISS McKEHAN, 126 Mass. ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston.

COMPANION-HOUSEKEEPER, handy at sewing, desired to assist in household; also as daughter of the house; good references. MISS McKEHAN, 126 Mass. ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston.

COOK-Situation wanted by very capable woman; good references; city or country. Apply to MISS McKEHAN, 126 Mass. ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston.

COOK-Colored woman with good references desires position as cook for private family; good references. MISS McKEHAN, 126 Mass. ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston.

COOK-Situation wanted by competent cook; city or country; good references. MISS McKEHAN, 126 Mass. ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston.

COOK, experienced, wanted, seashore hotel, June 15 to July 15; wages \$15 per week; references required. M. L. RICHARDS, 12 Allen ave., Lynn, Mass.

COOK AND SECOND, colored girls, want work to go away for the summer. MERRILL EMP. AGENCY, 579 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass., Tel. 2-2000.

COOK AND SECOND (2), colored girls, want work together, good references. MERRILL EMP. AGENCY, 579 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass., Tel. 2-2000.

COOK AND SECOND GIRL; competent; good refs.; city or country; together or separately. Apply to MISS McKEHAN, 126 Mass. ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston.

COOK AND SECOND MAID, neat, capable girls; good references; together or separate. Apply to MISS McKEHAN, 126 Mass. ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston.

COOK ACCOMMODATER, by day or week; has experience and good references. HAYWARD EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., Boston, Tel. Cambridge 55.

COOK-LAUNDRESS-Colored woman desires position to go away for summer; good references. MISS McKEHAN, 126 Mass. ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston.

COOK-LAUNDRESS-Colored woman, practical, competent, desires position as cook and laundress; good references. MISS McKEHAN, 126 Mass. ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

FOREWOMAN in bookbinding; lives in Cliffside; age 25, married; \$10 weekly; understands folding, putting, hand sewing and all charge of wire machine, pamphlet work and magazines; references. Mention STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2600.

GENERAL HOUSEMAID would like place to work in an apartment in Brookline; wages \$5 or \$5.50. MAY STEVENS, 188 Winthrop rd., Brookline, Mass.

GENERAL HOUSEMAID would like place to work in an apartment in Brookline; MAY STEVENS, 188 Winthrop rd., Brookline, Mass.

GENERAL MAID-Capable, Protestant, desires position in small adult family; good wages. MISS McKEHAN, 126 Mass. ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston.

GENERAL WORK wanted by a neat, young, Nova Scotia girl; good references. Apply to MISS McKEHAN, 126 Mass. ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston.

GENERAL WORK wanted by competent young woman; good references. MISS McKEHAN, 126 Mass. ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston.

GIRL (17), colored, desires to care for child in city or at beach; or work with dressmaker; references. MISS McKEHAN, 126 Mass. ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston.

GOVERNOR-North German wishes position as governess; good references. MISS McKEHAN, 126 Mass. ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston.

HEAD WAITRESS, lives in Boston; age 25, single; references; \$7 weekly; will go to beach. Mention 4127. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2600.

HOUSEHOLD ASST.-Neat capable woman, 30 years, good references, \$10 weekly; change services for keep in refined family; country or suburban pref. MARY LOVETT, 100 W. 10th st., Boston, Tel. 2-1033.

HOUSEKEEPER-American Protestant desires position with elderly couple; city preferred. MISS McKEHAN, 126 Mass. ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER-Experienced American girl desires position as housekeeper in family of two; refs. exchanged. MISS McKEHAN, 126 Mass. ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER-middle-aged, neat, refined, desires position in family; full charge; services for keep in refined family; country or suburban pref. MARY LOVETT, 100 W. 10th st., Boston, Tel. 2-1033.

HOUSEKEEPER-Colored woman, 30 years, good references, \$10 weekly; change services for keep in refined family; country or suburban pref. MARY LOVETT, 100 W. 10th st., Boston, Tel. 2-1033.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

MAID-Capable colored girl wants general housework; would like to go away for the summer. MERRILL EMP. AGENCY, 579 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass., Tel. 2-2000.

MAID-Capable colored girl desires employment; mornings 8 to 11:30. EDMA SPRING, 50 Dunster st., Boston.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER would like a good position; reliable help; kept; has had good experience and can give best of references. HARRIS, 13 Boylston st., Cambridge, Mass.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER-Educated, refined woman (40) desires position as managing housekeeper; former teacher; will assist in any service, sewing, instructing children, teach music. CARIE G. BARR, 80 Warren st., Boston.

MANICURIST, experienced in shampooing, manicuring, pedicuring, etc.; good references. MABEL PARKER, 46 Marion st., Brookline, Mass., Tel. Brookline 2601-L.

MATRON or attendant in school, lives in Boston; age 40; references; \$45-\$50 per month. Mention 4948. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2600.

MATRON OR FIELD VISITOR, lives in Dorchester; age 40; references; \$45-\$50 per month. Mention 4948. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2600.

MATRON-Situation wanted as matron or teacher in boarding school; good references. MRS. A. E. SIMMS, 57 Cedar st., North Weymouth, Mass.

MATRON OR HOUSEKEEPER, lives in East Boston; age 45. Mention 4736. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2600.

NURSERY GOVERNESS with good recommendations for the entire care of young children is seeking position; experienced. MISS McKEHAN, 126 Mass. ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston.

NURSERY GOVERNESS-Young woman kindhearted, refined, desires position; refs. MISS STEVENS, 130 Boylston st., Tel. Oxford 1936.

NURSERYMAID, girl, wants nursery work; good references. MISS McKEHAN, 126 Mass. ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston.

NURSERYMAID (Protestant) wants position as nurse; good references. MISS McKEHAN, 126 Mass. ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER desires position in family of two or three adults; refs. exchanged. OLIVE E. MOAR, 30 Summer st., Rockland, Me.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER desires position in family of two or three adults; refs. exchanged. OLIVE E. MOAR, 30 Summer st., Rockland, Me.

YOUNG LADY, university graduate, desires position as tutor or traveling companion; pleasant, experienced; high school principal and tutor. MARY VIRGINIA KEPEACE, 96 Prospect st., Pittsburg, Mass.

YOUNG LADY, kindergarten training, desires position after May 30 to care for a child; refs. exchanged. MISS McKEHAN, 126 Mass. ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston.

YOUNG WOMAN would like situation as stenographer; good references. MISS McKEHAN, 126 Mass. ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston.

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EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

ATTENDANT-Young woman, experienced, desires position as infant's attendant. MISS L. REDD, care of Mrs. Merriam, 21 West 103d st., New York.

ATTENDANT (Protestant), trained, desires position as infant's attendant. MISS L. REDD, care of Mrs. Merriam, 21 West 103d st., New York.

BOOKKEEPER, 8 years' experience, highest references, desires position. A. SCHULZ, 207 West 122d st., New York.

BOOKKEEPER-Few years' experience; best refs.; salary \$12. S. A. NEWMAN, 261 Grand st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER-Auditor, 10 years' experience, highest references, desires position. MISS McKEHAN, 126 Mass. ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston.

CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS-Position wanted in small family by competent young woman, with good references. MISS McKEHAN, 126 Mass. ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston.

CHARACTER AND GENERAL BUSINESS WOMAN, desires position as stenographer or typewriter. MISS McKEHAN, 126 Mass. ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston.

COMPTON-Refined, quiet North German, desires position as stenographer or typewriter. MISS McKEHAN, 126 Mass. ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston.

COOK AND WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID, private family, June 1, mountains or seashore; good references. MISS McKEHAN, 126 Mass. ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston.

DIETETIC-Experienced, desires position as dietitian; good references. MISS McKEHAN, 126 Mass. ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston.

GOVERNESS, experienced, desires position as governess; good references. MISS McKEHAN, 126 Mass. ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER-COMPANION-Refined, middle-aged, desires position as housekeeper or companion. MISS McKEHAN, 126 Mass. ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston.

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HOUSEKEEPER-COMPANION

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

AMERICAN EXPORTER TOLD
HOW TO WIN GERMAN BUYERSReport From Frankfurt by U. S. Representative Urges
Despatch of Special Men to Study Conditions, Also
Effort to Meet Requirements and a Reliable Supply.

FRANKFORT—While Germany's policy is to favor German makers in both domestic and foreign trade no bias or discrimination is observable against imports from the United States when compared with those of any other competing foreign nation, according to the American consul-general here, who has prepared an able report upon trade facts.

Perhaps the most vital conclusion reached by the United States representative is that his own people have not mastered the art of pushing their goods in Germany, or at any rate have not done so in Frankfurt.

Only one salesman or traveling representative of an American firm called at the consulate within several months, and though many United States trade publications are available they do not go into circulation except in a few instances, as there is no satisfactory method of distribution and the catalogs are not properly prepared—in German and with German weights and measures, special report are as follows:

"Prospective sellers should send somebody to study the situation, and if found advisable establish exclusive general agencies at one of the large ports or at Frankfurt.

"The general agents should be entrusted with the naming of local agents, who in turn should have as exclusive control in their territory as the general agent has in his. Branch houses are desirable when the trade justifies it.

"Americans should be named general agents, if practicable, and when business has been started it should be a permanent thing. Nothing has damaged American trade more than the failure to fill orders in a business once under

DELAY ON FISHERY
REGULATIONS IS
SCORED IN CANADA

OTTAWA, Ont.—In the Canadian House on Friday, J. D. Taylor, Conservative, from British Columbia, declared that the United States had committed a breach of international honor in failing during the last two sessions of Congress to enact the boundary waters fishery regulations, which, under treaty, they were in honor bound to adopt.

Mr. Taylor asserted that under the treaty the regulations drawn by the commissioners from Canada and the United States should go into effect without amendment.

Canada, he added, had made concessions to remedy conditions in Puget sound, but the United States Senate had made several amendments of an important nature, and had then failed to ratify the agreement.

He declared that Canada should file a protest with the British ambassador at Washington.

Mr. Brodeur, minister of marine, replied that the attention of the British ambassadorship had been called to the matter.

The treaty entered into by the United States, he said, provided that the regulations drawn up by the two commissioners, David Starr Jordan representing the United States, and Professor Prince for Canada, should be adopted. The United States Senate claimed a right to review the regulations, however.

The minister deprecated the "intemperate language" used by Mr. Taylor. He did not believe there was ground for a formal protest.

Mr. Borden, opposition leader, asked if Canada was bound to accept the amended regulations.

"Certainly not," replied Mr. Brodeur.

NEW AUSTRALIAN
PENNY POSTAGE IS
WITHIN EMPIRE

LONDON—The rate of postage charged in Australia on letters for the United Kingdom and all other parts of the British empire, as well as for Egypt, was reduced from 2d. (4 cents) the half-ounce to 1d. the half-ounce on May 1.

One result of this decision is a uniform rate of postage between Great Britain and Australia.

The rate of 1d. per one half oz. for letters from this country to the commonwealth was introduced in April, 1906, when Lord Stanley was at the postoffice, and at the same time the Australian government agreed to reduce the rate on letters from the commonwealth to the United Kingdom from 2½d. to 2d. per one half ounce.

The inland rate of postage in Australia at that time was 2d. per one half ounce, and it was considered impossible to give penny postage to this country without also reducing the inland rate to 1d., which, it was estimated, would have involved a heavy loss to the Australian government.

The bill providing for the reduction of the rate of postage both within the commonwealth and to the United Kingdom was passed by the Australian Parliament last November.

MOSQUE STORY CAUSES ARRESTS.
LONDON—A despatch from Jerusalem reports the arrest of the guardian of the mosque of Omar, which it is alleged that

way than advices from the manufacturer in the United States that owing to the flourishing state of trade at home foreign orders cannot be filled.

"Shipping facilities are adequate. The establishment of an American bank in this district is hardly within the scope of practical business endeavor, however desirable in general as a powerful agency in fostering American trade.

"American raw materials, such as cotton, petroleum, copper, cereals, etc., sell themselves. The excellence as a rule of American manufactured products is generally acknowledged, but the price must be right and the articles must suit, or be made to suit German taste and be properly introduced."

Among the articles of manufacture in the United States which are in favor in Germany are said to be shoes, and fully half of the sales of these by one agency have been of the \$6 class, and at one big retail store here 300 pairs of American shoes are sometimes sold in one day.

Oak and gum wood for staves are imported from America. American machine tools have enjoyed a good sale here in the past, but in order to hold their own against the cheaper German makes a staff of skilled selling agents is indispensable.

American autos and tires are practically unknown in Frankfurt, and in order to enter into competition with the German cars the American firms would need to keep a stock of parts at a central and easily accessible depot.

The list of American articles which enjoy a certain popularity includes roller skates, fountain pens, cash registers, sewing machines, typewriters, etc.

As a means of increasing American trade visitors from the United States are recommended to ask for goods of their own land, and to give instructions to storekeepers how to obtain them, this plan having proved of value in many instances.

WIRELESS TELEPHONY ON TRAINS
OPENED BY MISS MARIE CORELLIEnglish Railophone System
of Herr von Kramer to Give
Check on Traffic.AUTHORESS RINGS
UP RAILROAD CARFirst Installation Is Made at
Stratford and Midland
Junction Station.

(Special to the Monitor.)
LONDON—A description was given in the columns of The Christian Science Monitor in the summer of last year of the experiments carried out by Herr von Kramer, the inventor of a system of wireless telephony, on the London, Brighton & South Coast railway. It was declared at the time that the experiments were entirely successful. The "railophone," as it is called, has now been installed for the first time at the Stratford and Midland Junction railway station.

Miss Marie Corelli, who, as is well known, lives at Stratford-on-Avon, formally opened the installation, a large number of people interested in the undertaking being present.

The opening ceremony was performed by Miss Corelli, by ringing up the mayor of the borough, Edward Deer, who had posted himself in a railway carriage some little distance away.

"Are you there, Mr. Mayor?" said Miss Corelli, as soon as the instrument had been handed to her by the inventor, and on receiving a reply from Mr. Deer, Miss Corelli expressed her hearty wishes for the success of the railophone, an invention that will do much to insure a more perfect control of railway traffic.

She was, the author declared, glad to inaugurate what in her opinion would prove a great boon to the traveling world.



(Copyright by London Daily Graphic. Used by permission.)
Miss Marie Corelli opening the new Railophone system at Stratford on Avon.

The mayor then congratulated Miss Corelli for being the first person to despatch a message by the newly inaugurated railophone.

Herr von Kramer is an engineer of Erdington and he explained that it

BRIDGE IN LONDON
BRINGS CLASH ON
ART VERSUS COSTLovers of Town Architecture
Plead in Vain for 'Change
to Sweep Across River in
Sight of St. Paul's Dome.

(Special to the Monitor.)

LONDON—The plan for building a new bridge to terminate at Cannon street was laid by the bridge house committee before the city corporation for its approval some time ago. For a long time war has been waged against this scheme, and it has been urged by those who love great town architecture that if the bridge ends at Cannon street it will just miss opening up a splendid view of the cathedral.

If the northern extremity of the bridge was brought in line with the dome of St. Paul's it would provide London with, to quote Prof. Beresford Pite, "a vision unequalled by the atrium of St. Peter's at Rome, and surpassing even Wren's great imagination."

In spite of the unceasing labors of several artists and architects, this scheme has been approved by the bridges house committee. The corporation urges that it is "not disposed to build a new bridge simply to get a finer view of St. Paul's."

The only course now remaining to those who feel that a great opportunity would be lost, if the merely utilitarian side of the question is considered, is to bring a petition against the bill before the House of Commons.

Should this idea of making the roadway of the bridge sweep right across the river in a line with the columns and dome of St. Paul's be carried into effect, it will be an enormous addition to the beauty of London, and will show Wren's building to the very best advantage.

RICHMOND HILL
VIEW OF THAMES
TO BE PROTECTEDFour Local Authorities Join
to Promote Scheme Under
Town Planning Act so as
to Save Well-Known Spot.

(Special to the Monitor.)

LONDON—Happily for the present all fears are set at rest that the beautiful view of the windings of the Thames seen from the top of Richmond hill will be shut out, or in any way interfered with.

Attempts have been made from time to time to put up buildings, which, in the opinion of those who love this view, would have led to its disfigurement or in some cases to its being blotted out entirely.

Now steps are being taken to promote a scheme under the town planning act, in which the district councils of Ham, Heston, Twickenham and Isleworth will combine. This combination will include all who have any power over the undeveloped land on the top of the hill which the roadway skirts, and from which the view is obtained.

The first conference of these four local authorities will be held at the town hall in Richmond. This is the first time on record that authorities of different counties have combined to carry out a scheme.

Great satisfaction is felt not only by the dwellers in Richmond, but by the visitors who so constantly stream up the hill toward the park in both summer and winter, and who finally appreciate the beauty of this glimpse of the river Thames.

ATTACK ON FEZ IS ATTRIBUTED TO
REFUSAL OF SULTAN MULAI HAFID
TO GRANT TERMS OF ULED JUMMA

LONDON—Belated news from Tangier, dated April 25, shows that the fierce assault on Fez by the Uled Jumma tribesmen was due to the refusal of a concession asked for by the tribe as the price of joining Mulai Hafid, the Sultan of Morocco.

The tribe offered their allegiance to the Sultan on condition that their Governor, Said Bagdadi, should be changed on account of his extortions. At first the Sultan agreed to appoint any governor chosen by the tribesmen, but later he was induced to withdraw his offer and decline to appoint a new governor by the grand vizier, Said Madani Glawi.

If the offer of the tribe had been accepted Major Bremond would probably have been able to reach Fez without serious trouble, as the territory of the Uled Jumma lies immediately north of Fez and between it and the army which is held up in the Sherarda. The Europeans in the capital would also have been given an easy means of reaching the coast.

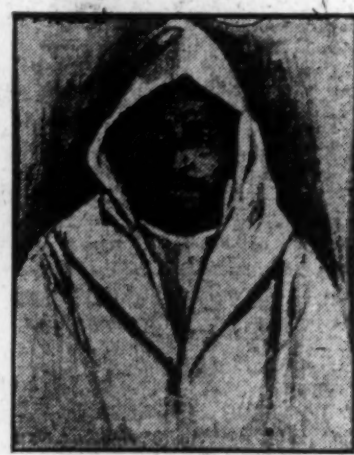
Instead of winning the allegiance of a most important section of Morocco, the Sultan chose to antagonize—with the result that the Uled Jumma tribesmen then joined with rebel contingents and made a furious attack on the forces of the Sultan.

The left wing of the defenders held the rebels in check, but the right flank was driven back. The action was indecisive, but served still further to lessen the ammunition available in the city.

The preparation for French intervention is viewed with favor by a large portion of the richer educated Moors, who assert that nothing else can bring the anarchy in Morocco to an end.

Particulars are also available of the French proclamation, through General Moirier, to the tribesmen.

The proclamation announces the advance of the Sheriffian contingents and of the French troops.



(Copyright by Exclusive News Agency.)
MULAI HAFID, SULTAN OF MOROCCO

It declares that France has no intention of occupying fresh territory in Morocco, but proposes merely to support the harka (native levy) in order to bring effective relief to the threatened foreign colonies and to restore order under the authority of the Sultan.

It says that France will not any longer tolerate the exactions and acts of violence to which the tribes are subjected by the native authorities. If the tribes cease from their rebellion and their menaces France will arrest the march of her troops. If, on the other hand, the tribes persist in their attitude the French troops will be compelled to pacify the land and severely chastise the promoters of disorder.

The tribes are further invited to send to El M'Rani and to General Moirier or to the officer in command of the French flying column envoys who shall be qualified to give pledges in their name.

WATER DISCLOSES
AUSTRALIAN GOLD

LAUNCESTON, Tas., Aus.—A rush of water near here, following a very heavy fall of rain, cut a gorge a mile long and of considerable depth along the side of a mountain. When an inspection was made it was seen that hundreds of gold bearing quartz veins had been laid bare. A rush of prospectors to the spot took place, and they are now busily engaged in testing the specimens.

Another romance of gold mining is reported from Gundagai. A claim thought to be worthless was sold by its owner for a £5 note. The purchaser making an investigation of his property discovered gold in small lumps. The claim is now said to be worth £8000.

An Anglo-American syndicate of excavators recently desecrated, also the arrest of gendarmes, excavators and chief interpreter of the syndicate, an Armenian.

JAPAN EXPLAINS
AIGUN CONSULATE

ST. PETERSBURG—When the Japanese established a consulate at Aigun, a Chinese town of Manchuria on the Amur, 18 miles from the Russian frontier, the Russian government inquired whether the step was taken for strategic or commercial purposes.

Japan replied that 250 Japanese resided at Aigun where there were several Japanese business firms.

The reply also pointed out that Russia established a consulate at Kanto in the angle formed by the junction of the Tumen and the Polohotun rivers near Hunchun, where there was only one Russian resident.

MORGAN GIFT MADE TO LOUVRE.
PARIS—J. P. Morgan has presented the Louvre with an enamel of St. Demetrius, one of the 10 Byzantine enamels which he acquired recently from the Svenigorodskoi collection. The Louvre did not possess a specimen of the early period of the craft.

FARM LABORERS FOR CANADA
TRAINED BY BRITISH PLANHon. Robert Guinness Has Secured Land Near Woking
Where Intending Emigrant May Spend Six Weeks
and Learn Something Before Start in New Country.

(Special to the Monitor.)

LONDON—Though there are many agricultural colleges in England, the cost of tuition places them beyond the means of most men anxious to learn something of farming. The Hon. Robert Guinness, after a visit to Canada, was convinced that if this country was to send to the colonies efficient farm labor, the emigrants should have an opportunity of getting a short but at least comprehensive idea of the sort of work that was before them.

Mr. Guinness has therefore secured a farm of 150 acres about a couple of miles from Woking, and has equipped it with all the latest appliances, and has placed it in charge of C. L. S. Palmer, an associate of the Ontario Agricultural College

This gentleman has had much experience in many parts of the world, which makes him thoroughly suitable to the position. The student will spend six weeks on the farm, and will learn as far as he can something of Canadian farm work. The object of the farm is to prevent men from going out absolutely ignorant of what is before them.

At present there is sufficient accommodation for 15 students. The men rise at 5 o'clock, breakfast at 6:30 or 7:45, work until 12, and are in the fields and barns from 1 p. m. until 6, which are the recognized Canadian hours.

If the men are going to isolated parts of Canada, a course of cooking is gone through, as the majority of men in England have only the faintest idea of the culinary art.

HEROES OF BRITISH HISTORY
TO BE SHOWN IN TOURNAMENT

King and Queen Have Promised to Open Naval and Military Pageant Which Will Reproduce Tilt-yard and Castles of Tudor Period With Assaults by Army.

(Special to the Monitor.)
LONDON—The interior of Olympia is being turned into a tilt-yard of the Tudor period. A castle or fortress is to be built at each end of the arena. Among these warlike surroundings the thirty-second naval and military tournament will take place, commencing on May 18, and remaining open until June 3.

The principal display is to illustrate an army attacking one of the fortresses. After the attack is ended each day the castle will be used for nothing more warlike than a place in which the band will play.

The great feature, however, of the tournament will be a pageant to represent the heroes of British history. Alfred the Great, William the Conqueror, Richard Coeur-de-Lion, Edward III., the Black Prince, Henry V., accompanied by his archers, Sir Francis Drake surrounded by sea captains, Prince Rupert, Cromwell, Nelson and his sailors, will all appear. The dresses and trappings will be carefully studied and everything will be an absolutely correct copy of those worn at the period they represent.

To many visitors the military tournament is really mainly interesting for its display of sheer horsemanship and the usual evolutions of the royal artillery and cavalry in the field. It is therefore to be hoped that these will not entirely disappear from the program, crowded out by pageantry which might be produced at the Hippodrome or elsewhere.

The King and Queen accompanied by the Duke of Connaught have promised to perform the opening ceremony on May 18.

FIREARMS CENSUS
IS BENGAL PLAN

CACUTTA—The Bengal government has decided to hold a census of firearms throughout the province under the provisions of the existing arms act, the object being to place at the disposal of the authorities information for the protection of the public from the forces subversive of law and order, and incidentally to prevent suspicion being directed against innocent and unoffending persons.

The lieutenant-governor expresses the hope that the necessary information will be voluntarily supplied, it being to the interest of all law-abiding subjects of the crown to give the fullest details regarding any weapons in their possession.

POST NAMED FOR GLADSTONE.

LONDON—W. C. S. Gladstone, grandson of the great statesman, who is on the staff of Mr. Bryce, ambassador at Washington, will be appointed lord lieutenant of Flintshire, according to an unofficial report.

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THE HOME FORUM

Lapp Man of Letters Appears

THE first Lapp man of letters has appeared. His name is Johan Turi, and, according to an English journalist, he lives, like the rest of his countrymen, a nomad life, following the reindeer in their migrations and occupying his time mainly in hunting. He managed to procure some elementary knowledge of reading and writing, and his first literary impulse was to set down the dreams and ideals of his people. He began to write sentences and groups of sentences, which were taken to a Swedish trader, who urged Turi to persevere.

A Danish lady who came among the Laplanders for the purposes of anthropological study gave him further encouragement, and through her generosity the book has been translated from Lapp into Swedish. Great care has been taken to preserve the simplicity of the original, and an authority on the Laplanders and their language states that in the translation we have Turi's own book. Turi called his volume "Boken," that is "The Book," a title well suited to an artless narrative, springing from an elementary people. The author has provided his book with illustrations which resemble those remarkable carvings on bone, ivory and stone found among the Laplanders and commonly supposed to be the first expressions of the world's plastic art.—Chicago Post.

Art Note

Announcement that a new Nattier portrait has been discovered would impel one to ask "Nattier than what?" But this query is proved to be very frivolous indeed when it is learned that Nattier was painter in extraordinary to very fine people indeed of long ago, and the discovery of another portrait by him in the collection of the Duke of Parma is discussed by wise people along with the discovery of the Velasquez lately purchased by Mr. Frick.

The new portrait is of a Duchess of Parma who was also a Spanish infanta. She is painted with her daughter and wears that charming blue for which Nattier was famous, and the New York critic says that the canvas shows here and there traces of the vermilion with which Nattier prepared his portraits in order to get so much brilliancy into his blues.

Humility, that low sweet root,
From which all heavenly virtues shoot.
—Thomas Moore.

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Service

AND he gave it as his opinion, that whoever could make two ears of corn, or two blades of grass, to grow upon a spot of ground where only one grew before, would deserve better of mankind, and do more essential service to his country, than the whole race of politicians put together.—Swift, "Gulliver's Travels."

Individuality in Drawings of George Belcher

Of George Belcher, artist in black and white, the Studio says:

The manners of the people, their native wit, their follies and foibles, their insuperable and often heroic humor are expressed vividly in his drawings. Taken as a whole his work is an epitome of middle and lower-class life of today. He is never content with a rendering of superficial characteristics and passing fashions; he goes deeper, and intuitively lays bare the fundaments and bedrock of human nature. Neither is his work concerned with special character; there is nothing "precious" in it; it is modern, national, human. The classes of people he depicts are genuine, natural, spontaneous, racy; they have acquired no veneer of artificial civilization. . . . Nor do they ever appear to have been specially posed; they are unconcerned with anything outside of themselves and their particular affairs; quite unselfconscious, they have the air of being caught in the act. His people are individual as well as so distinctly typical.

He has never striven after originality; the desire to be clever at all costs, so characteristic of modern art, has not touched him. He has been content to produce simply from the resources of his own ideas without regard to the tendency of the times or the practice of the outside world; consequently he has given us work which is thoroughly the expression of his own feeling, the result of his observation.

ANCESTRY OF MODERN CIRCUS

WHEN on the stage the crowd of French market men and women clasp joyfully to welcome the juggler—Mary Garden in a stringy mop of yellow hair and a pair of half scared, half defiant blue eyes, which is not to be taken to mean that she looks scared with one and the other way with its mate—how many people of the audience connect the stage picture of anticipation with the clatter of the children over the breakfast table on circus day? And yet the wandering jugglers of old France were plainly forerunners of the gorgeous three-ringed circus of our day, with the capacious canvas roof and the high piled bright blue scaffold seats that would 20 years ago to be bright blue, and the lions and elephants and tigers galore.

The juggler of old was minstrel and clown and acrobat all in one. If he had a trained poodle he was also the menagerie. He strolled from town to town with his slender outfit of hoops and balls and some crazy kind of musical instrument—perhaps an old-time musette or bagpipe—and in his fanciful ragged costume he performed tricks of a dozen sorts that promised the legions of today as well as the other entertainers of whom we have spoken. William the Conqueror's Taillefer could throw a spear with the best of the warriors, and if the tale says true he won his lady love through saving his lord by a plucky cast in battle.

Sometimes the juggler had no doubt a monkey along—a small marvel brought by some traveler from very distant parts, and so gradually came about the idea of a large exhibit of strange animals to interest the public. What the

Every day brings a ship,
Every ship brings a word;
Well for those who have no fear,
Looking seaward, well assured,
That the word the vessel brings
Is the word they wish to hear.
—Emerson.

CARPET OF FLOWERS COVERS TEXAS



FIELD OF WILD POPPIES NOW IN RIOTOUS BLOOM IN LONE STAR STATE.

OVER the prairies and woodlands of Texas now is spread a glorious carpet of flowers. Never in the history of the state has there been such a wild profusion of brilliant colors covering the landscape from the Red river to the gulf and from the boundary line on the east to the Pecos river on the west. This riotous growth of wild flowers of various kinds is said to be due to the unusual amount of rain that has fallen in every part of the state during the last few weeks. The state flower is the bluebonnet and this beautiful and fragrant emblem spreads along the right-of-way of the railroads and over all the uncultivated lands within reach of the eye

from one end of the state to the other. Besides the bluebonnet there are in nature's great garden many other kinds of wild flowers. Of these the most noticeable are the verbena, poppies, phlox, buttercups and daisies. It is an old saying in Texas that an abundance of wild flowers precedes a bountiful yield of crops.

Why are we ever overborne with care?
Why should we ever weak or heartless be,
Anxious or troubled, when with us
is prayer,
And joy and strength and courage
are with Thee? —Trench.

The Wise

They live by law, not like the fool.
But like the bard who freely sings
In strictest bonds of rhyme and rule
And finds them not his bonds but wings.
They shine like Moses in the face,
And teach our hearts, without the rod,
That God's grace is the only grace
And all grace is the grace of God.
Their home is home; their chosen lot
A private place and private name.
But if the world's want calls, they'll not
Refuse the indignities of fame.
—Coventry Patmore.

English Singer Coming

Maggie Teyte, the celebrated English soprano who met with extraordinary success in Europe and who, after Mary Garden's departure from the Opera Comique in Paris, sang such prominent parts as Melisande in "Pelleas et Melisande," will make her debut next season in Chicago.—Musical Courier.

ON SLANG AND "THE INEVITABLE WORD"

THAT slang is merely a convenience, like ready-made clothing, the resort of the shiftless or inelegant, is the position taken by a writer in the Vassar Miscellany. She sees that people who use slang are too lazy or hurried or ignorant to work out their own specific word-dress for everything they wish to say. All cant is covered by her definition of slang and all the familiar phrases of the class room behind which students seek to find their mental inertness from pedagogic prodding. Such phrases as "the relation of the individual to society," and "the interpretation of life," are declared to have exactly the quality of slang. Like current coin of the realm they are ephemeral symbols at most and may stand for any one of a multitude of things. The hearer of them may put into them his own meanings and the speaker of them utterly fail to convey anything of himself.

One of the famous French writers would have consented heartily with this collegiate dictum. It was his theory that everything one may wish to say has its own specific word and words and cannot otherwise be said at all. So painfully, endlessly, he sought his words one by

one and their delicate adjustment each to each. The great praise of Wordsworth was that he found "the inevitable word" for many things which others have talked about and around, but he alone has said.

It is interesting in this connection to remember that no poet but Wordsworth ever has so deliberately limited himself to the vernacular, the common idiom of daily speech. Then the effort to "hammer every idea out to its own individual form in speech," as the adviser of the Vassar girls says, need not involve the painful search for a new and startling vocabulary or syntax.

There is something in slang which does not exist in the classroom phrases which this writer cites, however, and it is this something which makes slang so dangerous a tool to play with. The short cut offered by a slang phrase may often wonderfully vivify a sentence and drive home a point as elegant circumlocution must fail to do; but the real danger of slang is that it most often uses words in some misapplication. If this misapplying of words were countenanced, in time we should have no words that mean one definite thing. Pure, clean language would cease to exist.

Homey speech has not this vagueness of slang nor this mixing up of meanings. It calls a spade a spade, indeed, and this deft sure touch of one's words on the object of thought is what makes good writing. Shakespeare had this, even while his wealth of words would seem to connote possible confusion of tongues. It was the clearness of his ideas, his power of differentiation, which developed his vocabulary through the mental call for the inevitable word.

It is, then, just this delicate discrimination which makes simple English so powerful. Bigger words are more like to generalize, while the little ones search straight to the point. They fit a man out to say what he means; but it is only at price of meaning what we say that this pure English is ours. Whether all language or not, surely "much speaking" was given us to hide our thoughts. He who says what he means and means what he says understands the admonition to let his communication be yes, yes; nay, nay. All really great writing may and must be read for the full value of every word.

One should pass from mortal sight ere he has won his victory, the promise of the new day is still his; for God is "not willing that any should perish," and there is no will but His. It is His will "that all should come to repentance," the true repentance that reforms and thus sets free.

And they whom the world calls failures, or, sadder still, they whom the world calls successes, but whose own hearts accuse of failure, find in the thought of a daily resurrection new hope and new inspiration. Though at twilight there is seeming failure it cannot be construed as defeat, for a new day lies beyond the fleeting night. And the battle-harried can rest as sweetly as the care-free child, well knowing that victory waits in some new day. Darkness, doubt and fear must pass, for the new day pursues them, and although they may seem to come again and again, the Scriptures promise that sometime they shall return no more, for "at evening time it shall be light" and "there shall be no night there."

A DAILY AWAKENING

DEEP joy wells in the heart of the true Christian that for him every day may be the day of awakening. Paul's statement, "I die daily" implies a daily resurrection. The true awakening is not dependent on the revolutions of a planet, but on the resurging energies of a contrite heart. No night ever blossoms into day but some one lays his earthenness at the feet of the risen Christ, and reaching upward finds the "Bliss of eternal peace."

There need be no daily crucifixion. After that supreme moment of mental anguish when darkness lies upon the face of the earth at midday, and the futility of unaided human efforts to do the will of God becomes stark and clear, comes home to the heart the love of self-will can never deceive again. The things of the flesh become stale and meaningless to one who knows himself, and every other child of God, to be embraced by the infinitude of the divine Will. He indeed "dies daily," but only in the sense that he daily becomes less conscious of fleshly aims and desires. The

Christian life is one of growth, it expands from within, and by this expansion throws off all that is unnecessary or abnormal to its perfect expression.

The peace which embosoms the thought of the true Christian is not the stupor of ignorance, nor yet the apathy of indolence. It differs so entirely from the mortal concept of peace that the Master said the world could neither give it nor take it away. It is impossible for the world to take away what it cannot give, because it knows not what to take. Therefore is the Christian's peace inviolate, though "the heathen rage and the people imagine a vain thing." This resurrection peace is based on the understanding of the permanence of all things real. It is the outgrowth of the recognition that Christ is indeed "the same yesterday, today and forever." That as the spiritual concept of existence, which is the Christ consciousness, was to one yesterday "the resurrection and the life" so will it be tomorrow and forever and forever. It were easier to conceal once

more the growing oak within the tiny year, for he knows that in Christ the golden today holds the good of all the years ago, and of all that are to be. He knows, too, that the rich treasure of the present is unfolded to him in proportion to his ability to comprehend and appropriate it. All envy, jealousy and rivalry are swept away when he realizes that nothing but his own ignorance or indolence can shut him out from the best, and then only temporarily. Ignorance and indolence can find no abiding place in the heart where the risen Christ has made "all things new."

To him who is easily tempted, who stands many times amid the wreckage of his right resolutions, comes the assurance that each new day will bring new faith, new courage and new trust in God. He who realizes that there is always another chance will learn to conserve his energies. He will waste no time either in regret or in procrastination, but will try again, and yet again, until at last the risen Christ abides with him and he is victor. Even though such a tempted

"Thy Gentleness Hath Made Me Great"

Thy gentleness, O tender Lord,
That which is truly great doth teach:
Simplicity and thoughtful word
And kindness of speech
And meekness, lowliness of heart,
And loving ease of work a part.
—Bertha B. Tyler.

Rare and Interesting Americana

In the remarkable Hoe collection of books sold in New York the following list of Americana appears, cited by the Post: From the N. Q. Pope library he selected a few first-class rarities, among them the uncut, large-paper copy of Smith's "History of New York" (1757), the New York charter of 1719, John Norton's "Redeemed Captive" (1747), Mason's "Brief History of the Pequot War" (1736), and Simcoe's "Journal of the Operations of the Queen's Rangers" (1787), all of which are included in this first sale; but the larger portion of the rare Americana came to him at the piecemeal dispersal of the collection of the late Charles H. Kalbfleisch. From the latter source he procured the uncut copy of Denton's "Brief Description of the Province of New York" (1670), Winthrop's "Declaration of Former Passages and Proceedings betwixt the English and the Narragansets" (Cambridge: Stephen Daye, 1645), and Champlain's "Des Sauvages" (1603), the three most valuable American items (probably) in this first sale.

Tell me the things that will make me think well of life and of people. Tell me the things which will make me ashamed of compromise and pretense. Tell me the things which will make me strong and useful, which will make my sunshine, my heart glad and my soul rejoice.—Northwestern Christian Advocate

MANNERS AND THE WOMAN

THOMAS NELSON PAGE writes in the Century "On the Decay of Manners"—manners which are the hallmark of "that life of quality, the foundation of which is good breeding, the native air of which is refinement, and the membership of which are all gentleness to the world over." Here are some of his points:

"The bloom on the ripened fruit of civilization, and the proof of its perfection, is delicacy."
"Whatever the form may be, and there are many forms in which good breeding may present itself—as many, indeed, as are the incidents of social intercourse—whatever tends to put at ease the person one meets is good manners, and whatever tends to the opposite is rudeness."

"Whoever takes advantage of another we know cannot be a gentleman, for the first word of the law of good breeding, as the last, is kindness. The Golden Rule contains the last word of manners, as it does on most other laws of living."

"The express train and the 'crash-hour' are in many ways great advantages, but they are not conducive to good manners."
"To revive ancient good breeding and bring back the old-time manners, it is necessary to set aside money as the chief foundation of respect, and to set up once more the ideals of courtesy and kindly conduct."

"Women make both the manners and the morals of a people. Neither rises higher than the gage which women set in a community."

"If those who are gentlefolk—who possess the rare, but often unprized, treasures of refinement, culture, taste, and high ideals of living and thinking, would scrupulously hold themselves above pandering to vulgarity simply because it has wealth behind it, a society would soon be formed which would have not only the stamp of good breeding, but, as possessing the thing itself, would have the authority and power to dictate its own terms."

Tin Conserved

Five thousand tons of tin were recovered last year "from the dump"—that is to say, from old tin cans, bits of solder and similar refuse. It was worth at least three million dollars, and since tin—considering its manifold uses—is not especially abundant, it represents a very genuine conservation of resources.—Youth's Companion.

Individualism Versus Collectivism

AN ARBOR has followed the lead of Cambridge in a return toward the older system of prescribed studies in the college courses. While there was undoubtedly great good influence in the stand taken by former President Eliot at Harvard that the men should elect their own courses, experience has proved that too great freedom has not been the best thing for youth with no experience of cultural processes and needs. It stands to reason that experience is necessary to plan a well proportioned list of studies and probably the twentieth century will see a sane balance between the extremes of academic authoritarianism and undergraduate irresponsibility in outlining in what directions the young idea shall shoot.

An able editorial in a Chicago paper commenting on this points out the evident swing toward greater conservatism promised all along the line in the activities of the twentieth century. The nineteenth was the age when freedom was insisted upon and perhaps forced too far upon a world where the real meaning of freedom as obedience to right law is not yet clear. Therefore, thinks this writer, the twentieth century is likely to see a thoughtful control of many things which have hitherto been left all at loose ends. But fortunately the great solvent of free thought has secured for the new century something purer than a merely personal standard by which the actions of men shall be tested. The government must henceforth be the combined wisdom of many rather than the autocratic will of the few. Replacing the individualism of a past century a true collectivism will prove, perhaps, the worth of the old saying, "Vox populi vox Dei."

After all, is it not the voice of the people which is demanding the right control of many things wherein individuals have abused their freedom?

What Gray Missed

The professor of shorthand in a local business college adduced this unanswerable argument in an address to a new class the other day:

"We are told that it took Gray, author of the well-known 'Elegy in a Country Churchyard,' seven years to write that famous poem. If he had known stenography he could have done it in seven minutes. We have graduates who have done that same poem in that length of time."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, May 6, 1911

The Business Situation

IF ONE contemplates the business situation as it presents itself today he will find small encouragement. Declining prices, shrinkage in earnings and curtailment of production tell the story of commercial reaction. But it is only a natural condition after the boom period our industries have enjoyed, and men of affairs whose foresight has made them successful in the past are undaunted by these temporary circumstances. They are not engaging in large enterprises, and probably will not do so until the supreme court decisions in the anti-trust cases are rendered and Congress has disposed of the tariff schedules; but undertakings involving hundreds of millions of dollars have been planned, and once the skies have cleared and general confidence has been restored there is promise of an expansion in business that will make past records look small by comparison.

Of the many encouraging developments which will contribute to the prosperity of the entire world the negotiations which have been in progress looking to international peace are of predominant importance. Business interests of all countries are most sensitive to war talk. Happily there has been little of this indulged in lately. When international disagreements are settled by arbitration, business will no longer be interrupted by warfare. And what is more, corporations and individuals will not be burdened as they are now by excessive taxation due to costly armament. Negotiations now in progress for international arbitration already have lent much encouragement to the entire commercial world.

Business in Great Britain, Germany and France is relatively better than in the United States. Foreign financiers can scarcely understand the situation in America, where such rapid strides have been made in the past, but are content to wait for developments with full confidence that the depression is likely to be of short duration. The plethora of money in this country has resulted in active bond buying, and high-grade securities are now in demand. This is a very gratifying feature, for it signifies that confidence is gradually returning. Money has been accumulating in the banks at a more rapid rate than desired by the financial institutions. It is difficult to find employment for large funds when business is quiet, consequently first-class bonds are much desired as investments.

An analysis of the situation shows that high expenses and disappointed expectations have more to do with recent pessimistic utterances than an actual shrinkage in business volume. In other words, the reaction has created more doubt than real conditions warrant. There has been marked contradiction in some lines, but if operating and living expenses were brought down to a normal level the business recession would be by no means so keenly felt. There are many who think that the turn for the better is close at hand. Indications are manifold that this opinion is well founded.

APPROACH of the straw-hat season reminds us that Panama is a word closely identified both with American activity and with American comfort.

An East and West Waterway

CONTINUED growth of the middle West, involving a demand for cheaper communication than that which the railroads could afford between the great producing districts and the great markets, has brought a decided revival of interest in waterways. The fact that the traffic on the lakes has continued to be enormous, notwithstanding the numerous handicaps it has had to carry, has served to sustain the belief that traffic could be restored to the rivers. And recently, in this revival, there has been little indulgence in day dreams. Promoters of water routes and waterways have learned at last that mere sentiment carries little weight, that the handicaps referred to must be eliminated as far as possible, that if the water route is ever to come into use in a large way the factor of time must be considered as seriously as the factor of cheapness.

There is much of interest in the plans formed by the Toledo, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Deep Waterway Association for opening a direct short-haul water route between Lake Michigan and the Atlantic seaboard. The route proposed is over waterways already open until Toledo is reached, at which point the new waterway is to begin. It is to run from Toledo up the Maumee river to Ft. Wayne; thence through the old outlet channel to Huntington and along the higher ground of the Wabash river to the city of Wabash; thence northwestward in a nearly direct line, crossing Eel river a little below Roann, and continuing in the same line past Rochester and down the Tippecanoe river to a point south of Lake Maxinkuckee; thence on the same line across the Kankakee river at the lower end of English lake, passing north of Kouts station; thence from a point about six miles northwest of Kouts northward to a point two miles east of Sedley, and thence, as may seem best, either directly north to Lake Michigan at a point eight miles northwest of Hobart, or continuing northward from Sedley to Wolf lake and South Chicago. The route may be easily followed on any map covering the section.

The main question, of course, is: What is there to be gained by the construction of this waterway? The answer is furnished by the promoters. When the Erie barge canal, upon which the state of New York is now expending many millions, shall be completed the great East and West deep-water route, as it has been thought of up to the present time, will be ready for use. "But," say the leaders in the Chicago-Toledo canal movement, "it will be far from perfect even then, for it will still be about 400 miles longer than the all-rail route, and water rates for transportation will therefore fail to touch the bottom values." By the construction of the Chicago-Toledo canal this 400 miles can be saved. Emphasis is laid upon this point. The saving of 400 miles one way, of course, means a saving of 800 miles on every round trip. Value of the coal saving alone on this shorter route is probably enough to build the canal, to say nothing of the insurance premiums and losses saved by the elimination of the unnecessary lake mileage.

The project is not only interesting for its immediate possibilities, but also as showing that canals in the United States are yet a live issue.

ONE of the interesting considerations with reference to President Mellen's latest plan for Boston waterfront development is that it contemplates the use of splendidly located wharves and docks that have long been conspicuous in their idleness. That the expensive Commonwealth pier may, at length, become something more than a silent argument for more shipping is reassuring to those responsible for the state's investment at this point as well as encouraging to those who have realized the great practical value of adequate docking facilities within such easy distance of the main ship channel on the one side and the heart of the city business district on the other.

This latest proposition is practically a change of front on the part of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad. The change is doubtless due to the enlargement of that company's opportunities by reason of its dominance in the local railroad situation; but as a change, it is no less remarkable. It seems only a few years since the New Haven, so far as transatlantic business was concerned, was abandoning its own wharves and docks adjacent to the Commonwealth pier, on the plea that there was insufficient business to justify its further use of the property as an ocean terminal. Its latest proposition to develop just that kind of business, we believe, may be taken as a fair measure of not only the New Haven's increased ability to control through business between Boston and the West and North but also of that company's intent to make all parts of the inner harbor contribute their utmost to attract new business and to facilitate the handling of old.

If President Mellen's plan be carried out, it will apparently bring much of the transatlantic passenger and express business to the south side of the harbor; that is, to the docks most easily accessible for the most direct railroad route to the West and nearest to the principal hotel and business sections of the city. While East Boston will still, without doubt, be the central point for Boston & Albany freight, just as the Charlestown docks will focus the bulk of Boston & Maine business, it is apparent that, with the New Haven's tracks in Atlantic avenue connecting North station yard with the South Boston waterfront, and Albany tracks running directly into the New Haven freight yards at South Boston, the use of all of the principal docks now available at this port in common by all the railroads is practically at hand. The New Haven should before long be able to grant those increased conveniences and facilities that unified control of the waterfront has been expected to make possible.

The fifty fire extinguishers purchased for the Massachusetts State House are not, however, intended to throw cold water on any good work the Legislature is doing.

THERE is here and there some objection to the idea of placing so great a cause as universal peace on a monetary basis. We ought to elevate it far above the level of commercialism, it is held; we should regard the issue as a purely moral one and cling steadfastly to the idea that world peace is desirable for its own sake and not because it will result in bringing about tremendous savings, the expansion of trade, the reduction of taxes and the prosperity of the nations. There is hazard that discussion along this line may become purely academic. This may be avoided, however, by stating a few important facts squarely in the face. Sordid motives and impulses have been behind nearly all modern wars. The greatest wars of our own time have been precipitated by the love of gain, which we have come to denominate commercialism. Not only have financial interests inspired these conflicts, but financial interests have fattened upon the conditions created by them. Without wars there would be no great public debts; without great public debts human rights would have long since taken precedence of property rights in all international controversies. Using phrases that are becoming familiar, the dollar and its pursuit have kept the sword unsheathed; no false sentimentality should be permitted to intervene now if the dollar and its pursuit can be made by a new diplomacy to sheathe the sword forever.

Selfishness has been the prime cause of war; dollar democracy is teaching the nations that, even on selfish and sordid grounds, peace is desirable. Friends of peace must meet conditions as they are. Appeals to the higher emotions in behalf of international arbitration and disarmament sometimes fall upon very unresponsive ears. A distinguished European chancellor only a few weeks ago sneered at the world peace movement as chimerical, at its advocates as impracticables and dreamers. There is only one way to answer those who insist upon viewing the idea of fraternity among the nations and brotherhood among mankind as a fantasy. They must be met on their own ground. They must be shown that it is fully as practicable to deny credit to war lords as it has been in the past for war lords to raise loans. This, perhaps, is putting matters upon what the objectors would call a vulgar, business basis; but war is coming to be recognized everywhere by thinking people as a vulgar business, so that the remedy, at the worst, is in keeping with the difficulty.

THERE are 16,000 lawyers in New York city, and it is said that the great majority of them do not make to exceed \$1000 a year. This would seem to carry the implication that a majority of the New York lawyers are in law because they like it, and not because there is money in it. And this is complimentary rather than otherwise to the profession.

THERE is not very much encouragement to be great in the fact that your statue in course of time is likely to be swung around by a derrick with as much disregard for your dignity as if you were an elevated railroad post.

THE United States is running to official boards at a rate that warrants the presumption that when it shall have in full operation a board to investigate the tariff board, it will be on the direct road to a board to investigate the board that is investigating the tariff board.

A CRUSADE is being waged in Germany against all kinds of outdoor advertising signs. Germany hasn't quite so much landscape as the United States, but she is guarding what she has more jealously.

ALONG about the first of May it is something of a transition from carpet tacks to income tax.

New Haven's Plan for Docks

Silver in Iceland

IT is not strange that to the people of Iceland the recent discovery of silver within their domain means new opportunities. In the past the sea has furnished the Icelanders with their living. The treeless island affords sustenance to numbers of sheep and some cattle. But, as a whole, fishing has been the chief source of income. If extensive mining is in prospect the entire mode of existence may be changed; for, while the people are frugal in their habits, they undoubtedly would take advantage of any industry that would afford employment to newcomers and thereby bring greater prosperity to the community. In the past political aspiration, not always easily agreed to by the mother country, Denmark, has kept the descendants of the vikings interested. But the discovery of silver by a French engineer, prospecting near Oelfus, South Iceland, seems to have given the people something else to think about.

It is an interesting conjecture whether successful mining for silver in Iceland would not also influence Greenland favorably. This other Danish colony is said by geologists to present every indication of possessing valuable mineral deposits. A fact not to be lost sight of in the consideration of barren countries made valuable is that Alaska, when purchased by the United States, gave little promise of its present worth as a gold producer. With the advance of civilization, however, the waste places of the earth grow less and less. It is quite true that for the development of Alaska there were required many willing hands and large expenditures of money. But it may be assured that, if Iceland has silver in plenty, there will be no difficulty in getting the necessary means to bring the precious metal from its hiding place. English and French mining companies are now busy prospecting in the island.

Denmark may not be in a position to undertake this phase of development, but the parent country, no less than the Icelanders, must profit by whatever prospecting is to be done by foreigners in the Danish colony situated in the north Atlantic ocean.

IN THE matter of signatures, the American Indian has returned to the ancient and innocent game of thumbs down.

ONE of the questions arising with the growth of American cities is whether they would better expand upward or outward. New York has answered for itself without regard to what the rest of the country thinks. Skyscrapers disclose the means by which its business still is kept within certain great areas. Business blocks and tenement houses there all tend more and more toward height than length or breadth. Having used up its supply of land available for building purposes in particular districts, New York proceeds to make capital out of air space, instead of adopting the alternative course of voluntarily distributing its business away from Manhattan. Although in the case of New York this method of procedure is largely excusable on the ground of peculiar topographical conditions, the force of the example set is felt in populous centers throughout the country.

In near relationship to the metropolis, Providence has leaned somewhat toward New York's plan of building in the last decade, although the Rhode Island city's population is only one third as much as that of Boston, which has established a modest height limit. Instead of spreading to the west and the south, Providence has concentrated itself along the river bank. Now George B. Ford of Columbia University, an authority on the laying out of cities, has explained to Providence the necessity for broader distribution of its population. Wider streets leading to its suburban communities and adequate car facilities are urgently required in order to prevent further overcrowding in the tenement blocks. Some highways already have been widened, and similar work must be done on others before many years elapse. Yet there are thousands of acres of land within a short ride of the city hall that might be used for housing purposes.

Aside from the matter of relieving that sort of congestion, it is to be noted that Providence was advised also to expand its business district; for large cities learn to use many side streets for retail trading. New York, Chicago and Philadelphia are not the best examples for the smaller cities to follow. Their very size makes their problems essentially different. Municipalities like Providence should begin to plan now for development along right lines. They have plenty of land space in which to grow, and should insist on transportation facilities that will leave no valid excuse for overcrowding.

IT STANDS to reason that no typewritten letter will ever sell for \$25,000. Therefore, those who stand a reasonable chance of being famous should take the time to write their letters by hand.

WASHINGTON IRVING's memory is revered by his country; it is honored the world over. He was the first American man of letters to win recognition abroad. He was one of the foremost writers of pure English of his time or of any time. He did much to promote and advance American literature. He wrote the best life of the most eminent citizen of this republic. This latest achievement, were it to stand alone, would have been sufficient to insure his fame. That his memory is cherished is made evident by two facts; firstly, his works continue to rank very high among the permanent best sellers, and, secondly, his manuscripts and first editions and early prints and reprints, continue to be much sought after by collectors. Only a short time ago \$4200 was paid for one of his manuscripts.

The facts herein stated, however, only serve to emphasize neglect of Washington Irving's memory in another particular. The house on the Hudson in which he lived for many years, and in which many of his greatest works were written, bears upon its front today, it is said, the legend: "This House for Sale or to Let." Touching upon this, a contributor to a New York contemporary writes: "I am not an American. I am not even a book collector; to me a manuscript by Irving would not be valued in mere dollars and cents, and I cannot understand the American commercial complacency which pays \$4000 for one of his writings and allows his house and his home to be sold for junk."

This is, perhaps, putting it with more point than is necessary. But we very much doubt if Americans will be wholly complacent when the facts in this case become known to them.

Expanding Cities

Dollar Diplomacy and World Peace

Washington Irving's Home